The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV........NO. 7290. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

ANDREW JOHNSON ELECTED FROM TENNESSEE.

HE IS CHOSEN ON THE SECOND BALLOT—A WILD SCENE OF ENTHUSIASM IN THE HALL—DECLARATIONS OF THE SENATOR ELECT—REJOICINGS IN NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—A wild scene of enthusiasm was witnessed in the Hall of Representatives to-day, when, on the second ballot, it was found that Andrew Johnson had received fifty-two votes, forty-eight only being required to elect. While shouts and cries filled the air, the crowd began to move out of the hall amid cries of "Where's Johnson!" "Speech from Johnson!" "Bring him out!" &c. A rush was then made for Mr. Johnson's hotel, and he at once appeared on the balcony, but declined making a speech until to-night. Johnson had 35 votes in convention, none of whom, however, would leave him; but the opposition could not unite upon any one candidate, and hence his election was rendered almost certain. At midnight on Sunday, Gibson, the leader of the Republicans in the Legislature, called on the Senator elect, on the part of the Republicans, and informed him that they would support him on certain conditions, and secure his election. A long conference elicited the following statement from Mr. Johnson: "If elected, I will go to the United States Senate as representative of the Union sentiment of Tennessee, and of an *ante-bellum* Democracy. I will advocate no radical measure, but will endeavor to take a position on medium ground, as opposed to both extremes. I will not oppose Grant's policy except in very extreme cases. If elected by the aid of Republican votes, I will never forget what I owe that party." With this understanding the Republicans voted for Mr. Johnson yesterday. There is now no doubt that if the ballot had been completed that was under way when the convention was forcibly adjourned by the withdrawal of the Senate at the request of Speaker Paine, it would have settled the contest by the election of Johnson.

In view of the disorderly scenes of yesterday, a resolution was offered in the Senate this morning, calling on the Mayor of the city for policemen to aid in keeping order. Also a resolution adjourning the convention today, to reassemble at Taylorsville, Johnson County, next Monday, there to finish the balloting. Long discussion was indulged in over the resolutions, and both were finally tabled. One Senator said that the appearance of brass buttons and blue coats in the galleries would be the signal for a bloody outbreak under the state of feeling then existing. There is great rejoicing in the city to-night among mechanics and laborers over the election of Johnson.

ILLUMINATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF REJOICING IN NASHVILLE—SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON—HIS NOMINATION AS NEXT PRESIDENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26—Evening.—Many business houses were illuminated to-night in honor of Johnson's election, and there was speaking on the public square beginning at 7:30. An hour before the time announced crowds began to gather at the principal stand, which was decked with large flags and ornamented with gas jets and tricolored globes. The carriage containing Senator elect Johnson, Col. Colyar, an Ex-Confederate Congressman and the Republican candidate for next Governor, Ex-Congressman George Jones and Representative Hodges reached the stand, and the solid mass of human beings was so dense that the carriage could hardly force its way through. The inmates were taken from the carriage and lifted bodily upon the stand.

Mr. Johnson was introduced by Congressman Jones, and spoke for an hour. He said he considered that his election was a triumph for the whole people of the State. He hoped the time had come when the people could rise above party considerations, and would look after the interests of the whole country. In going back to the Senate he would have no personal fights to engage in, but would serve the people in the future as he had in the past. We are drifting, he said, from first principles, and instead of people running the Government the Government is now running the people. [A Voice—"How about Louisiana?"] Mr. Johnson continued: "If I had been President at the time of the late military interference in New-Orleans, I would have sent that little man Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, as I did under similar circumstances in 1866. [Tremendous applause.] In 1866 Gen. Thomas telegraphed Gen. Grant that he had been applied to for assistance to aid in securing the attendance of a quorum in the Tennessee Legislature. I was in Washington then, and when the dispatch came to me I ordered Grant to answer Thomas that the military had no right to interfere with the State Legislature, and that he should refrain from interference at this time. When I talk about Democracy, I talk about constitutional Democracy, not that based on mere party hacks, and that sort of Demoracy I expect to indorse until I die. But, my countrymen, let us be patient, thoughtful, and reflective. We have a great work before us—that of saving our country from centralization. I consider the country in more danger now than at any time in the past. Mr. Johnson then closed with the usual remarks about wanting the last thought of his life to be that, after he was dead and gone, he would still be remembered by his countrymen for what he had done.

W. O'Brien then made a speech, in which he nominated Johnson for the Presidency in 1876, which brought out deafening applause.

He was followed by Colyar, who said that Johnson's election would secure peace and harmony throughout the entire State and United States. Johnson was not, he said, the Senator of the Democratic Party, but of all parties in Tennessee, black and white. He also predicted Johnson's election to the Presidency in 1876.

Mr. Johnson has all the afternoon been in the receipt of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the Union. He says that his election is a triumph over what he calls the military Ring, as he had three ex-Confederate Generals and two ex-Confederate Colonels to defeat, and the Speakers of both Houses of the Legislature against him. He starts for his home at Greenville to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The convention met to-day at noon. Gov. Brown refused to allow his name to be again presented to the convention, and Gustavus A. Henry, William H. Stephens, and D. M. Key, were placed in nomination. The fifty-fourth ballot resulted as follows: Johnson, 47; Henry, 13; Stephens, 24; Key, 4; Ewing, 11. Necessary to a choice, 50. The fifty-fifth ballot was then taken, with the following result: Johnson, 52; Henry, 11; Stephens, 23; Key, 3; Ewing, 9. The President thereupon declared Andrew Johnson elected United States Senator, amid the wildest excitement and enthusiasm.

THE NEWS OF JOHNSON'S ELECTION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The telegram received at the Capitol from Nashville this afternoon announcing the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate occasioned much joy among Democrats, while some of the Republicans said they were satisfied, in view of the fact that he had defeated the ex-Confederate who contested the honor. The election is the subject of comment everywhere, and not a few predict that he will be a lively member of the Senate, and annoying to his political opponents. Mr. Johnson is the only ex-President ever elected to the Senate, and, besides, he is the only ex-President now living.

WISCONSIN.

THE FIRST BALLOT FOR THE SENATORSHIP—EFFORTS OF THE BOLTING REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS TO DEFEAT SENATOR CARPENTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—In the State Senate to-day the first ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Carpenter, 13; Bragg, 16; scattering, 4; and in the Assembly, Carpenter, 46; Bragg, 35; scattering, 18. One Carpenter man was absent. The scattering vote is divided between Cole, Dixon, Rublee, Orton, and Washburn. There were fifty-nine members present at the caucus on Friday evening, and one of them was absent to-day through illness. The above result shows that Carpenter's strength is sixty, and sixty-seven are necessary to elect. The vote of the Democrats for Gen. Bragg, who was commander of the Iron Brigade in the war, is not intended to elect him. It was repeatedly stated in the Democratic caucus when he was nominated that he would be abandoned as soon as there was any hope of a coalition with bolters, and several speakers at the caucus openly avowed that their purpose was to defeat Carpenter, and thus destroy the Republican Party in Wisconsin. One of the candidates proposed for the coalition is ex-Chief Justice Dixon, but he is a Carpenter man, and will not allow his name to be used. Another is Judge Cole, a Republican, whose retirement from the Bench of the Supreme Court would give a majority in that tribunal to the Democrats; nevertheless, several Democrats will refuse to support him. The bolting Republicans have prepared a manifesto, which is said to be signed by eighteen members; but the document is kept secret, and the number of signers cannot be ascertained. The friends of Carpenter are entirely confident that his election is only a question of time.

Later.—This evening a conference was held between the supporters of Mr. Carpenter and the bolting Republicans. The meeting was entirely harmonious, but no agreement was reached. Another conference will be held to-morrow, and as expressions in favor of the supporting of the regular nomination are coming from all parts of the State, it is probable that the bolters will recede from their position. They declared this evening that they would under no circumstances vote for a Democrat. The indications are that the vote to-morrow will be about the same as to-day.

WEST VIRGINIA.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE SENATORIAL CONTEST—RUMORED CONSPIRACY TO SECURE THE SEAT FOR GOV. JACOBS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 26.—The Senatorial contest here has, through intrigue and combination, assumed an importance and interest which has not heretofore attached to Senatorial elections in this State. The elections of last Fall, it was thought, left this contest between Henry S. Walker, of Charleston, and Johnson N. Camden, of Parkersburg, both young, progressive men, but at a late day some half dozen candidates of the Bourbon sort came into the field and raised a disturbance. Men elected upon the direct issue of Walker or Camden have gone over to Allen T. Caperton, ex-Senator C. S. A.; Samuel Price, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Old Virginia during the war, and Judge Brannon, all old men, and ex-Representatives or Senators of the Confederate States of America, the worst sort of Democracy. The average Virginia politicians are generally of such age and predilections as stick after the old politicians of C. S. A. fame. Hence the trouble. The Democratic caucus convened last Friday evening and every evening since. The vote averages upon each ballot: Walker, 16; Camden, 13; Price, 10; Brannon, 10; Caperton, 7, scattering, none. There are eighty-nine votes in both Houses, forty-five being necessary to elect. To-day the law required the Legislature to ballot in open session in both Houses, and it was done, but the vote remained substantially unchanged. There are four Republican votes in the Senate and fourteen in the House. There is intense excitement here over the discovery of a combination to defeat the people by preventing the election of Senator at this session, which expires by constitutional provisions Feb. 27, and cannot meet again for two years. After its adjournment without selecting a Senator, it is proposed that Gov. Jacobs shall resign, whereupon Col. D. D. Johnson, President of the Senate, will become Governor, and appoint Gov. Jacobs Senator, and as there can be no election until January, 1877, he would be Senator nearly two years. This is a broad game, and may force an election at once, but the younger and better element of the Democrats are destined to fight to the death any old fossil presented. This may assist this new move and prolong the fight, or may result in electing some liberal man for whom the Republicans will vote. It is charged that Charles J. Faulkner is managing this combination to secure Gov. Jacobs the seat to be rendered vacant March 4 by A. J. Bereman, Republican, and that Jacobs is to pay the debt in 1877. Walker and others were serenaded to-night at the Hale House and made speeches. There is great excitement here. This evening at 8 o'clock the Democrats held a hurried caucus, which was attended with some additional interest and excitement on account of the rumors of the alleged Jacobs combination. There were three members absent. The first ballot resulted as follows: Walker, 20; Camden, 17; Price, 12; Brannon, 10; Caperton, 5; scattering, 4. The last ballot, the nineteenth in caucus, stood: Walker, 24; Camden, 19; Price, 9; Brannon, 12; Caperton, 2; scattering, 6. The friends of each man declare that they will not yield. The caucus will meet again to-morrow should there be no election to-morrow in open Legislature.

RHODE ISLAND.

GEN. BURNSIDE ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26.—When both Houses of the Legislature met in joint convention at noon to-day Mr. Dixon withdrew his name as a candidate for United States Senator. Lieut. Gov. Van Zandt, who had supported Mr. Dixon, then voted for Gen. Burnside, who was elected on the first ballot, receiving 62 votes. Barstow received 16, Brown, 12; Sheffield, 6; Hart, 3, and 5 scattering. After the announcement of the result of the ballot electing Gen. Burnside a committee was appointed to escort him to the State-house, where he made a pleasant speech. A salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of his election.

GEN. BURNSIDE SERENADED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26.—A number of the friends of Gen. Burnside, with the American Band, serenaded him this evening, when the General made a brief speech.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM OF OFFICE AND RE-ELECTION.

DISCUSSION OF A PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION—THE THIRD-TERM QUESTION—DECIDED AVERSION MANIFESTED IN THE HOUSE—REJECTION OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT—THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—"BILL" KING TO BE INDICTED FOR LIBEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Most of the day was occupied by the House in roll-calls upon a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to make the term of the President six years instead of four, and to prohibit re-election except after an interval of twelve years. This proposition is supposed to have some relation to the third-term discussion, and an attempt was made to arouse a partisan debate concerning the third term. The result showed clearly that this slogan of the campaign is dead past any hope of resuscitation. Whatever hopes some foolish politicians may have entertained prior to the October elections, nobody now dreams of making President Grant a candidate for a third term. The Democrats tried to force a discussion upon this point but failed completely in the attempt. The vote upon the resolution shows that the proposition to limit the term of the Executive to one period and prohibit a re-election has very great strength in the House, and it is quite possible that some more thoroughly digested measure would receive the necessary two-thirds vote. The members are very free to express their opposition to the principle of a third term, and it was noticeable that even Gen. Butler did not advocate the principle, though he admitted that there might be circumstances which would lead him to favor a third election. The introduction of the resolution promised to create quite a lively debate, but it ended in a series of roll-calls, which consumed the time of the House, and made the day tedious and profitless. All that can be claimed as the result of the time spent upon this proposition is that it showed a large majority of the House to be hostile to any proposition for a third term, and that on principle they would prefer a single long term and a prohibition of any re-election.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU APPROPRIATION.

The Military Committee of the House, after consideration of the President's Message asking for an increased appropriation for the Ordnance Bureau, have decided to recommend the appropriation of $250,000, which is the entire sum called for in the Message.

PACIFIC MAIL.

The Committee on Ways and Means did not to-day take up the propositions for increased taxes, but considered miscellaneous business before the committee, which has been neglected on account of the Pacific Mail investigation. To-morrow the examination of Irwin will be continued, and on Friday another meeting for business will be held. It is now substantially agreed that the evidence touching Bill King's connection with the subsidy shall be certified to the District Attorney, to secure an indictment for libel before the Statute of Limitation takes effect.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM ONCE MORE.

While the great lobby of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company has been knocking at the doors of Congress and gained no ear, while the Chorpenning sirens have been attempting fruitlessly to allure the votes of Congressmen, McGarrahan, the history of whose New-Idria claim is a romance found in the records of six years ago, has stolen quietly to the room of the Judiciary Committee of the House and accomplished an unexpected triumph. He not only got the committee to pass a resolution which gives him a chance to renew his claim against the New-Idria Company, but secured the passage of the resolution by the House by an almost unanimous vote. This is certainly one of the sensations of the present session. People supposed McGarrahan's claims had been dead for years. Six years ago it divided the lobby, and the clamor for McGarrahan on the one side, and for the New-Idria Company on the other, was heard for many months. There were rumors of money received and money paid, and it would be easy, in looking over the records of the past, to pick out a dozen people at least to whom suspicion attaches. McGarrahan made two or three unsuccessful attempts to get his case reopened, after it had once been decided against him, and he failed; and little has been heard from him for two or three years till this Winter. Lately he has been seen around the corridors of the House every day, but so ancient was his claim that no one dreamed he was about renewing his attacks upon Congress. He has managed the affair so quietly that none of his opponents had information of his purpose. The resolution may be said to have been adopted by the Judiciary Committee upon his *ex parte* statements, and the House adopted it because the committee reported it. The trouble with this old claim is that no fair-minded man has yet been able to satisfy his own own judgment on its merits. The testimony was exceedingly voluminous and contradictory, and no one could tell what was false and what was true. The resolution passed to-day pretends to do nothing more than to secure a judicial determination of the right of the respective parties. Several good lawyers who have looked into the matter are confident that the New-Idria mine is rightfully the property of the Government, and that neither party claiming it has any valid rights. The resolution of the House cannot, of course, control or direct the Interior Department, but McGarrahan may use it to scare the the New-Idria Company into paying him some money, and it may turn out that this is the purpose for which the House was used.

GOVERNMENT TESTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

A committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers appeared before the Committee on Appropriations of the House this morning on behalf of a bill now before the House, which provides that the President shall appoint a commission to institute and carry out such a system of tests upon American building material, particularly iron and steel, as would result in the adoption of a standard of strength to govern future constructions. Among the gentlemen representing the above society were Gen. William S. Smith, Col. J. W. Adams, Capt. James B. Eads, Col. J. Milnor Roberts, Gen. J. G. Barnard, Messrs. Macdonald, Boller, Collingwood, Leverich, and Prof. R. H. Thurston. The bill provides that the members of the proposed commission shall consist of a representative each from the Engineer, Ordnance, and Navy corps, the Coast Survey, and four civil engineers, to serve without pay. The importance of the measure is so great as to have enlisted for it the active co-operation of many of the heads of departments and bureaus of the Government. All foreign Governments have taken measures to perform just such experiments as are here proposed, and heretofore the dependence of American engineers, architects, and manufacturers has been on such experiments. It is claimed by engineers that the tests will show that American iron and steel is stronger than similar grades of foreign manufacture.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN THE HOUSE—HOW IT STOPS LEGISLATION.

On the Speaker's table of the House are twenty-eight Senate bills awaiting action, which cannot be reached because the Civil Rights bill is the first on the list, and the Democrats will not permit it to be taken up for action. Thus is threatened a dead-lock between the House and Senate on measures originating in the latter body, because of this difficulty about the Civil Rights bill. This fact was the basis of the attempt to pass caucus resolutions prohibiting the use of dilatory motions, and that resolution would undoubtedly have passed but for the discovery that the worst jobs claiming attention were equally interested in its passage with legitimate legislative interests. There is one way in which this difficulty can be settled. There is scarcely any doubt that if Gen. Butler would bring in from the Judiciary Committee a moderate Civil Rights bill, omitting the compulsory mixing of the two races in public schools and some of the other objectionable features of the bill, that action could be had immediately. The bill now on the Speaker's table would hardly receive a majority vote if brought squarely before the House. In the view of some Republicans, the defeat of the Civil Rights bill by the action of the Democrats would be better for party purposes than the passage of the bill, and they are not sorry to see it placed in that position where it can be kept from action by the Democratic vote. Whatever merit the Civil Rights bill possesses, it has become the football of partisans and demagogues, and there never has been a measure pending in Congress concerning which there has been so little sincerity, either in its advocacy or opposition.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day decided to report adversely to the Senate upon the reciprocity treaty with Canada.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The position of the Texas and Pacific Railroad bill with relation to the business of the House is as follows: The bill is before the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and has not been acted upon. If it should be decided to report the bill favorably to the House it will then have to wait until the committee is called in its turn. It is not expected that under a call of committees the Pacific Railroad Committee will be reached during the present session, and there is no way except by the report of the committee that the bill can be brought before the House, unless it were strong enough in that body to carry a motion to discharge the committee. If the committee should be called, a point of order will take the bill to the committee of the whole House, where it cannot be reached during the session. There is absolutely no chance for the bill to secure action in the House unless it is first acted upon and sent to that body from the Senate. So far as can now be seen, therefore, the entire responsibility for the measure falls upon the Senate.

A CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS—THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Republican members of the House were in caucus several hours to-night. A member states that there was unusual harmony and good feeling. It was agreed that the Civil Rights bill, which was recommitted in the early part of the session to the Judiciary Committee, should be reported back to-morrow morning, and that it should be kept before the House till action could be had upon it. If the Democrats attempt to defeat action by filibustering, it was agreed that the House shall be held in continuous session to sit it out. This course will be tried the rest of the week, and if the bill has not been acted upon at that time there will be another caucus to determine future action. This was the understanding in caucus, but so many attempts by the caucus to control party action have failed, that the success of this programme must not be confidently expected.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning agreed to report and recommend the House to pass a resolution directing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to institute legal proceedings in the name of the Government of the United States against the New-Idria Mining Company for the recovery of the quicksilver mines now held by it, and of $7,000,000, alleged to have been illegally taken from said mines; also allowing all persons to appear in these proceedings, and giving opportunity to establish title, (this is intended for McGarrahan's benefit.) The resolution also provides for proceedings for the appointment of a Receiver, and directs the Interior Department to withhold the issuance of patents to the New-Idria Company, and stop proceedings on the Cerro Bonita and Johnson, Fourth of July and Boston Quicksilver mining claims until the suit to be instituted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have been finally determined.

STAMPING CHECKS.

Instructions were recently given by the Internal Revenue Office to Supervisors throughout the country to enter upon a thorough examination of the banks in order to ascertain whether the law respecting the affixing of check stamps has been properly complied with. Thus far, as reports show, the banks, and particularly the national banks, have not been amiss in their attention to the requirements of the Revenue laws, though in one or two instances the officers have been refused permission to make proper examinations. In such cases suits will be entered to recover the prescribed fines and forfeitures.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Joseph R. Lewis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Washington Territory; Samuel C. Wingard, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Washington Territory; Samuel R. Harlow, United States Marshal, Eastern District, New-York; James S. Botsford, United States Attorney, Western District, Missouri; R. H. Isabelle, Pension Agent, New-Orleans, La.; James A. Hall, Collector of Customs, Waldoboro, Me.; J. W. Sargent, Collector of Customs, Kennebunk, Me.

Postmasters.—George L. Williams, Carrollton, Ill.; Hiram M. Goodspeed, Ligonier, Ind.; Edward S. Stackpole, Deer Lodge City, Montana Territory; Norman Parson, Beardstown, Ill.; T. J. Richmond, Alton, Ill.; E. R. Brown, Elmwood, Ill.; Miss Lizzie Gilmer, Pittsfield, Ill.; George Sherman, Lonsdale, R. I.; Edward W. Wilcox, Hutchinson, Kan.; J. V. Admire, North Topeka, Kan.; William A. Purse, Louisiana, Mo.; John D. White, Greensborough, N. C.; Henry B. Ware, Salem, N. J.; James W. Ogilby, Carlisle, Penn.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $162,612. The following appointments were made to-day: Gauger, Charles F. Davis, First District, Ohio; Storekeepers, A. H. Lacy, Charles H. Steel, Stephen M. Tutt, and Robert M. Jameson, Eighth District, Kentucky.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day, were: Currency, $8,824,135; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,755,000; coin, $71,103,457; including coin certificates, $27,683,500; outstanding legal-tenders, $382,000,000.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF MR. PEASE OF MISSISSIPPI—DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE SOUTH CONTRASTED—NEITHER PEACE NOR SECURITY TO LIFE UNDER THE FORMER—CRIMES AGAINST NEGROES AND REPUBLICANS UNPUNISHED—JACK BROWN, OF GEORGIA, ON SENATOR GORDON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Pease, of Mississippi, to-day concluded his speech on the Louisiana question, devoting himself for the most part to answering the argument of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in which that Senator contended that in such Southern States as were under the control of the Democrats peace and order prevail, and ample protection is afforded property and life. Senator Pease denied this assumption, and argued that in the South, as a rule, life and property are insecure, and that the bowie-knife and pistol are the resort for the settlement of quarrels, and are too frequently used for partisan purposes. Public sentiment is so vitiated in that section that the people place a low estimate upon human life, and the crime of murder is seldom punished, and never punished at all when the black man is the victim of the white man's resentment. In Louisiana the records show that 3,500 murders have been committed within a short time, and he believed not a man had been punished. The same thing is true of nearly every Southern State, but the Democrats are striving to cover up these crimes, because they tell against that party. There is no such thing in the South as justice between man and man, and no redress can be obtained in the courts. A jury cannot be obtained to convict white criminals, and in nine out of ten cases it is impossible to get a Grand Jury to indict white men for outraging and murdering negroes. Mr. Pease presented the statistics of crime collected in the several States, and contrasted the extent of crime South with that North, showing a large preponderance in the former. Of the murders reported in the South during the past seven years a very large majority of the victims were Republicans, a fact which tells its own story. During the past year there were ninety-nine murders in Mississippi, and yet that was the most orderly of all the Southern States. In Kentucky, where they have never been troubled with carpet-baggers or negro rule, we are told by Democratic newspapers that no one can be convicted of murder but negroes and paupers, and that the prevalence of crime in that State is a horrid blot upon Southern civilization. Mr. Pease quoted statistics to show the prevalence of crime in Texas, Alabama, and Tennessee, in which States the white Democrats are in full control. He next referred to Georgia, and charged that there was no peace nor safety for the black man in that State. He read a letter from one Jack Brown, who lived in Senator Gordon's own town, in which Brown charged Gordon, while addressing a public meeting in Macon County during the last political canvass, with using the following language: "I suppose there is no white Republican in Macon County. If there is let the white people drive him from their soil." Jack Brown served with Gen. Gordon in the rebel service, and holds himself responsible "as a man and a gentleman" for what he charges. That is the language heard on the stump in every Southern State, and yet the Senator from Georgia informs the Senate and the American people that there is no intimidation in the South, and where Democrats are in control all is peaceful and orderly. Mr. Pease then contrasted the administration of government in the South by Democrats with that of the Republicans, and contended that peace, order, protection to life and property, and every attribute of good government, was in favor of those States governed by Republicans.

Mr. Thurman obtained the floor, and will address the Senate to-morrow.

TESTIMONY OF EX-GOV. WELLS, PRESIDENT OF THE RETURNING BOARD, AS TO THE RETURNS OF THE ELECTION—HIS LOYALTY IN THE WAR.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 26.—Ex-Gov. Wells was before the Congressional Committee to-day, and testified as to the action of the Returning Board, and submitted the Returning Board's report to the Legislature—about seventy foolscap pages—as his statement. He explained his not appearing before the subcommittee when he was subpœnaed, saying he received no notice whatever about the committee being here except through the newspapers, and did not think they would leave so soon. He intended going to Washington to testify, but heard another committee was coming, so he did not go.

Mr. Wells testified as follows: All the polls in Rapides Parish were thrown out on my evidence; we had no other; I made my affidavit on the 14th of December; I filed these statements and mentioned these facts to members of the board.

Mr. Hoar asked if the counsel had access to that affidavit before filing their briefs.

Gov. Wells said he thought they did.

Mr. Hoar—Was it filed before going into secret session?

Mr. Wells—Just before. Counsel would have had time to examine that affidavit if he had remained long enough to have reached that parish. He could have had time if he wished it. There was no protest by the election officers in Rapides, because it was worth a man's life to protest. Judge Manning, one of the White Leaguers in the county, made up the Supervisor's statement. The Sheriff of the parish, a White Leaguer, held on till Dec. 20. They put in a regular Sheriff afterward. The Recorder is a McEnery man.

Mr. Marshall asked if Gov. Wells had been assaulted in Rapides.

Mr. Wells—I was not assaulted, but my life was threatened. I received a letter from my son-in-law.

The letter was read. It advised the Governor to beware, that he would be killed by stealth, and as it was in the discharge of his duty his friends would die with him in protecting him.

Mr. Wells said: Assassins can intimidate me, but my enemies dare not face me. I am not afraid. I could not speak in the parish, I would have been killed. The colored people were my only friends. During the war, when I was driven out for my opinions, they watched over and cared for me. I heard no man threaten me. I am sixty-seven years old, and was born in Rapides. Was a Whig before the war, and voted for Douglas to avert the struggle. I was a Sheriff before the war; was a Federal during the war; I had to stop in the woods during the war; I was called a jayhawker, and am proud of the name; I would rather be a jayhawker than a traitor. I was Governor after the war, and was removed in 1867 by Gen. Sheridan; I had 127 slaves when the war broke out; I owned two plantations, but am very poor now. I have acquired no property since the war. Could not pay my debts, but may be able to do so if I live long enough. My neighbors treated me very well until the White League was organized. I proposed an amendment to the Constitution in my Message as Governor, which produced political differences. The ill-feeling toward me has only sprung up since the Kellogg and McEnery difficulties.

MERCANTILE FAILURES IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—Armstrong Brothers, produce dealers and shippers, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are $50,000. David Grant, dealer in china, glass, and earthen-ware, of St. Catharine street, has also failed.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—1 A. M.—Falling barometer, rising temperature, east or south winds, and increasing cloudiness have prevailed from the West Gulf States northward to the upper lakes and the North-west, with occasional light rains, except partly as snow in the last districts. The pressure is now increasing at the Rocky Mountain stations and in the extreme North-west, with north-westerly winds and falling temperature. Occasional light snow has fallen along the lower lakes. Generally lower temperature has prevailed in the Atlantic States. The Mississippi has continued slowly falling at and below Memphis. The Cumberland at Nashville, and the Ohio at Pittsburg, have continued rising.

PROBABILITIES.

During Wednesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States falling barometer, rising temperature, east or south winds, and increasing cloudiness will prevail, with rain in the former and extending over the latter.

In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley falling barometer, rising temperature, east or south winds, and cloudy or rainy weather followed at night by north-westerly winds, rising barometer, clearing and colder weather.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys and the North-west, rising barometer, decided fall in temperature, north-westerly winds, and clear, or clearing weather, which conditions will extend over the upper lake regions, during the afternoon and night.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, falling barometer, decided rise in temperature, easterly or southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness, accompanied by snow or rain in the latter and Northern New-York, and followed by light rains in the former.

In New-England, rising, followed by falling barometer, generally lower temperature than on Tuesday, north and west winds, shifting to east or south, partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed at night by snow.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1875.	1874.		1875.	1874.
3 A. M.	17°	24°	3:30 P. M.	27°	39°
6 A. M.	17°	23°	6 P. M.	23°	40°
9 A. M.	21°	31°	9 P. M.	18°	36°
12 M.	25°	36°	12 P. M.	18°	35°

Average temperature yesterday.............20¾°

Average tempeaature for corresponding date last year.............33°

WOMEN IN LEGISLATION.

MASS-MEETING OF WOMEN IN ST. LOUIS TO DEMAND SEATS IN THE MISSOURI CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—A mass-meeting of women was held to-night at the Mercantile Library Building to consider the question of sending a delegation of their sex to demand seats in the State Constitutional Convention, which is to meet at Jefferson City in May. Mrs. F. Minor, one of the oldest and most prominent advocates of women's suffrage in this city, presided, and made a speech in which she cited many instances of the injustice of the laws, as they affect women, and claimed that the question of framing the organic law of the State having been referred by the Constitution itself back to the people, and not to voters merely, the entire people, women as well as men, should have a right to take part in the proceedings. The progress of the age having abolished all legal distinction between man and man, the same course must be pursued with respect to woman. She asserted that no class of people can be free whose freedom is not guarded by constitutional guarantees. On these and other grounds it was claimed that women have a right to participate in framing the fundamental laws of the State, and are entitled to seats in the Constitutional Convention. Speeches were also made by prominent gentlemen, and one or two ladies, all taking similar grounds, and claiming that women should be represented in the convention. The following delegates were elected: Mrs. Francis Minor, Miss Phoebe W. Cousins, and Mrs. E. A. Filley, and power was given to them to add to their number. A committee was also appointed to issue an address to the women of Missouri, urging them to take similar action in the various Senatorial districts in the State, and to send delegates to the convention.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The losses to the business men of Marysville, Cal., by the flood, amount to $465,675.

The amount of national bank notes received for redemption yesterday was $162,612.

Marcus Denison, a well-known and highly-respected citizen of Baltimore, Md., died yesterday, aged eighty years. Deceased was the father of Gen. Denison, the present Postmaster of Baltimore.

Mr. Isaiah V. Williamson, of Philadelphia, has given a lot of ground, twenty acres in extent, in a rapidly-improving neighborhood, one-half to the Pennsylvania Hospital for free beds in its two departments, and one-half to the Episcopal Hospital for free beds in that institution.

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange, at its annual meeting yesterday, passed a resolution of thanks to Congressmen Kelley and Myers for their efforts in Congress in behalf of the repeal of the stamp tax law. The meeting also indorsed the bill providing for the appointment of a joint commission for the revision of the laws for the collection of Custom duties introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sherman.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The annual report of the Commercial Exchange was made at the annual meeting to-day. It speaks of the receipts of Western cereals at this point as having increased during the year at a rate unequaled in its previous history; of the successful completion of the new elevator; of the International Transportation Company, and of the Philadelphia Steam-ship Line, which has achieved so much success. It expresses gratification at the action of the Government in improving the rivers, and notes with pleasure the opening of another large warehouse. It closes with reference to the Centennial Exposition, which, it says, if successful, must stimulate greatly the commerce of the country.

NEW-ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 26.—An Agricultural Institute, including representatives of all agricultural and horticultural societies in New-England, began a two-days' session here to-day. The attendance of representative men of various sections is unexpectedly large. Eminent practical agriculturists are to deliver essays, which will be followed by discussion. There is good prospect of an interesting and valuable session.

DROUGHT IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 26.—The drought through Western Massachusetts is unprecedented for this season of the year, the smaller streams being so low that manufacturing is seriously interrupted, while the wells and reservoirs are very generally uncomfortably low or quite exhausted.

ORGANIZATION OF A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 26.—The merchants of this city met at noon to-day in convention and organized a Chamber of Commerce. Congratulatory speeches were made by prominent residents of the city. The Chamber will be in session every business day hereafter from 12 to 1 o'clock.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DAMAGES TO SHIPPING BY THE RECENT GALES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Reports of disasters to shipping by the recent heavy gales on the sea are beginning to come in. The bark Jorgen Lorentzen, from Doboy, for Dublin, has arrived at St. Michaels in a damaged condition. The bark Arvid, which arrived at Queenstown to-day from Baltimore, is much damaged. The barks H. D. Brookman, from New-York, and Annie Worrall, from Baltimore, arrived at Liverpool to-day. They have sustained considerable injury by the heavy weather. The ship Isles of the South, from San Francisco, and the bark Due Fratelli Calcagno, from Galway, collided off Holy Head, and were both damaged.

COLONIAL HARBOR DEFENSES—THE VACANT COMMON PLEAS JUSTICESHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Globe* says the Government has adopted a system of torpedoes for the defense of the harbors of Bermuda and also for the port of Halifax.

Mr. Hawkins has declined the seat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, made vacant by the resignation of Sir H. S. Keating, and it is probable that the appointment will be tendered to Henry Cotton, Q. C.

DENIAL OF REPORTED OFFICIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Jan. 27—4:30 A. M.—It is officially denied that Mr. Layard is to be recalled from Madrid, or that Lord Dufferin intends to resign the Governor Generalship of Canada.

DEATH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.—Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, is dead.

STEAMER ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 27.—The White Star steamer Gaelic, from New-York Jan. 16, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

SPAIN.

EVACUATION OF TWO PROVINCES BY THE CARLISTS—THE ARMY OF THE NORTH ON THE OFFENSIVE.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The Carlists have left the provinces of Biscay and Guipuzcoa, and moved into Navarre, taking with them all their material of war.

The Army of the North has assumed the offensive against the Carlists.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF CARLIST OFFICERS FOR TREASON.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—Gen. Primo de Rivera has been appointed to the command of the Second Corps of the Army of the North.

Six hundred Carlists have submitted in the Province of Castellon de la Plana within the present month.

Fugitives from Estella assert that Don Carlos has shot several officers for treason.

Dispatches from Peralta say that a great battle is momentarily expected.

A BRITISH VESSEL FIRED ON BY CARLISTS.

SANTANDER, Jan. 26.—The Carlists have fired on a British vessel loaded with telegraph cable off the Biscayan coast.

BELGIUM.

MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE POTATO DISEASE.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26.—The Government has submitted a bill in the Lower Chamber prohibiting the importation of potatoes from the United States and other countries, as a measure of precaution against the introduction of the Colorado beetle and spread of the potato disease. The Chamber voted in favor of its early consideration.

FRANCE.

ARRIVAL OF COUNT VON ARNIM AT NICE.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Count Henri Von Arnim has arrived at Nice.

CHINA.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR—THE SUCCESSOR TO THE THRONE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Times* has intelligence that the Emperor of China died on the 17th inst.

His successor to the throne is a Prince five years of age. There has been no disorder.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette's* information it is not certain who will succeed the deceased Emperor.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THE BORDER OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—The Governments of Turkey and Montenegro have withdrawn the forces which they had collected on the border of their respective countries in anticipation of hostilities.

CUBA.

THE SPANISH PRESS ON THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The press of the city pronounce certain unfavorable rumors about operations in the interior untrue, and report that the troops in the Cinco-Villas District have been heavily reinforced. Confidence is expressed that not only will the insurgents find their intentions frustrated, but that they will receive the punishment which their savage conduct merits, and which brings them the hatred of the inhabitants of the island and the contempt of civilized people.

A MOB THREATENING THE RESIDENCE OF A CANADIAN OFFICIAL.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 26.—Yesterday, at Caraquette, Gloucester County, about one hundred Frenchmen, armed with guns and sticks, assembled to attack the residence of Hon. Robert Young, a member of the New-Brunswick Government, who is obnoxious to them on account of his action in reference to the Government school act. Mr. Young had his premises barricaded, and armed men inside. The mob, after consultation, retreated, threatening to return to-day. Three of the ringleaders and eight others of the mob were arrested this morning.

ACCIDENT IN AN ICE-HOUSE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—A serious accident occurred at the Washington Point ice-house, near Rondout, yesterday. One of the elevators gave way under a heavy load of ice, and buried six men in the ruins. Their names are: James Barry, James Harney, Patrick Fitzgerald, John Degan, Michael McGrath, and Edward Scully. Degan and Harney were so seriously injured, it is thought they cannot live. The others were severely hurt, but will recover.

FINANCIAL PANIC AT WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Charles G. Harger & Son, bankers, of this city, suspended payment this morning. This, together with the failure of George F. Paddock & Co., bankers, last week, creates great excitement.

A RAILROAD TRAIN BLOCKADED.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Jan. 26.—The up Montreal and Boston express train was blockaded by snow all last night at Frogg Station. Trains in various portions of the State were delayed by heavy drifts.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

METROPOLITAN AMUSEMENTS—THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

THE PARISIAN SKATING CLUB—OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS—THE CHURCH CRISIS—ITALIAN SENTIMENT IN NICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875.

The severely cold weather of the week has made Paris unusually miserable for the holiday season, and appeals for the relief of the suffering poor are beginning to be abundant. Except among the rich such a thing as a well-heated house is scarcely to be found in Paris. Where fuel, wood as well as coal, is sold by the pound, those to whom money is a consideration are apt to reflect upon the sum burned to ashes with each stick, and to calculate how much substantial food that sum would buy. We have nothing like the general economy practiced in French households, and in no country of the world, I venture to say, is there so great an amount of economy in the matter of fires. But if the cold has proved a misfortune to the poor, and to the small dealers in toys upon the boulevards, it has been a joy to the members of the *Cercle des Patineurs*, generally called even here the "Skating Club." Strange to say, English words and names are readily adopted in all matters pertaining to the turf or to athletic sports. One reason for it in the former case is that all the famous jockeys are English, and the sporting writers who frequent them are very fond of introducing the words in use by these jockeys. In the papers of this morning I find the "Skating Club" mentioned only once by its French name. For some days past the members have been greatly excited over the prospect of *spore*, as they pronounce the word sport, and morning, noon, and night elaborate telegrams were sent to all the clubs giving the state of the weather, the condition of the ice, and the prospects of skating. The Washington Club numbers several excellent skaters, gentlemen very fond indeed of the exercise, and by them these telegrams were perused with absorbing attention. Finally the Prince De Sagan, President of the the "Skating Club," as well as of the "Royal," announced that there would be a meeting in the morning, and a day or two ago, by 9 o'clock, the skaters, all in seal-skin or astrachan caps, were wending their way to the Bois de Boulogne. The lake was soon all life and animation, and hundreds of carriages were stationed along the line of the wood. The ice, however, was not the best in the world, for no care had been taken to clear away the snow, and this was frozen over a good portion of the surface. But there was sport, nevertheless, and it began again at an early hour on the following morning. Several accidents to horses occurred going out. Here horses are rarely, if ever, sharped, and on the icy streets they slip and slide about in the most painful manner. After passing the fortifications it was extremely difficult for them to stand upon their feet, the Director of Public Works having neglected the usual precaution of scattering sand upon the road. Any number of shafts were broken, and in two instances valuable horses had their legs fractured. It is not an agreeable sight to see the hack and work horses struggling about the streets in icy times like these.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

I sent you some time ago an extended account of the crisis in the Protestant Church in France, and as yet no progress has been made toward a settlement of the difficulties. The trouble is, if I may make a short repetition, that there are two parties, the Calvinists and the Liberals, the former holding to Guizot's theory that religion cannot do without the supernatural, the latter wishing to exclude the supernatural altogether, and to suppress the divinity of Christ and of the Scriptures. But the Calvinists now have "nine points in the law," according to the adage; that is to say, they have possession. The Liberals are stricken dumb and are full of apprehensions, for they can see no issue from the crisis. If they leave the Protestant Church to start a new Church of their own, will not this strike a serious blow to religion, even should the movement partially succeed? And would not the attempt prove as great a failure as the attempt of Père Hyacinthe to found a sect? These are serious questions, and the Liberals do not know how to answer them. The *Liberté* makes the following comments upon their case:

"After acknowledging the authority of the synod, at least by their participation in its labors, they refused to submit to its decisions, though approved of by the Council of State and having all the force of law. That opposition was manifested as much by a refusal to proceed to new elections, as by the irregular manner in which those elections have been carried out in certain Protestant districts. Wherever the Liberal Protestants have been in a majority, they have refused to make the electors sign the species of Credo of Rochelle, drawn up by the synod, and to which every elector is bound to give his written adhesion. The elections, thus conducted in violation of the law, have been annulled by the Minister of Public Worship; nevertheless, the greater part of the consistories and Presbyterial councils have declared, through their Presidents and delegates, that they will persist in their refusal to conform to the ministerial decisions. It is said that the Minister will enforce the law, that is, will depose all the Presidents of consistories and councils who continue to refuse to proceed to new elections, conformably to the synodal prescriptions. This kind of expropriation has created a profound impression among the Liberal Protestants, but, beyond their passive resistance, they have as yet taken no resolution calculated to solve the pending difficulty."

ITALIAN SENTIMENT IN NICE.

I remember to have once remarked, when speaking of the Piccon affair and the suicide of M. Bergondi, Deputy from the Alpes-Maritimes, that there was danger of seeing the "separatist" movement carried into the popular elections. Such appears to be the case. Although every effort is made to conceal it, for it is little better than high treason. there is a very strong feeling in favor of a return of Nice to Italy. Piccon and Bergondi might have been thoroughly patriotic themselves, but in order to secure their elections they had to appeal to this separatist feeling, to endure it, flatter it, and to encourage it thereby. Little things have ofttimes a large expression, as straws show the direction of the wind, and the story that now comes to us from Nice is another example. In the *Mairies* it is the custom to have a portrait of the Chief of the State above the Mayor's chair. M. Thiers was put up at Nice, but his face was taken down, and instead of replacing it with a portrait of MacMahon, the Common Council ordered a portrait of Garibaldi. When a department, which more than any other is bound to make demonstrations of its loyalty to France, tolerates a spectacle of this kind, one can safely argue that the separatist feeling is strong. If the portrait of Garibaldi is tolerated by the Government the time may soon come when, emboldened by past immunity, the Nicean Council will raise the bluff figure of the *Regalantuomo* in their City Hall.

THE GRAVE OF AUBER.

I think that my remarks about Auber's grave must have attracted some attention in America, for it created quite a stir among musical Americans here. They inquired into the facts, perhaps, with a view to refuting my statements, but found them perfectly correct. The subscription started for the purpose of having the composer decently buried, and of erecting a monument to his memory, has now reached the sum of eleven thousand francs. Mme. Scribe gave two thousand, and Auber's niece gave three thousand. The other six have been made up slowly by small sums.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JUSTICE FIELD.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT CALVARY CHURCH—APPROPRIATE DECORATIONS.

The funeral service of the late Maunsell Bradhurst Field was held yesterday at Calvary Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue, at 3:30 P. M. The church was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The font was filled with ferns of bright hue, trailing over its sides. In front of the pulpit hung a handsome cross of brilliantly-tinted leaves and ferns; from the Bible-desk hung a wreath of ferns, the altar and chancel-rails being festooned with evergreens of various designs. Previous to the service at the church, a short service of prayer was read at the residence of the deceased, No. 182 Lexington avenue, by Rev. Dr. Flagg. Reaching the church, the casket was borne up the central aisle, preceded by Rev. Drs. Gallaudet and Osgood and Rev. Mr. Flagg and E. B. Belden, M. D., an old school-fellow and attendant physician of the deceased, and placed on trestles in front of the chancel. The casket was of rosewood, covered with black cloth, clasped with silver wire and knobs, and ornamented with six handles, and bore the following inscription, engraved on a silver plate:

MAUNSELL B. FIELD.
Born March 26, 1822.
Died Jan. 24, 1875.

At its head was placed a superb floral crown of tuberoses and tea-roses and immortelles, surmounted by a miniature cross of tuberoses. At the foot lay a large wreath of tea-roses and immortelles, while upon these were laid two large branches of palm leaves. On the left of the casket, upon short mahogany pedestals, were placed at the head a beautiful bouquet of tea-roses, large white lilies, palm leaves, and evergreens; at the foot a large star of tuberoses and tea-roses, while on the right of the casket, supported by like pedestals at head and foot, rested a mass of roses and a wreath of sweet purple violets lying upon a bouquet of yellow grasses, tuberoses, and immortelles. The service was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and concluded with the hymn, "O, thou who art weary of sin," impressively sung by Mrs. Sears. After the service the remains were removed to the closed corridor of the church, to enable the relatives and friends of the deceased to pay their last tribute to the departed. The casket was then removed to the Second Street Cemetery, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Gen. John A. Dix, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Hon. John J. Cisco, Mr. Richard Grant White, Gen. Cullom, and Mr. Richard Mount. Among those present at the funeral services were David Dudley Field, Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, Judge Otterbourg, Eugene Otterbourg, Judge Koch, Judge Lane, Judge Clancy, Judge William E. Curtis, Judge Fowler, Mr. Thomas W. Pitman, Mr. G. Baker, Mr. B. S. Russell, Mr. H. A. Vanderbilt, and also several connected with the United States Treasury. It is understood that the interment in the Second Street Cemetery is only temporary, and that the remains will be removed to Green-Wood Cemetery at an early day.

THE FIRST WARD "LORD" SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the First Ward "Lord" School was held last evening at the residence of Mr. D. D. Lord, in Nineteenth street. There were present Howard Potter, William E. Dodge, Jr., H. M. Alexander, Theodore Roosevelt, D. E. Hawley, M. K. Jesup, J. Crosby Brown, George De Forrest Lord, D. D. Lord, C. L. Brace, J. P. Morgan, O. Harriman, Charles Lanier, D. S. Egleston, John Paton, and A. F. Higgins. The annual report was read by Mr. C. L. Brace, and the Treasurer's statement by Mr. D. E. Hawley. The report, Treasurer's statement, and the statistics were all of the most satisfactory character. From the report, it appears that there has been a material increase in the number attending the school; that since the reading-room has become a permanent institution, the character of the neighborhood has become very much improved, and that the opening of the free library has had a tendency to elevate the taste of the regular visitors, and that they are now asking for a better and larger selection of books. The institution embraces under one roof a day and evening school, a public reading room, and a free library. The day school is in charge of Mrs. M. E. See, assisted by Miss L. Longenecker. Miss A. W. Emmerson is Principal of the evening school, and E. D. Montanye, assistant. The mid-Winter festivals, held within a few days past at the day and evening schools, were stated to have been unusually entertaining. The tenements in the First Ward are described as being very much inferior to those erected at a later period in other sections of the City, and the morals of the people are represented as being correspondingly low. Before the close of the meeting. Mr. D. E. Hawley was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and it was resolved that no effort should be spared to make the work of the institution for the present year as successful as at any former time. The merchants and bankers of the First Ward are invited to interest themselves in sustaining so valuable an institution in their midst, and to forward their contributions to Mr. D. E. Hawley, Treasurer, (Union Building,) Nos. 52 and 54 William street.

CO-OPERATION OF THE REFORMED AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

At a recent meeting of the Committees of Conference of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and the Reformed Church in America, it was decided that the publishing house of each denomination should be agent and repository for the sale of the publications of the other denomination. As the work which the Assembly's Sustentation Committee is doing for the evangelization of the colored population of the South makes larger demands for the assistance of the Reformed Church than any part of the domestic missionary work of the latter society can make upon the Presbyterian Church, it was recommended that the contributions of the former be sent to the Assembly's committee. It was resolved that the funds of the Education Board of either church should be appropriated to the support of any student who might prefer to prosecute his studies in the institutions of one denomination or the other, provided that his reason for such preference should first be presented to his own classis or presbytery, and meet with its approval. Each of the boards and committees of the two churches will be directed to prepare and forward to the corresponding board or committee of the co-operating church an abstract of its annual report, which shall be printed by the board or committee receiving it, in connection with its own annual report. Any provision of this scheme of co-operative union may at any time be altered or extended by the joint action of the General Assembly and General Synod; and any provision of it may be omitted or abrogated by either body without impairing the validity of those other provisions on which they shall agree.

EXAMINATION AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The second day of the examination of the students of the Normal College was yesterday concluded, the various grades being examined in Latin, French, and German, chemistry and methods of teaching. The examination consists in answering of lists of printed questions, so selected as to cover the essential substance of each study pursued during the term. In the papers in algebra and chemistry yesterday were the following: "The sum of two numbers is nine, and the sum of their cubes equals twenty-one times their sum. Required, the numbers." Also, "A pedestrian having to walk forty miles, finds that if he increases his speed one mile an hour, he will perform his task two hours sooner than if he walked at his usual rate. Required, his usual rate." In chemistry was the following question: "Give the leading characteristics of oxygen; show that there is no essential difference between a combustible and a supporter of combustion." In the fifth or highest grade of the regular normal course of instruction in the methods of teaching, intended to furnish a special training in the necessary preliminaries to school teaching, the paper is appended in its complete form: 1. Define each of the following terms: Sense, organ of sense, perception, conception, imagination, mental capacity, mental ability, instruction, education. 2. What relation exists between words and ideas? Which should be first presented to the learner? Why? 3. Mention two ways of giving a lesson; state which would be the better to use with a class of little children, and why? 4. When, how, and why should experiments and oral illustrations be used in class work? 5. Write the principles of questioning, and give examples violating any four of them.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE WEST-SIDE ASSOCIATION.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the West-side Association resolutions were adopted demanding the speedy completion of Morningside, and Riverside avenues and parks, for which the property-holders in the vicinity were heavily assessed, and have long since paid their assessments. The resolutions also request the City to remove the telegraph poles from Eighth avenue, and as that thoroughfare is about to be repaved, the committee suggest that the present is a good time to effect the removal without damage to the highway. They also protest against the present condition of the western boundary of Central Park, and recommend that the exposed rock surfaces should be graded, or terraced, and rendered more agreeable to the sight.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

RESIGNATIONS AND TRANSFERS—THE COMPLAINT OF THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS GROUNDLESS—DETECTIVE FIELD DETAILED TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday leaves of absence were granted to Patrolmen G. S. Walling, fifteen days; Timothy Golden, six days; George Niven, five days; Thomas Dusenbury, five days; Patrick Leahy, three days; Ira M. Clapp, three days, and James P. Bennett, three days. These men were recently transferred from the Detective Office, and the leaves of absence were granted to enable them to have their uniforms prepared before going on patrol duty. An application was received from Patrolman Leahy to be transferred from the Fourth to the Seventeenth or Eighteenth Precinct, and was placed on file. Patrolman George Niven made application to be retired on a pension, and the application was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. The resignation of ex-Detective Philip Farley was accepted. The resignations of Patrolmen George P. H. Keyser, Seventh Precinct, and Joseph W. Jacobs, Fifteenth Precinct, were laid on the table, under the rule, as there are charges pending against them.

The complaint of Mr. A. R. Mount, in relation to the starter's box occupied by the Second Avenue Railroad Company, at the corner of Worth street and Broadway, and his request for Police protection during the forcible removal of the same, which had been sent to the Board of Police by his Honor the Mayor, was called up for action. Mr. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, made an elaborate report on the subject, and showed that the Police had no legal right to interfere in the matter, as the occupant of the premises against which the starter's box is erected had given his permission to have the box placed there, and the railroad company had obtained a permit from Mayor Vance. The report of the Chief Clerk was approved, and a copy thereof was directed to be forwarded to the Mayor.

The Committee on Street-cleaning made a report in relation to a complaint made by G. W. Blunt, Secretary of the Pilot Commissioners, in relation to the dumping of thirty or forty cart-loads of dirt, mixed with a little ice, into the river at Piers Nos. 33 and 34 North River. The committee reported that they had thoroughly investigated the matter, and found that nothing but snow and ice had been dumped into the river, in accordance with the permission granted by the Department of Docks, and that there had not been any violation of the rules of the department by an attaché or employe of the Street-cleaning Bureau. A copy of the report will be forwarded to Mayor Wickham.

A communication was received from the President of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie thanking Capt. Gunner, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and the force of Police detailed at the ball given by the Cercle at the Academy of Music on Thursday night, for the efficient and courteous manner in which they discharged their duties.

Patrolman James P. Bennett, of the Twelfth Precinct, recently transferred from the Detective Office, applied to be detailed to one of the Police Courts. This officer is 55 years of age, has been twenty-seven years on the Police force, and has been severely injured several times while in the discharge of his duty, and is, on that account, physically unable to do patrol duty. The application was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Philip Fitzpatrick and John McGinn were appointed patrolmen. Roundsman Smith, of the Fourth Precinct, made application to be made Acting Sergeant, and transferred to the Fifteenth Precinct, in place of Sergeant Christie, who was recently dismissed.

Mr. Cassius H. Reed, of the Hoffman House, sent in a communication to the board asking that Patrolman Thomas Dusenbury, late of the Detective Office, be placed on the special service and detailed at the Hoffman House, the proprietors of the hotel to pay his salary. Referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Patrolman Ira M. Clapp asked to be transferred from the Twenty-second to the Seventeenth or Eighteenth Precinct, owing to sickness in his family.

A communication was received from District Attorney Phelps asking that Detective Richard Field be detailed at the office of the District Attorney, and in connection therewith Mr. Hawley read an application from Field to be assigned to special duty, owing to the fact that from injuries received during his service in the Police Department he was physically unable to perform patrol duty. Commissioner Voorhis objected to the detailment of Patrolman Field unless a report was received from the Board of Surgeons showing that the officer was unable to do patrol duty. Commissioner Disbecker said that under any circumstances the request of the District Attorney should be complied with. One of the Assistant District Attorneys had called on him to urge that Field be detailed to the office to assist them in working up cases. They had a great deal of business, and hitherto had been compelled to hire private detectives, as they had no confidence in the Detective Office as then constituted.

President Matsell remarked that the District Attorney now had full confidence in the Detective Office as reorganized, and would in future call on the Police force to assist him instead of giving the business to private detective agencies, and as a step in this direction he asked that Officer Field be detailed to his office.

Commissioner Voorhis said that he did not desire to oppose the request of the District Attorney, but he did not intend the detectives recently transferred to post duty should drop into snug places out of sight, and roam about the City at their own will and pleasure, as they had done heretofore, without being responsible to any person. He wished these men to understand that the board had not lost sight of them, nor did they intend to do so. He would, however, vote in favor of the resolution, in order to accede to the request of the District Attorney. The motion was carried, and a discussion then arose in regard to the officers specially detailed reporting at Police Head-quarters every day at a certain hour, and Commissioner Disbecker said that as the Committee on Rules and Discipline were about adopting rules for the government of the Detective Office, they could adopt a rule to place the detailed men under proper surveillance, and the subject then dropped.

Patrolman Patrick Lynch, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was fined fifteen days' pay for insubordination. Thomas Duffy, W. J. Welsh, C. E. Siebel, and Thomas Farley were cited to appear before the Board at the next meeting, preliminary to appointment as patrolmen, and the Board then adjourned until Friday next.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

THE WEEK'S STATISTICS—CASES OF SMALL-POX AND DIPHTHERIA DECREASING—AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC—CHARGE AGAINST A PHYSICIAN.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report:

"There were 664 deaths reported in this City last week, against 677 reported and 696 verified in the previous week. The greatest mortality occurred on the 15th inst., when there were 110 deaths, 49 of which were children under five years of age. The excessive mortality during the past few weeks is associated with records of frequent and extreme fluctuations of temperature. The range of temperature last week was from 1° below zero to 40° above, or a fluctuation of 41°. In the previous week the range was from 3° below zero to 39° above, and on the day of greatest mortality the mean temperature was 16.6° Fahrenheit. The mean for that week was 19.9°, and the mean for last week was half a degree lower. Pulmonary phthisis was charged with 89 deaths last week and 94 deaths the previous week. Bronchitis and pneumonia were charged with 135 and 127 deaths in these two weeks respectively. There were 49 deaths from diphtheria reported last week, and in the previous week 73 occurred.

The death-rate last week was equal to 33.20 per 1,000 annually, and in the previous week it was equal to 34.80 per 1,000. The death-rates in European cities at the beginning of Winter are reported as follows: In the twenty-one chief cities of Great Britain, for the week ending Jan. 2, the rate was equal to 41 per 1,000 yearly. It was 42 in the 1,000 in Edinburgh, 69 in Glasgow, 45 in Dublin and 37 in London. These excessive death-rates are due to similar causes on both sides of the Atlantic, namely, extreme fluctuations of temperature, the presence of infectious diseases destructive to life in children, and most of all, the excessive crowding and sanitary wants of the poor classes in these cities during the Winter."

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending Jan. 16—Typhoid fever, 11; scarlet fever, 53; measles, 7; diphtheria, 155; small-pox, 99; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

Week ending Jan. 23—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 55; measles, 13; diphtheria, 133; small-pox, 84; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6.

It will be observed that during the past week diphtheria decreased by twenty-two cases and small-pox by fifteen cases from the preceding week. The decrease in small-pox is claimed to be due to the well-directed efforts of the Sanitary Inspectors and the Vaccinating Corps. House to house vaccination has been going on for several weeks, and the result is a decrease in the number of cases. The Chief of the Bureau of Vaccination reports that during the past week 4,011 persons were vaccinated and 869 was received by him for lymph furnished to physicians. The Board of Health have assumed the entire control of the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island and of the reception hospital at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, and alterations and improvements in the internal arrangements of the buildings are being rapidly made so as to insure the comfort and proper medical treatment of the inmates.

Dr. Day requests the attention of the public to the following appeal:

SANITARY BUREAU, HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
No. 301 Mott Street, New-York, Jan. 26, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Board of Health has taken charge of the "Riverside Hospital" on Blackwell's Island, devoted to those sick with small-pox. There is a great need of books and games of a pleasing nature for convalescents and those not very sick, and for little children. We also need engravings and chromos for the walls of the pavilions and private rooms.

Please give this note insertion in your valuable journal, and on the receipt of a letter a wagon will very cheerfully be sent for anything offered.

WALTER DeF. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

Dr. B. A. Mylius, of No. 635 Lexington avenue, was complained of for a violation of the sanitary code in not promptly reporting a case of small-pox which he was called on to attend professionally. Lena Baker, aged six years, living with her parents in the tenement-house No. 851 Second avenue, occupied by a number of families, was attacked with small-pox, and, after several days' sickness, died. Dr. Mylius, who was in attendance on the patient, failed to notify the Sanitary Superintendent, and the attorney of the board was ordered to commence an action against him for his neglect.

The Disinfecting Corps reported that during the past week they visited ninety-three houses where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated eighty-nine houses, together with quantities of bedding, clothing, &c. Fifty cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital, and four dead bodies to the Morgue, by the Ambulance Corps.

Superintendent Crowley, of the Police Telegraph, was directed to establish telegraphic communication between the Small-pox Hospital and the office of the Sanitary Superintendent at Police Head-quarters.

CITY HALL NOTES.

BROOKLYN RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE MAYOR—VISITORS TO THE COMMON COUNCIL—MARRIAGE BY THE MAYOR—CLAIM FOR SERVICES.

The resolutions of condolence on the death of the late Mayor Havemeyer, which were adopted by the Common Council of Brooklyn on Dec. 7, were presented to Mayor Wickham yesterday by Aldermen Fisher, Reilly, McIntyre, and Howell, of that city. They are to be placed in the Governor's room.

It was rumored yesterday that Mayor Wickham had received the decision of Gov. Tilden in the case of the Fire Commissioners, but the report had no foundation.

For the first time in the history of the Common Council of this City no person is admitted to the reception-room of the Board of Aldermen without first sending in his card. An official at $1,000 a year stands as a sentinel at the door, and compels all applicants for admission to obey this new rule, which was made by Mr. Lewis, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Mayor Wickham officiated at a marriage at the City Hall yesterday. The bride, Lena Chapatel, and the bridegroom, Abraham Nugent, were fashionably dressed and were attended by a large circle of friends.

Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, the ex-Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, has filed a claim in the Controller's office for his services as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors from May 12, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of $7,500 a year. Mr. Pinckney received $5,000 per annum as Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, and it is claimed that the charter debars him from recovering anything additional for the ex-officio position of Clerk to the Supervisors. The amount of the claim is $12,278 22.

Chamberlain Lane, Sheriff Conner, Commissioners Adams, Howe, and Westry called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CANDIDATES EXAMINED FOR AGENTS OF TRUANCY—PLANS FOR THE FULL ENFORCEMENT OF THE SAME.

A meeting of the joint Committees of By-Laws and Finance of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the board, for the purpose of examining applicants for the position of Truant Agents, to be employed in enforcing the Compulsory Education act. Over ninety applicants were present, including five for the position of Superintendent over the eight agents to be employed. The majority of those seeking the office, the compensation for which is fixed at $1,500, were intelligent men, of middle age. Among them were several ex-policemen and ex-detectives. There was also a sprinkling of old, decrepit men. The five looking for the superintendency were first summoned before the committees and questioned, chiefly as to their acquaintance with the educational system of the City and the requirements of the Compulsory act. At the conclusion of their examination, which occupied about three-quarters of an hour, the Clerk of the board announced to the awaiting candidates that thirty of them, whose names he would call first, would then be examined, the next thirty to-morrow afternoon, and the remainder on Saturday afternoon. The examination of the thirty selected to remain was not concluded until after 7:30 P. M., the same formula of questions asked of the applicants for the superintendency being put to them. No appointments will be made until the special census ordered some time ago by the board is completed. This census will contain a list of the names and ages of all children attending school, classified into localities, and when completed will be supplemented by a census taken by the Police of all children under the specified age not attending school. Copies of both will be furnished to the eight Truant Agents, whose duty will be to visit the houses and places of employment of all children included in the list of non-attendants, and acquaint parents and employes with the requirements of the act, and the penalties for non-compliance. Some members of the board doubt that one agent for each school district will constitute a sufficient force, from the fact that some of the districts include a large extent of territory, impossible for one agent to cover successfully. That, however, remains a question for future consideration, the present purpose being to organize and set about their duties the present force, after which the need of any further augmentation can be better judged from the result of practical experience.

Notwithstanding the fact that the concluding clause of the act reads that it shall take effect on Jan. 1, 1875, and that the most strenuous efforts are being used by the board in making the necessary preparations for its enforcement, its successful operation until the early part of next year is regarded as extremely doubtful.

SHOOTING AT A POLICE OFFICER.

The trial of Hugh Campbell, a bartender in the employ of Loughlin Tynan, Twenty-third street and Avenue A, indicted for firing a loaded pistol at Officer Clarson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was resumed before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. District Attorney Nolan called Justice Flammer, who testified to the fact, recorded in the examination papers, that the prisoner admitted having fired the shot, but said he did so while under the influence of liquor. The District Attorney also called the complainant, who denied, in rebuttal of the testimony of the prisoner and the witness for the defense, that he clubbed Campbell before the latter fired the shot. In cross-examination by prisoner's counsel the officer admitted that he had breakfasted with Campbell, while conveying him to court on the morning following the affray. In response to the subsequent questions of District Attorney Nolan, Clarson corrected this admission, by stating that the occasion on which he had had breakfast with the prisoner was, he was almost certain, a week or so before the shooting. Mr. Hummel then placed the prisoner upon the stand in sur-rebuttal. The prisoner swore positively that on the morning after the alleged assault, while accompanying Officer Clarson to court, the latter had drinks with him in McCormick's saloon, Twenty-third street and First avenue, and subsequently breakfasted with him in a restaurant on Fifty-seventh street. This closed the evidence, and the case was given to the jury, who retired at 1:30 P. M., and returned into court at 4:30 without having been able to agree on a verdict. The jury were then discharged, and the prisoner was remanded.

THE HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The managers of the Home for the Blind are in immediate need of clothing for the inmates of the Home, and for the many outside blind who crowd their doors this bitterly cold weather asking for assistance. Is it too much for the managers to ask from the wealthy and charitable of this City a little from their abundance, so that these afflicted ones may be at least warmly clothed? Donations of men's and boys' clothing, new material of all kinds, also old linen and muslin for the infirmary, are greatly needed, and will be most gratefully received. Packages may be sent to the Home, No. 219 West Fourteenth street, or to any of the officers of the society.

KATE CHAUNCEY, Secretary.
No. 10 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.

AN INSANE MURDERESS COMMITTED TO THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The commission appointed by Judge Sutherland, under the Lunacy law passed by the last Legislature, to inquire into the mental condition of Isabella Janisch, who roasted her child, Carrie, in a cooking stove in a Washington street tenement-house, having reported that they found the woman insane from epilepsy at the time of the commission of the homicide, District Attorney Rollins yesterday moved for an order of the court committing the woman to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica for observation and treatment. Judge Sutherland made the necessary order, and the murderess will accordingly be committed immediately to the custody of Dr. Gray.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. John F. Weir, of Yale College, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. Jennings, of the steam-ship Oceanic, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Congressman C. D. MacDougall, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House.

Hector Cameron, Q. C., of Toronto, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham, of Maine, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman elect George M. Beebe, of Monticello, N. Y.; ex-Congressman Frederick Stone, of Maryland; and H. H. Honoré, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, William D. Bishop, and Henry P. Haven, of Connecticut, and Naval Constructor W. L. Hanscom, United States Navy, are at the Union Square Hotel.

OBITUARY.

T'OUNG-CHI, EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The news of the death of the young Emperor of China, T'oung-chi, on the 12th inst., in the Imperial Palace at Pekin, was received yesterday by telegraph, via England. The late Emperor, who at one time had his name changed to Ki-tsiang, and afterward resumed his original name as given above, was born April 21, 1856, and was the eldest son of the Emperor Hieng-jung. After the death of his father, which occurred Aug. 21, 1861, he succeeded to the throne, and reigned until Feb. 23, 1873, under the joint regency of the Dowager and the Empress Mother, when he became of age and formally assumed the reins of government. The regency of these two ladies had been successful in the highest degree. During the twelve years they had jointly wielded the power of the Empire, peace with foreign powers had been maintained, and all internal rebellions suppressed, and the young Prince ascended the throne without having any discordant elements to contend with. At the very beginning of his career nevertheless, a very important point in Chinese court etiquette had to be decided. It was a question as to whether the foreign Ministers, representing England, France, Russia, Germany, and the United States, at Pekin, should be received by the Emperor without the performance of any humiliating ceremony. This point was satisfactorily settled shortly after, and the foreign Ministers were accorded an audience on May 6, 1873, at which they congratulated the Emperor upon his accession to the throne of his fathers. Before he became of age, or, to speak more definitely, when he was in his seventeenth year, a still graver responsibility—that of marriage—was thrust upon him. On Oct. 16, 1872, he was married to a lady of high rank by the name of Alute, the granddaughter of a General who had been deposed years before for want of success in a campaign against the Taeping rebels. The old General was eventually reprieved, but his property, which had been confiscated, was not returned, and his son, seeing no other road to fortune open to him, devoted himself to study. In the metropolitan competitions he successively received high honors, until ten years ago, when examined in the palace, in the presence of the Emperor, he won the first rank among the scholars of the Empire. This at once gave him the rank of Chmongquen, which entitled him to a high place in the Empire, and the elevation of his daughter to the position of Empress was due to her attainments in letters no less than her beauty, as she had received a thorough education from her father. The marriage was celebrated with great pomp and ceremony, and the expense attending on it was said to have amounted to between fifteen and twenty millions. This wedding, however, included the taking of other wives besides the lady Alute, the Emperor being also compelled to take to wife three ladies of the first degree, nine of the second degree, and twenty-seven of the third degree, and nine times nine, or eighty-one, concubines. Previous to his majority, on Dec. 21, 1872, the Emperor entered into the full discharge of his functions as High Priest of the Empire. In the Chinese ritual the Winter solstice is a sacred day, and is described by them as Yih Yong Seng, "the birth-day of the year," and is consecrated to the worship of Heaven.

On that day the Emperor was borne in his car, or chair of state, which was covered with yellow satin, and carried on the shoulders of thirty-two men, clad in robes of scarlet silk, to the sacred inclosure or temple, where he was to receive his initiation and make his vows and offerings. There he passed the day in fasting and purification, and the night in vigils. At dawn the next morning he ascended the steps of the high altar, and after bowing his head to the ground eighty-one times, concluded by offering a bullock, which was consumed as a burnt sacrifice. This was done by the young Emperor as a preliminary to assuming charge of the Government. While the first festivities of the reign were just commencing the news was brought of the complete subjection of the Mohammedan Kingdom in the Southwest, the Panthoz State, as it was called, which for many years had disturbed the peace of the adjoining Provinces. This was held to be a good omen and was said to indicate that a long and prosperous reign might be expected. Of the personal character of the young Emperor little or nothing was known outside the yellow-tiled walls of the palace. He is said to have been childish in his tastes and amusements, and was surrounded by all that was calculated to foster idleness and sensuality. The deceased Emperor was the seventh of the Tsing or pure Mantchoo or Tartar dynasty, and his successor to the throne is a Prince five years of age.

REV. DR. LEAHY, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

A cable dispatch from Dublin announces the death of Most Rev. Patrick Leahy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel and Emly. The Archbishopric of Cashel, which corresponds with the ecclesiastical Province of Cashel, one of the four into which Ireland is divided, and the civil Province of Munster, includes the Dioceses of Cashel and Emly, with the Dioceses of Cork, Killaloe, Kerry, Limerick, Waterford and Lismore, Cloyne, Ross, and Kilfenora as Suffragan Sees. The deceased prelate, who resided at Thurles, County Tipperary, was consecrated to the Archiepiscopate on the 29th of June, 1857.

REV. GLEAZEN FILLMORE.

Rev. Gleazen Fillmore, aged eighty-five years, the first Methodist minister who preached west of the Genesee River, and who established the first Methodist Church in Buffalo, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning while sitting in his chair at his home at Clarence, Erie County, N. Y.

THE RICARDO TRIAL.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE CASE—TESTIMONY OF THE FATHER.

The interest in this case does not seem to abate in the slightest degree, the Passaic County Courts being crowded every day with interested spectators. The defendant wears an anxious look. After the close of Mrs. Schaefer's cross-examination Monday several physicians testified as to the quantity of morphine which could be given to a boy of Walter's age in safety. Dr. Terhune testified that in his opinion not more than one-quarter of a grain should have been administered to the boy at one time. Dr. Lemuel Burr, of Paterson, stated that he was a physician of forty-five years' practice, and he considered that one-eighth of a grain would be sufficient for a child of seven years. He would instantly remove the bandage on inflammation setting in—if not removed the arm would die. In his experience he never found any case of fracture in which gangrene had set in. Dr. Alexander W. Rogers testified that he would not prescribe more than one-sixteenth of a grain to a child of Walter's age; a dose of one-half a grain would produce death if repeated.

George M. Gebhert, the proprietor of a drug store at Passaic, testified that he had sold sulphate of morphine to Dr. Ricardo—from one to two drachms a week; thought the Doctor purchased more at the time of Walter Schaefer's accident; I put up a prescription in a bottle, and he told me to take the patent medicine label off and put another on so that Mrs. Schaefer would not know what it was; I put up a great many prescriptions for Dr. Ricardo, and he told me to say nothing to any one about them.

Mr. Schaefer, the father of the boy, testified: Walter broke his arm on the 13th of June, 1872; I thought the arm was only out of joint, and told the Doctor so; the arm was pulled back that it might be made longer he said; I asked the Doctor if he understood the case, and he said he did; I fainted while the arm was being bandaged; the following morning the arm had become dark; Walter said he could not feel his hand; Sunday the flesh was darker, and it continued to grow darker for three or four days; the Doctor asked me if I had made any preparations for the burial; this was on the Saturday after the attempted amputation; he said Walter might live for a few hours, but not longer; he spoke of getting ice for the keeping of the body; he said it would not do to take the body on the cars because it was mortified; the Doctor said he would see the undertaker, Doremus, and that he had already spoken to him about the ice. The remainder of Mr. Schaefer's testimony was principally a corroboration of that given by his wife.

Dr. James L. Watson, of Brooklyn, was sworn and testified: I have been a physician and surgeon for eighteen years; was called to visit Walter Schaefer on June 19; called upon Dr. Ricardo, and he explained the injury to me; he said there was a fracture of the humerus on the lower third, that mortification had set in, and that the boy was dying, and probably dead at that time; he said there was no possibility of his living; he also told me the boy had suffered a great deal, and he had kept him pretty well under the influence of morphine; he wished to make his death as easy as possible; he had given morphine every two hours, and had given directions to have it given oftener—every half hour or fifteen minutes; he told me I would find the muscles of the chest already mortified, and said it was no use to send for me, as nothing could be done; I went to Mr. Schafer's house, and as soon as I entered the door I perceived an offensive odor; I examined Walter's hand, and found it in a black and offensive condition; the bandages were dried on the arm; I gradually soaked them off, and found the arm a black, putrid mass, with worms crawling in it and some of the flesh coming off; the mortification was caused by improper treatment. Witness then detailed the particulars of the amputation and the saving of the boy's life. He said the proper dose of morphine to commence with on a boy of Walter's age was from a thirtieth to a fiftieth of a grain; quarter of a grain doses repeated every fifteen or thirty minutes would endanger the life of a child of his age; a quarter of a grain repeated every two hours on a child in Walter's condition would probably produce death. The Doctor was cross-examined closely and at great length, but without causing him to deviate from his direct testimony. He was still on the stand at the time of adjournment.

THE SHERIFF AND HIS FEES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article published in your issue of Saturday last, entitled "Tammany Leaven in City Affairs" and the "Sheriff's fees," reflecting upon me and my administration of the duties of Sheriff, which seems to demand a public statement of the facts in the case. I am induced to make the statement, not so much on my own account, as on account of the gentlemen referred to in your article, as well as the members of the Board of Aldermen who voted in favor of the resolution condemned by you.

This statement of facts will show how easy it is for a paper like THE TIMES, that intends to be fair even to a political opponent, to fall into a very serious error which does great injustice without intending it. The actual receipts and disbursements of this office, together with bills against the County for services rendered in conveying prisoners, preparing and serving jury notices, and preparing returns to the Secretary of State of the number of convictions in the Courts of General and Special Sessions in the City of New-York, are shown in my affidavit hereinafter referred to.

And first, in regard to the price fixed by the Controller for conveying prisoners as stated in your article, it is proper to state that he has no authority in law to fix that or any other rate for this or any other service performed by the Sheriff, the Board of Aldermen, acting as Supervisors under the law, alone possessing this power, as will appear by reference to the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation submitted herewith. And besides, the rates allowed by the Board of Aldermen for this service did not raise the scale of the Sheriff's fees, as you state, but continued them at the same rate as they had been fixed and paid by the County for the past ten years, and I can see no cause for censure of the Board of Aldermen for continuing the same rate with reference to same service performed by me. If you had taken the trouble to examine the bills which I have presented to the Controller you would have found that I made no charge for conveying prisoners to the "Juvenile Asylum" or to the "Work-house," as stated in your article. Whatever may have been the custom of former Sheriffs in this respect, I have never attempted or claimed the right to charge for this service. And also, if I was allowed by the County the same proportionate amount which I am allowed by the State for conveying prisoners to the State Prison, the rate would be largely in excess of that which has been fixed by the Board of Aldermen for such service. (Sec. 3 R. S., p. 1,050, section 17.)

The laws of this State at present allow the Sheriffs throughout the State $1 50 for bringing up a prisoner on habeas corpus, or to testify or answer, besides 12½ cents mileage, $1 for attendance at court, and actual necessary expenses, (see 3 R. S., p. 925,) whereas, by the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, I am only allowed $1 75 for the entire service, which includes not only the bringing, but also the returning of the prisoner, besides waiting for hours upon the courts. Now, with reference to the charge of exorbitant fees received for drawing and summoning jurors for the various courts, it is proper to state that three of my clerks and four messengers are continually occupied in this service, all of whose salaries are paid by me, and the entire amount realized by me for this service, at the rate allowed by the Board of Aldermen, did not exceed in 1874 the sum of one thousand dollars for the entire year, an amount which cannot be considered excessive for the labor, responsibility, and annoyance incident to this duty. As to your doubt "whether the Sheriff has legal warrant for making any charge at all for summoning jurors for the civil courts" I would refer you to 3 R. S., p. 701, sec. 40. The duty of making returns to the Secretary of State of the convictions in the Courts of General and Special Sessions is required by statute. (Laws of 1861, 4th Ed. Stat., p. 727, sec. 5; also 4th Ed. Stat., p. 726, sec. 4.)

By the laws of 1861, above cited, the Police Justices' Courts in the City of New-York were made Courts of Special Sessions for the express purpose of compelling the Sheriff to embrace in his return the convictions in these latter courts. The record of these convictions is obtained directly by the Sheriff's office, through his employes, at his expense, and not, as it would seem to be indicated by your article, by the Clerks of the various courts in which these convictions are had. And, in conclusion, I desire to correct one very important error which pervades the entire article. It is based exclusively upon the idea that all of the money received by the Sheriff is an "annual contribution" to him. If any one has such an idea he can easily satisfy himself as to his error on this point by calling upon me, and making a personal examination of the receipts and disbursements of my office.

In order to correct this false impression, I herein submit an affidavit showing the gross receipts and expenses of my office for the past year, as well as my bill for services rendered the County for the same period, from which it appears that my receipts from all sources amounted to the sum of $24,419 18, and the disbursements for expenses for the same period amounted to $39,340 19, and which disbursements consist of salaries of my employes, stationery, gas, office cleaning, and other incidental expenses, showing a deficit of $14,850 01, without one dollar of receipts to myself. And it is proper to state, in this connection, that heretofore the current expenses of the Sheriff's office, amounting to about three thousand dollars a month, were defrayed by the county, and not, as in my case, by the Sheriff himself. It is true that I have bills against the County for services rendered during the past year, amounting to a sum not exceeding thirty-seven thousand dollars, from which, if the deficit already shown is deducted, the gross amount which I can receive for my services and liabilities of the past year will be about twenty-two thousand dollars; and this is on the assumption that I will be paid the full amount of my bills rendered. When it is remembered that nearly one hundred actions have already been commenced in the several courts against me as Sheriff, many of which will not be decided until years after I have ceased to be Sheriff, involving the expense of an office and clerk hire for years thereafter, and the risk of the failure of the signers of the indemnity bonds in case of an adverse decision, no one can say but that the amount which I have received, and am entitled to receive, is grossly inadequate to the services performed and the risks incurred. In view of these facts, I ask in all candor whether you or others are justified in denouncing me as the "Voracious Conner, seeking that which does not legitimately belong to him," or as "an official already grossly overpaid."

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875.

"A TREE THERMOMETER."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of a kind with Mr. Newton's Bartlett pear tree, described under the above caption in THE TIMES of Jan. 6 are three wells in Karnes County, Texas—two in the same neighborhood, the other distant some sixteen miles—of depths varying from thirty to sixty feet, which afford ample supplies of water at all times, except when what we term here a "norther" is blowing, they being attendants upon our Winters, coming, however, at irregular intervals. At such times they afford no water, and become dry within a very short time after the "norther" springs up.

I have also in the same county, near Helena, the county seat, in which place one of the wells is situated, a stone house with a west door opening on an open gallery, on the north end of which, however, is a room entirely protecting the door from the immediate force of the wind, the casings of which, of Florida pine, spring away from the wall during the prevalence of a "norther," so as to leave a space of more than an inch between them and the wall, requiring them to be forcibly pressed back, in order to open or close the door. But they return to their places against the wall as soon as the "norther" is over.

Can any of your scientific correspondents explain the cause of the phenomena? I will state in regard to the wells, that no lakes or bodies of water are known to exist, which could be feeders, that would be affected by the wind, so as to drive the water away from the point of supply.

H. H. McLANE.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Friday, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT OF 1874.

The Legislature of 1874 passed an act providing that no suits should thereafter be maintained against the City to vacate assessments on the ground of irregularity in the formal proceedings to impose such assessments. A suit was brought to vacate an assessment imposed for the opening of St. Nicholas avenue, the ground of the suit being that there was irregularity in the appointment of the Commissioner and in advertising. Judge Sedgwick, of the Superior Court, has rendered a decision holding the act to be constitutional, and that it bars the parties assessed from bringing a suit in the form in which the present suit was brought.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE ACTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES—AN EXCELLENT TICKET—THE PLATFORM—POSITION OF THE PARTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875.

Perhaps the best evidence that the Republicans of Connecticut have started their campaign auspiciously, is in the fact that the Democratic press have not yet been able to raise a single objection against one of the candidates nominated, and have not found time to treat the platform fairly. If there is anything manifestly wrong with either the candidates or platform it can be pointed out rationally, and it might as well be said first as last that merely partisan assaults upon both will avail nothing. There is this to be said of the convention itself, that it was one of the most respectable of the many respectable gatherings of the party in Connecticut, and it proceeded to its work without any previous dictation from press or rings; and in the selection of candidates gentlemen were chosen of acknowledged ability and fitness for the positions assigned them.

James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich, the candidate for Governor, is Mayor of that city, and has held the office for several years, having been re-elected last Fall by a nearly unanimous vote, only eight ballots having been cast against him. He is a gentleman of culture, a graduate of Harvard University, a man of large business capacity, a leading investor in manufacturing enterprises, liberal, earnest, generous as a private citizen and thoroughly honest as a public officer.

Charles L. English, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, resides in New-Haven, and is a brother of ex-Gov. James E. English. He is extensively engaged in the lumber trade, and is a leading business man and a popular gentleman. He was President of the first Republican State Convention held in Connecticut, at which Gideon Welles was nominated for Governor; this in March, 1856. He has been consistently a Republican, but is in no sense a partisan, believing in the party only when it is right.

Col. A. H. Fenn, of Plymouth, is the candidate for Secretary of State. He was a poor boy, and worked his way to an education and to the practice of the law, and is now, though still a young man, a leading lawyer at the Litchfield County Bar. He entered the Army at the outbreak of the civil war as a private soldier, and came out at the close a Lieutenant Colonel.

O. B. Arnold, of Meriden, the candidate for Treasurer, was graduated from Yale in 1837, and is at the head of the largest banking institution in Meriden. He has had considerable experience as a legislator, and is a popular man. No man in the State is better qualified for the position of Treasurer.

Gen. R. B. Craufurd, of Norwalk, the candidate for Controller, is prominently known in military circles, being the commanding General of the State National Guard. He is a banker by profession, and a good one.

Against the character of these men the Democrats can find nothing to say, and have started the campaign with a vulgar style of attack, which will be helpful to the Republicans, if it is kept up. Mr. Greene, the candidate for Governor, is chiefly selected as an object of assault, and ridicule is poured out upon his devoted head because, as the Democratic organs maliciously and falsely assert, "he is not known outside of his town;" and again, he is held up to the contempt of the followers of the party because, as Mayor of Norwich, he ordered a salute of a hundred guns over the recent Message of President Grant on the Southern question. The organs do not, however, say that the salute was fired over the Message, but represent that it was ordered to express approval of the "outrage on the Louisiana Legislature." The simple fact is, that Mr. Greene was delighted with the Message, and certainly Republicans generally, who were greatly disturbed over Sheridan's early dispatches, following the De Trobriand entrance on a legislative body, felt the most profound relief when the Message came, and they might also have expressed their good feeling with "a hundred guns" without much exaggeration of their emotion. It is not true that the guns were fired to express satisfaction over any illegal or questionable act of any of the military subordinates, but to give emphasis to the pleasure derived at reading over the hand of the President a pronouncement against Federal intervention except in case of domestic violence; and the convention which nominated Mr. Greene took the same Message as the basis of its indorsement of the President, and, commending it heartily, now stand upon it in their platform to the extent here declared:

"We have undiminished confidence in the integrity and patriotism of President Grant. We heartily indorse his recent special message to the Senate on the Louisiana question and the principles therein contained, and we unite with him in declaring that '*any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the Government, is repugnant to our ideas of government;*' and with him we '*can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection when such interference of the authority of the General Government ought to be permitted or can be justified,*' and, at the same time, we thank the President for saying that 'to the extent that Congress has conferred power upon him to prevent it, neither Kuklux Klans nor White Leagues, nor any other associations using arms or violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country.'"

If there is anything here inconsistent with the record of the Republican Party, or with its established principles, it is yet to be pointed out. The party has confidence in the President's "integrity and patriotism," which commits it to none of his errors of judgment or mistakes. That he has made mistakes it would be absurd to deny, and it was because of this fact that the convention wisely and designedly refused to incorporate in the platform a sweeping indorsement of the Administration. The position of the party in Connecticut is, that those who represent it shall have approval for what seems right and just in their acts, but the infirmities of officials are never to be approved merely because the name of party is attached to them. The Democratic objection to the platform is upon interpretations which it will not bear; and here is the gross partisan spirit of Democracy strikingly apparent. It is a platform that can be successfully defended, and will be with entire harmony by the Republicans of the State of every section.

The ticket, as a whole, is a remarkably good one, in some respects it is exceptionally good. There is not a name upon it that may not invite the closest comparison as against any present occupant of the offices named. None of the candidates are politicians in an offensive sense; while the present Democratic Administration is made up altogether below the office of Executive, of men who have devoted the best part of their lives to squabbles for place. It is a ticket that will grow upon the people, and will, before the campaign closes, inspire, I have no doubt, the heartiest enthusiasm. Of campaign matters more in detail you will be seasonably informed.

RESULT OF A FAMILY QUARREL.

Yesterday morning Michael Kagen, aged seventy-eight, residing at No. 753 Eighth avenue, was shot and dangerously wounded by William Higgins, his brother-in-law, during a quarrel at the residence of the former. It appears that Kagen and Higgins had some financial differences, and met yesterday morning for the purpose of settling them. A bitter quarrel was the result, and Higgins becoming enraged drew a pistol and fired at Kagen. The ball passed through the old man's wrist, shattering the bone, and causing an extremely dangerous wound. Kagen was removed to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, where the House Surgeon expressed the opinion that, owing to the advanced age of the patient, the injury is likely to prove mortal. Higgins was arrested, and is held to await the action of Coroner Croker, who has been notified to take the wounded man's ante-mortem deposition.

THE CHARITY COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction will open, at 10 A. M. to-day, a large number of proposals for supplies, after which they will adjourn till 3 P. M., when a conference will be held with the heads of the departments under their charge relative to the best mode of reducing expenses within the limits of the annual appropriation. At the conclusion of the conference the board will go into regular evening session, when the suggestions of the Wardens and heads of institutions will probably be considered and acted upon.

JOHN KELLY'S LIBEL SUIT.

In the suit of John Kelly against Nelson J. Waterbury for slander, in which a motion was recently made and reported to strike out portions of defendant's answer as irrelevant, Judge Donohue, yesterday, rendered a decision directing that all the portions of the answer asked to be stricken out shall be stricken out.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

END OF MOULTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF MOULTON'S MOTHER—HE DECLINES A POSTPONEMENT—SCENES IN THE COURT-ROOM—HOW TILTON OBTAINED COPIES OF LETTERS—THE REDIRECT EXAMINATION COMMENCED.

The Beecher trial yesterday began with a sad scene and closed, after a series of snapping encounters between counsel, by a tame and prosaic ending. Mr. Moulton's cross-examination, commenced under circumstances of an extraordinary and unprecedented character, was closed by Gen. Tracy, and his redirect examination entered on by Judge Fullerton. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher came into court early, and assumed their usual positions. Mr. Beecher seemed somewhat renovated by his rest of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and nearly all traces of his cold had disappeared. Mrs. Beecher seemed in her usual health. Mrs. Tilton was absent. Judge Porter came into court with Mr. Evarts, and was warmly greeted by the counsel on both sides and by Judge Neilson. He had not sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to resume the cross-examination, but he sat near Messrs. Evarts and Tracy and suggested questions to them. Moulton came into court punctually and assumed his seat on the witness-stand. He was as calm and collected as ever, and, with his legs crossed and handkerchief in hand, awaited the questions of Gen. Tracy. At that moment Mr. C. J. Atternille, his brother-in-law, was on his way to Brooklyn with the intelligence of the death of Moulton's mother. This lady, whose maiden name was Catharine Hill, was born on Long Island, and was sixty-eight years of age. She was the wife of Tax Commissioner Severn D. Moulton, of this City, and resided at No. 590 Lexington avenue. Her sudden death yesterday morning resulted from pneumonia, contracted a week ago.

The cross-examination was resumed by Gen. Tracy saying that he had intended to ask Moulton about a conversation with a Mr. Swan, whose identity had not been established on Friday evening, but that he had mislaid his reference-book. Moulton said he had inquired in New-York about Mr. Swan, and was prepared to answer any questions. Gen. Tracy told him to wait until he was asked. Two letters were then handed Moulton, and identified by him as from Frederick B. Perkins to his uncle, Henry Ward Beecher, and from Mr. Beecher in reply. While they were being read a message came to Judge Fullerton, who seemed completely cast down by its reception. He consulted quickly with Mr. Evarts and Judge Morris regarding it. It was a message from Mr. Atternille, announcing the death of Moulton's mother. Mr. Evarts and Judge Morris seemed equally affected. A plan of action was determined on. Judge Fullerton asked Moulton to step in the ante-room as a messenger from home wished to see him. Moulton did so, and Judge Morris followed close on his heels. When they entered the ante-room, Mr. Atternille was standing there. Judge Morris took Moulton by the arm and said "Frank, you must be firm. I have bad news for you." Moulton glanced at him and then saw his brother-in-law. Perhaps he thought that his wife had met with some fatal accident. He trembled, passed his hand over his eyes, and with his face shaded, said "What is it." Judge Morris answered, "Your mother is dead." Moulton raised his face, his eyes filled with tears, and said, "My God, is that true?" Then regaining his composure he said, "Sam, I must go on with this examination. It is my first duty." In the meantime a scarcely less sensational scene was taking place in the court-room. No sooner had Moulton left the stand and entered the ante-room, than Judge Fullerton announced that he was called away by a messenger announcing his mother's sudden death that morning. A murmur of astonishment went through the room. It was at once suggested by Judge Neilson, and acquiesced in by Mr. Evarts, that Moulton's examination should be discontinued until some future day, and another witness taken up. At this point Moulton re-entered the court-room, and passing quickly through the crowd, stood beside Messrs. Evarts and Fullerton. His face was flushed from tears, and his voice husky with emotion, but he turned toward the bench, and said in a slightly tremulous tone, "Your Honor, I have just learned of the death of my mother, but I am willing to finish this examination." Judge Neilson said that he thought the examination should be deferred. Mr. Beach then said that he had requested Moulton to sink his private sorrow in the performance of a public duty, and that he had consented. Moulton then reascended the stand. His whole demeanor during the remainder of the day showed that he was suffering from great depression.

The questions which followed, and which were asked Moulton by Gen. Tracy in a somewhat gentler tone of voice than usual, related to the possible way in which Tilton obtained copies of the correspondence deposited in Moulton's care. The witness answered that he did not know but that if Tilton had asked him for a copy of them he would have given them. A general question was then put by Gen. Tracy as to whether there were any letters which had not been conjointly written by him and Tilton, one in presence of the other. Judge Fullerton objected, on the ground that the specific questions already put had exhausted the subject. Mr. Evarts said: "This question is intended to exhaust the subject." Mr. Fullerton turned on Mr. Evarts and said: "That's just it. I object to the subject being exhausted after it is exhausted." Mr. Evarts did not relish the sally. The question was modified, and answered in the negative. The examination then turned on a letter received by Moulton from a Mr. Clark, associate editor of the *Golden Age*. This letter was ruled out, but the counsel for the defense succeeded in giving nearly all its contents in the form of questions addressed to Moulton. Several envelopes were then produced and examined, and marked for identification. A pause occurring, owing to consultation among counsel for the defense, Mr. Fullerton said, "Your Honor, I think there ought to be some way of quickening the other side." Mr. Evarts replied sharply, "What do you suggest?" Mr. Fullerton answered, "I suggest you go on." Mr. Evarts said, "Would you go on quicker if you were on our side?" Mr. Fullerton, with a most suggestive sneer, said, "No, I would not go on at all." There was great laughter at this repartee, and Mr. Evarts seemed very much nettled. In answer to a question of Gen. Tracy, Mr. Moulton said that he knew Mr. Swan, but that he had no conversation with him regarding the Beecher case. This concluded the cross-examination.

The redirect examination was then begun by Judge Fullerton. Moulton said, in reply to questions, that he had said he destroyed envelopes for the reason that he could not find them; that he had received a great many letters from Mr. Beecher, and might have destroyed some which were unimportant, and had no bearing on the case. A squabble then arose among counsel as to the admissibility of an explanation regarding a conversation with Mr. Beecher. Mr. Evarts objected after the court had ruled in favor of the question, and Mr. Fullerton said that although a decision of the court was usually the end of an argument, in this instance it seemed to be the beginning of one. Mr. Evarts said it was the first time he objected. Mr. Fullerton said it was the sixth time. Mr. Evarts said he was happy in being reprimanded by Mr. Fullerton, and the latter said the reprimands did not seem to do Mr. Evarts any good. Judge Neilson asked Mr. Fullerton to put the question again. Mr. Fullerton said he was afraid if he did Mr. Evarts would object again, and the stenographer read the question. Moulton answered it, and a recess was taken for an hour. On the resumption of the redirect examination, Moulton explained the letter of Mrs. Tilton beginning "For my husband's sake and my children, I testify with all my woman's soul." He then explained the letter to Mr. Beecher denying the documents, and said that he had brought part of the documents before the Committee of Investigation, and repressed part at the request of Gen. Tracy, who claimed to represent Mr. Beecher. During the giving of this testimony there was constant fencing on the part of Mr. Evarts and Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Evarts constantly objecting, Mr. Fullerton as constantly setting aside the arguments of his opponent with a caustic joke. One one occasion Mr. Evarts addressed the witness and Moulton was about replying, when Fullerton with a wave of his hand said, "Oh, never mind him." Moulton laughed, and answered, "But I can't help minding him." At this juncture Mr. Beach having become aware of the fact that a TIMES reporter was in possession of the opinion of a distinguished counsel, on the cross-examination of Moulton, rose and addressed the court, announcing the fact and requesting the court to admonish the reporter to refrain from publishing any opinion which would comment on the case. The court acquiesced. Mr. Beach's remarks in full will be found in the detailed report of the proceedings. The connection of Moulton with Woodhull was then taken up. He testified that he made and continued her acquaintance solely with a view of suppressing her stories against Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. He also said that his wife had complained of Mrs. Woodhull visiting his house, and that Mr. Beecher told his wife to bear with Mrs. Woodhull's visits, that the scandal would be suppressed. He was then asked if he could give the exact language with which Tilton introduced Mrs. Woodhull at Steinway Hall. He said he thought he could, and, after leaning back in his chair for a moment, repeated it almost word for word. His elocution was perfect, and he gave the climax, "I am not such a fanatic or fool as to fear asking from an American audience, for a woman, the right of freedom of speech," with such genuine effect that the gallery broke out in a distinct round of applause, which was at once suppressed by Judge Neilson. Some unimportant testimony was given, and an adjournment declared until this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher went to their house in Columbia street, the lawyers and plaintiff to their daily consultation, and Moulton sadly went his way to the room in his father's house where his mother was lying dead.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury having answered to their names, Mr. Moulton's cross-examination was continued by Mr. Tracy.

Q.—Mr. Moulton will you hand us now any letters which you have in your possession from Mr. Beecher, which have not been put in evidence? A.—All the letters I have, Sir?

Q.—Yes, all the letters you have from Mr. Beecher, with the envelopes, if you have them, if they were sent.

Mr. Morris—I am looking for them now. (Mr. Pearsall hands a letter to Mr. Evarts, which defendant's counsel examine.)

Mr. Beach—I think, your Honor, we ought to inquire of the counsel for what purpose they desire the possession of these letters addressed to Mr. Moulton?

The Court—They may want to use them in the course of the examination.

Mr. Evarts—They are papers that don't belong to the plaintiff, but they belong to the witness, and he has produced them under subpœna.

The Court—While you are looking for the papers I should like to say to Judge Porter I am very glad to see him here this morning. While continuing this cross-examination of Mr. Moulton by Mr. Tracy on the ostensible ground of not breaking up the examination—breaking the continuity of the testimony—the real motive was lest the Judge should find some of his work unfinished, and he has returned sooner than he expected to his labors.

Judge Porter, in response to his Honor, went up to the bench and shook his hand heartily.

His Honor—Have you found all the papers?

Mr. Evarts—They have handed us some of the papers.

Mr. Tracy—I will go on with the cross-examination. There is one question, your Honor, which I asked last night, which I have received no answer to, on the ground of the inability to identify the proposed witness by Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Moulton—I have identified the witness, Mr. Swan. I sent over to New-York this morning about it. I found out that the partner of Mr. Armour was the partner of Mr. Swan.

Mr. Tracy (interrupting the witness)—We won't talk about that now, Mr. Moulton, till we open it; then we will enter upon it.

Q.—Now, I hand you a letter dated Feb. 13, 1871, and I ask you to read it, (handing letter to witness.) Did you ever see that letter before, Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I have.

Q.—Where did you first see it? A.—It was brought to me by Mr. Beecher to my house in Clinton street, I believe.

Q.—Was it the subject of conversation between yourself and Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton present at that conversation? A.—I think he was.

Mr. Tracy—I will introduce that letter.

The stenographer marks it "Exhibit D, 46."

Mr. Shearman read the letter as follows:

FROM F. B. PERKINS TO MR. BEECHER.

BOX NO. 44, STATION D,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1871.

MY DEAR UNCLE: After some consideration, I decide to inform you of a matter concerning you. Tilton has been justifying or excusing his recent intrigues with women by alleging that you have been detected in the like adulteries, the same having been hushed up out of consideration for the parties. This I *know*.

You may, of course, do what you like with this letter. I suppose such talk dies quickest unanswered. I have thought it best to let you know what is being said about you, and by whom, however; for, whether you act in the matter or not, it has been displeasing to me to suppose such things done without your knowledge. I have thought other people base, but Theodore Tilton has in this action dived into the very sub-cellar of the very back-house of infamy. In case you should choose to let him know of this, I am responsible, and don't seek any concealment. Very truly yours,

F. B. PERKINS.

To Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

P. S.—I can't say Tilton said "adulteries." He was referring to his late intrigues with Mrs. —— and others, however he may have described them. What I am informed of is the excuse by implicating you in "similar" affairs.

F. B. P.

Mr. Shearman—The names mentioned appear in full in the letter, but I have complied with your Honor's directions.

Q.—Mr. Perkins is a nephew of Mr. Beecher, is he not? A.—So Mr. Beecher told me.

Q.—Did you say that yourself, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher consulted as to the answer that should be made to that letter? A.—I didn't say that.

Q.—I misunderstood you. Were you present when the subject of what answer should be made to that letter was discussed? A.—Yes, with Mr. Beecher, not with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton take any part in the discussion of the answer that should be made to it? A.—I said to Mr. Beecher that I should submit his answer to Mr. Tilton, and he said he should wait to hear the result, but he sent it to Mr. Beecher before he heard from me.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton and consult with him in regard to the answer? A.—I believe I did; my recollection is that I did.

THE ANSWER TO PERKINS' LETTER.

Q.—Did he dictate the answer for Mr. Beecher to that letter? A.—He told me substantially what he wanted to be the answer.

Q.—And he dictated it and you took it down? A.—He dictated it to me and I took it down.

Q.—At that time? A.—I don't remember whether or not it was at that time.

Q.—Look at that book [book handed witness] and see if it will refresh your memory on the subject? A.—I remember substantially what is in that book. It does not particularly refresh my memory.

Q.—Will you please pass that book to me? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that [pointing to letter in the book] Mr. Beecher's answer to the note of Mr. Perkins?

The witness read the letter with care, and after a pause said: Yes, Sir; I see that is the same, and there is also the note there in respect to Theodore's answer.

Q.—Did he dictate to you what he expressed or dictated? A.—I don't remember whether he dictated it or not.

Q.—You wrote it from his dictation? A.—From what he told me.

Q.—Did you not write it at his dictation? A.—I wrote it from what he told me. I don't think I wrote at his dictation, Sir.

Q.—And that is what he thought the answer should be? A.—Yes, Sir; I suppose that is what he thought the answer should be.

Mr. Tracy—We will now read the answer of Mr. Beecher, and the proposed answer of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Shearman—The following is the answer which Mr. Beecher wrote:

MR. BEECHER TO HIS NEPHEW, PERKINS.

FEBRUARY, 23, 1871.

MY DEAR FRED: Whatever Mr. Tilton formerly said against me—and I know the substance of it—*he has withdrawn*, and frankly confessed that he had been misled by the statements of one who, when confronted, backed down from his charges.

In some sense I am in part to blame for his indignation. For I lent a credulous ear to reports about *him*, which I have reason to believe were exaggerated or wholly false. After a full conference and explanation, there remains between us no misunderstanding, but mutual good-will and reconciliation have taken the place of exasperation. Of course, I shall not chase after rumors that will soon run themselves out of breath if left alone. If my friends will put their foot silently on any coal or hot embers, and crush them out, *without talking*, the miserable lies will be as dead in New-York in a little time as they are in Brooklyn. But I do not any the less thank you for your affectionate solicitude, and for your loyalty to my good name. I should have replied earlier, but your letter came when I was out of town. I had to go out again immediately. If the papers do not meddle, this slander will fall still-born—dead as Julius Cæsar. If a *sensation* should be got up, of course there are enough bitter enemies to fan the matter and create annoyance, though no final damage.

I am your affectionate uncle,

(Signed,) H. W. B.

Mr. Shearman—And the note which Mr. Tilton prepared as the substitute for this to be sent to Mr. Perkins is as follows—

Mr. Tracy—It is indorsed on the back.

Mr. Shearman—And indorsed on the back in the same letter.

He read the following copy of the substitute referred to:

"An enemy of mine, as I now learn, poisoned the mind of Theodore Tilton by telling him stories concerning me. T. T., being angered against me because I had quoted similar stories against him, which I had heard from the same party, retaliated. Theodore and I, through a mutual friend, were brought together, and found upon mutual explanations that both were the victims of the same slanderer."

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Fullerton rose, and said: Will your Honor permit the witness to step to the door one moment? He is wanted on a special matter.

The Court—The suggestion is that the witness should step to the door to see some one on some important subject.

Mr. Evarts—We ask him to wait a moment, your Honor, not on any new subject, but to see if my associate read the whole of this letter.

Mr. Shearman—The following additional words appear as part of this dictation:

Witness—Shall I read it, Sir?

Mr. Shearman (reading)—"Theodore has taken pains to say to parties that—"

Witness (looking at it)—That is my handwriting.

The Court—Can you read it, Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Evarts—It has been read, if your Honor please.

Mr. Tracy—Do you remember anything about that? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember whether this sentence was dictated or not. Is that what you are asking me about, Mr Tracy?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir.

Witness (to the court)—Can I step to the door now, your Honor?

The Court—If the counsel consent.

Mr. Evarts—Certainly.

Mr. Fullerton—Step to the side door, Mr. Moulton.

DEATH OF MR. MOULTON'S MOTHER ANNOUNCED.

When the witness retired Mr. Fullerton rose and said: If your Honor please, I suppose, your Honor, the witness will not be able to return to complete his cross-examination on this subject to-day, or his redirect examination. The sudden and unexpected death of his mother makes it necessary, I suppose, that his examination should be discontinued. He has met with a sudden family affliction, his mother having died a few minutes ago.

The Court—Has his mother died this morning?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; and he has not yet learned the fact. He will hear it presently.

The Court—He has not yet learned the fact? I suppose his evidence will have to be deferred.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, during the last few moments the intelligence was conveyed to my friend, Mr. Fullerton, and it had not yet reached the witness. He spoke to me on the subject, and the result is this communication to him. I suppose it will require that your Honor, the court, and we should accede to whatever are his wishes on the subject.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose we had better defer his further examination to some other day in the course of this trial, when he will be able to return.

The Court—of course it will be necessary to defer it to some future time.

Mr. Evarts—Of course I suppose it will be necessary to defer it.

THE WITNESS WILL WAIT TO FINISH HIS EXAMINATION.

The witness here returned into court, and said: Your Honor, I have just learned of my mother's death; but I shall wait to finish this cross-examination if it is not too long.

The Court—It is agreed that it will be deferred to some future time. Nothing is gained by continuing this; put an end to it.

Mr. Fullerton—The witness seems to think he would rather wait to finish the examination, on account of the necessity of returning hereafter.

The Court—If it be necessary that the witness should return in a day or two, I think it is better it should be deferred.

Mr. Evarts—Why, if your Honor please, we suppose it necessary that the entire exhaustion of the examination on the one side or the other of this witness cannot be finished, and that being so, we should cease now rather than at any other time.

Mr. Beach—I have made a request of the witness that he should overcome his private and personal grief out of regard to a public duty. I think it is desirable that his cross-examination should close, and he has yielded to my request, and we will conclude his examination.

The Court—Well, have you agreed about the redirect examination—when that shall be?

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Beach says he will go on with it now.

Mr. Fullerton—We will go on with it now, if the witness is so disposed.

The Court—The witness may not be aware of its probable duration.

The witness—I will wait, Sir, until it is finished.

CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

By Mr. Tracy—Mr. Moulton, do you know how Mr. Tilton came by a copy of Mr. Beecher's letter of Feb. 5, 1872? A.—Do I know how he came by a copy?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—What is the letter of Feb. 5, 1872?

Q.—It was the long letter of Feb. 5, 1872. A.—I don't know.

Mr. Shearman—It is the one that refers to the church, the newspapers, and the books.

The Witness—Let me look at it. [It was shown to witness.]

Witness (continuing)—I don't know how he came by a copy of that, Sir.

Q.—Did you give him a copy of it? A.—No, Sir, I never did.

Q.—Did you ever permit him to make a copy of it in your presence? A.—I don't know that he ever made a copy in my presence. I think I read it to him. I may have handed it to him to read.

Q.—Could he have made a copy of it in your presence without your knowing it? A.—I don't know that he could.

Q.—That is not exactly the question I asked you? A.—I don't think he could.

Q.—Was he not a stenographer—a short-hand writer? A.—Yes, Sir, a short-hand writer.

Q.—Was not it his habit to take copies of these papers in short-hand? A.—I don't recollect that it was.

Q.—He could not have taken it in short-hand in your presence, when you were reading it, without your knowing it? A.—I don't think he could without my knowing it.

Q.—Now, do you mean to say that it was never your intention for him to have a copy of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or to take a copy of it? A.—Or to take a copy of it. I read it to him, or handed it to him to read. If he had wanted to take a copy of it I probably should have let him.

Q.—Do you recollect of handing it to him? A.—I do not recollect of handing it to him.

Q.—Can you tell how he obtained a copy of Mr. Beecher's letter of June 1, 1873? A.—June 1, 1873? I cannot tell, Sir. I read him that letter.

Q.—When did you read it to him? A.—I probably read it to him on Sunday.

Q.—Did you leave it with him? A.—I don't recollect leaving it, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you did or not? A.—I don't recollect whether I did or not.

Q.—How did he obtain a copy of Mr. Beecher's letter of Feb. 7, 1871, addressed to you? A.—What was that letter, Sir?

Q.—That is the letter where three letters were written on the same day; two by Mr. Beecher and one by Mr. Tilton. A.—I know there were three letters dated on the same day. Which do you refer to?

Q.—I refer to the one of Mr. Beecher to you? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How did he obtain a copy of that letter? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Were you in the habit of leaving letters with him? A.—I don't remember it.

Q.—Do you remember of ever leaving Mr. Beecher's letters with him? A.—I don't recollect of leaving his letters with him. I may have done so, though.

MRS. HOOKER'S LETTER.

Q.—Do you know how he obtained a copy of Mrs. Hooker's letter to Mr. Beecher, which Mr. Beecher left with you? A.—I am under the impression that Mr. Beecher gave him a copy of that himself.

Q.—Do you know that fact? A.—My recollection is—my impression rather—is that he did give him a copy of it.

Q.—Is it a recollection or an impression? A.—An impression. We were all together there, and my impression is that Mr. Beecher gave him a copy of it.

Q.—And left it with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you get it from Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't recollect. We were consulting about the Hooker letter that day.

Q.—Was it left with you that day? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher give him a copy that day? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Mrs. Hooker's letter of Nov. 1, 1872? A.—The whole correspondence, whatever it was, was the subject of discussion between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and myself. It was no more between myself and Mr. Tilton than between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton; whether he made a copy of it I do not know. I was present.

Q.—Do you know when that interview was? A.—I can't remember the date. It was about the time—it was before Mrs. Hooker came to town.

Q.—You don't remember the date? A.—No; I don't remember the date. It was the day Tilton went—

Q.—I don't ask you that. Was the note of Mr. Beecher left with you at that time? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You know whether Mr. Beecher left out his letters with you that day, or whether he left them with you, and you gave them to Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't know; I know we were all there together.

Q.—The question is, who took those papers at the breaking up of the interview; you or Mr. Tilton? A.—My impression is Mr. Tilton did; Mr. Beecher may have—

Q.—Do you mean to say that you have no recollection on the subject. A.—I have only an impression. My impression is that Mr. Beecher handed the letter himself. He was certainly as much one of the party as I was.

A QUESTION RULED OUT.

Mr. Tracy—Now, Mr. Moulton, of the numerous letters, or papers, that you have written for publication by Mr. Beecher, the letters that you have submitted to him for publication, and which have not been published by him—

Witness—Letters to whom?

Mr. Tracy—To Mr. Beecher. Of these papers furnished for four years, will you name any paper or document that was not either written by Mr. Tilton, or prepared by you in his presence, prior to the time of your consultation with Gen. Butler in 1874?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that. We have gone over each paper and document carefully in that respect, and asked questions concerning the individual documents, so that we have exhausted the subject.

Mr. Evarts—This is intended to exhaust the subject.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to this question.

Mr. Evarts—We want to know if there was any letter that was not written in the manner mentioned?

Mr. Tracy—We call upon the witness for a summary of the testimony already given.

Mr. Fullerton—Not in the least.

The Court—This is a very long question and it has reference to a great many papers—which papers have already been submitted.

Mr. Tracy—Most of them have.

The Court—And I do not conceive that the witness could answer at this time; at any rate, you have been over the ground, and I rule the question out.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exceptions.

HAS HE ANY OTHER PAPERS.

Mr. Tracy—Have you any paper in your possession, draft or copy, which has not been prepared by Mr. Tilton or by you in his immediate presence?

Mr. Beach—The same objection, your Honor.

Mr. Tracy—We mean papers that were intended for Mr. Beecher to either publish or sign?

The Court—Do you mean other than those produced?

Mr. Tracy—Yes.

The Court—Then you may answer. Have you any papers other than those which have been produced?

Witness—I have none that I know of.

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Moulton, I call your attention to pages 304 and 305—I call your attention, Mr. Moulton, to the proposed statement in Exhibit No. 34—that is, the proposed statement which you asked him to make after the Bacon letter, admitting an offense.

Witness—I submitted the paper to his judgment.

THE CONDITION UPON WHICH HE WOULD BURN ALL THE PAPERS.

Mr. Tracy—Did you offer him, if he would make that statement—admitting that offense—that you would sustain it, and would burn all of the papers that you had? A.—I do not think that I stated it in that way. Will you allow me to state exactly what I said?

Mr. Evarts—No, answer the question; show him what is on page 305.

Mr. Tracy—Just refresh your memory by looking at that. [Handing printed pamphlet.]

Mr. Moulton, (after reading)—I think very likely I may have said something of that sort.

Mr. Tracy—Now, I will ask you, after you had presented to him this proposed statement which you asked him to make, in Exhibit 34, did you not, on July 5, say to Mr. Beecher—

The Court—Mr. Tracy, he does not say that he asked him to make the statement.

Mr. Tracy—I understood him to say so.

Mr. Evarts—I beg your Honor's pardon.

The Court—Witness did not say that he asked Mr. Beecher to make this statement.

Mr. Tracy—Very well; after you had submitted this proposed statement to Mr. Beecher, for him to make—

Witness—I said that I thought that it would be a good thing.

Mr. Tracy—After that, I ask you.

Witness—I ask that the question be properly put.

Q.—Did you not say to him that "Tilton had committed himself if that is said, and if it is said and he demanded anything further, so far as I am concerned, I shall destroy every paper and every thing I have bearing on the subject, and if he wants to open the case he will have to open the case without any aid or confirmation by me?" A.—I think very likely I said something of the sort.

WHAT DR. STORRS SAID.

Q.—In the course of your direct examination, Mr. Moulton, there has been introduced a letter from Mr. Beecher to you referring to Dr. Storrs, and his action during the council; did you have a conversation with Mr. Beecher just prior to the writing of that letter by him, in which you stated to him in substance, that Dr. Storrs had written a letter to Mr. Tilton advising him of what he was to say in his speech, and saying that he should have to defend Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't think I mentioned any letter, Sir.

Q.—Did you say that Storrs had said that to Tilton? A.—I said I understood so; some such message.

Q.—And was that what called out—well, what did he say? Now, did not Dr. Storrs say, or didn't you report to Beecher that Dr. Storrs had said that he had communicated to Tilton the fact that he should criticise Tilton in his speech and defend Mr. Beecher in the council, or appear to defend him? A.—I said to Mr. Beecher that some such message as that was sent to Mr. Tilton; he had received such a communication from somebody; it is only in the nature of hearsay, Sir.

Q.—And didn't you say to Mr. Beecher that that was an act of insincerity on the part of Dr. Storrs? A.—I said if that was true I thought it insincere.

Q.—You said if that was true you thought it insincere? A.—Yes; I did so.

Q.—How long did that conversation between you and Beecher precede the writing of this letter? A.—I really don't know.

Q.—Was it a day or two? A.—I don't recollect, Sir. I don't remember that it preceded it, even.

Q.—Didn't you in talking to Mr. Beecher report Dr. Storrs as saying, that while he should attack Tilton, that that would be all flummery? A.—No; I did not use any such language as that—that it would be all flummery.

Q.—What did you say then? A.—I don't recollect precisely what I did say.

Q.—State as near as you recollect? A.—If I stated anything—I think I have stated substantially what I have stated to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Repeat it again? A.—Won't the stenographer repeat it?

Q.—Won't you repeat it? A.—All that I remember is, that I said to Mr. Beecher that I had heard that Mr. Storrs had sent a communication to Mr. Tilton that it would be necessary to be severe upon him, or something of that sort; I said I thought there was insincerity in that.

Q.—You said that to Mr. Beecher? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—By whom did you understand the communication had been sent by Storrs? By whom did you understand that? A.—I don't recollect whether I understood the party or not.

Q.—Did you understand that that message was sent through Carpenter? A.—I did not understand that it was a message sent through anybody.

Q.—Did you understand that it was a communication sent by Carpenter? A.—Now, Mr. Tracy, I understood that Dr. Storrs had said to somebody, and communicated to Mr. Tilton, that in that speech Mr. Storrs would deem it necessary to be severe upon Mr. Tilton; now, whether it was a message or not, intended to be conveyed to Mr. Tilton, I don't know.

Q.—We don't ask that. What did you say to Mr. Beecher about who communicated that story? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you mention the name of Carpenter? A.—I don't recollect whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you hear the name of Carpenter mentioned in connection with that communication? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—I desire to call your attention to the interview to which you referred as occurring between yourself and Mr. Beecher prior to or on Jan. 10, 1871, where the Bowen letter was the subject of conversation—Tilton's letter to Bowen dated Jan. 1. Have you omitted from that interview anything except what you have omitted at the request of the court as referring to a third party? A.—I think I omitted that Mr. Tilton was present in my direct examination.

Q.—Mr. Tilton was present. Well, you stated that. A.—I did not state it in my direct examination; I was reading over my direct examination and made a note of that. I think I am correct about it. Some time ago I was glancing over my direct examination and I noticed that.

Q.—The question I ask you is whether you have omitted from that conversation anything except what you have omitted at the request of the court as concerning a third party? A.—I do not think I have.

Q.—With that exception you have stated the whole of that interview? A.—I think I have.

MR. CLARK'S LETTERS.

Q. (handing witness a paper)—I hand you this letter, Mr. Moulton; a letter from Mr. Clark. I understand you to say that you had several letters from Mr. Clark that you showed to Mr. Beecher. A.—I did not say that I had several that I had showed to Mr. Beecher. I do not recollect distinctly that I had shown this letter.

Q.—What did you say on the subject of showing Mr. Clark's letters to Mr. Beecher? A.—I said I was under the impression that I had shown a letter or letters of Mr. Clark's to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Then you have several other letters of Mr. Clark's besides that? A.—I was under the impression that I had. I have made search for them, but have not been able to find them. That seems to be the only one I have.

Q.—Then is not that the letter that you showed to Mr. Beecher of Mr. Clark's? A.—I do not think it is. I am very clear about it.

Q.—You think now that you never showed any of Mr. Clark's letters to Mr. Beecher? A.—My impression is that I did, but I do not recollect distinctly enough to state. I said to the counsel that I was under the impression that I had shown several of Clark's letters to Mr. Beecher, but I did not recollect distinctly enough to say which.

Q.—If you showed any letter of Mr. Clark's to Mr. Beecher that is the one? A.—I do not know.

Q.—I understand you to say that that is the only letter you can find of Mr. Clark's? A.—I only find that one, but there may have been others; there were others.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you had other letters from Mr. Clark? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What has become of them? A.—Probably I destroyed them.

Q.—Have they ever been destroyed? A.—I suppose they have.

Q.—When and where were they destroyed? A.—I suppose at the time they were received, or shortly after.

Q.—Do you remember anything about them? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember of ever having received a letter from Mr. Clark and destroying it? A.—I suppose I have destroyed several letters from Mr. Clark.

Q.—Do you remember ever doing so? A.—Remember having torn up a letter from Mr. Clark?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, I do not remember that.

Q.—Then, is not that the only letter you remember having received from Mr. Clark? A.—No, that is not the only letter I remember having received from Mr. Clark.

Q.—Do you remember having shown any other letter than that to Mr. Beecher of Mr. Clark's?

Mr. Beach—That is assuming that he remembers having shown this letter to Mr. Beecher.

The Witness—I have stated the contents of other letters to Mr. Beecher, and I may have stated the contents of this letter to Mr. Beecher. I am only undertaking to give you the truth, Mr. Tracy, as I recollect it. If you want any more than that I cannot give it to you.

Mr. Tracy—We offer to read that letter, your Honor.

Q.—What is Mr. Clark's position on the *Golden Age*? A.—He was editor.

Mr. Shearman—He was Mr. Tilton's assistant in the *Golden Age*.

Q.—Mr. Clark was assistant editor of the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir; he was employed by Mr. Tilton; I suppose he was assistant editor.

Mr. Shearman commences to read the letter, as follows:

"GOLDEN AGE OFFICE, Jan. 4"—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—We object.

MR. EVARTS THINKS THE LETTER SHOULD BE READ.

Mr. Evarts—This is a letter that my learned friends produced and presented to the witness in the direct examination, and he said that he had shown it to Mr. Beecher. My learned friend then commenced to read it in the afternoon, when the witness recalled it to his hands, looked it over, and said that he could not be sure, or that he could not remember, that he had shown this letter to Mr. Beecher; that he had several letters from Mr. Clark which he showed Mr. Beecher, and that he talked with Mr. Beecher about them, but could not be sure that he had shown this letter. We have now cross-examined him on the subject of there being any other letters, or of his memory of having shown any other letters, and probed his memory in regard to this letter, and we consider the state of the evidence from him such as to entitle us to read this letter now as having been shown to Mr. Beecher, which was the ground upon which they were expecting to read it when the witness recalled the statement he had made and the letter into his hands.

WAS THE LETTER SHOWN TO MR. BEECHER?

Judge Neilson—The question is now whether this letter is identified as the one shown to Mr. Beecher by the witness.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, that is the question.

Mr. Fullerton—I adopt the gentleman's argument as the best one that could be made on our side of the case, but I do not adopt his conclusion. The witness did not recall the letter, but he did recall what he said about showing it to Mr. Beecher. That took away our right to read it in evidence, and consequently we did not read it in evidence. They raised an objection to it which was acquiesced in by myself. Now, they have not added to that testimony given before by the witness at all.

Judge Neilson—That is the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, that is the question. They have proved by the witness that he received from Mr. Clark other letters, and that he stated the contents of one or more of these letters to Mr. Beecher, or that he read one or more of them to Mr. Beecher, but he cannot identify this one as one which he read to him, or of which he stated the contents to him. It leaves it exactly as it was before, and therefore the letter is not admissible.

Mr. Evarts—I think that is a question of fact whether this was shown to Mr. Beecher or not.

Judge Neilson—I think that is a question for the court; this is not identified as a letter shown to Mr. Beecher. If you do not identify it now perhaps you can afterward.

Mr. Evarts—He said he talked with Mr. Beecher about this letter, as I understand it—a letter from Mr. Clark to Mr. Moulton, which is not a letter which affects Mr. Beecher till you show that it was a subject of conversation; now the letter is shown to us, and we now prove by the witness that this is the only letter that he has; that he has no recollection that he ever destroyed any letters.

The Court—The simple question is whether he identifies this letter as the letter spoken of.

Mr. Evarts—He has no recollection of ever destroying any other letter, and yet he may have destroyed them, and this letter it seems he has preserved, and the contents of the letter will show that it is a letter concerning which conversation was had with Mr. Beecher of the affairs of the *Golden Age*, and we submit to your Honor that it is sufficiently identified to be permitted to be read in evidence as a part of the dealings between this witness and Mr. Beecher. The affairs of the *Golden Age* were communicated in letters of Mr. Clark; this is the only letter that survives; it is the only letter in which there is clear evidence, and it is clear evidence that letters of Mr. Clark formed the subject of conversation; and, as it now stands, this is the only letter concerning which there is any clear proof from Mr. Clark which was shown to Mr. Beecher.

THE ABSURDITY OF THE PROPOSITION.

Mr. Fullerton—The absurdity of the proposition will appear more strikingly if you put their proposition in the form of a syllogism. Mr. Clark did write several letters to Mr. Moulton. Mr. Moulton has found only one of those letters; the rest he has destroyed. One of the letters he showed to Mr. Beecher, and, of course, the letter he has found must be the one he showed to Mr. Beecher! Now, there is not the slightest evidence that this is the letter that was shown to Mr. Beecher; there is not evidence enough from which it can be inferred. I regard the letter as quite immaterial as affecting either side of the case, but certainly it has not been identified as the letter shown to Mr. Beecher.

THE LETTER RULED OUT.

The Court—Its identity is a matter of doubt in my mind. I think you will have to identify it further.

Mr. Tracy—Have you searched for any other letters? A.—I have, and have instituted a search, and it may be found to-day.

Q.—This is the only letter you found? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I read the testimony of this witness from the printed testimony.

Q. (handing paper to witness)—Tell me whether that paper now shown you was received by you? A.—Yes, it was.

Q.—About the time of its date? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you show it to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you read it to him or did he read it? A.—I don't know whether he read it, or whether I read it to him; it was either read to him or he read it himself.

Q.—When did you read it to him—how soon after its receipt? A.—I don't remember, Sir, how soon after its receipt; some time after.

Q.—Within what time? A.—I should think within a month; I remember the conversation—something of the conversation on that subject.

Q.—I want you to tell the conversation you had with Mr. Beecher in relation to that letter. A.—It was in regard to the difficulties of the *Golden Age*; will you let me look at that letter again? [The letter shown to witness.] I am not sufficiently clear about that to swear in regard to it.

Mr. Evarts—What is this? A.—I am not sufficiently clear this is the letter I showed to Mr. Beecher; I have [emphasizing the word "have"] several letters from Mr. Clark.

Q.—You are not clear this was shown to Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir, I am not clear in regard to that. I want to correct my statement in regard to that. That the letter was a subject of conversation I am sure, but that I showed it to him I am not sure.

MR. EVARTS SATISFIED THAT THE LETTER WAS SHOWN TO MR. BEECHER.

Now, it seems to me, said Mr. Evarts, he has no other letter; he has no recollection of having destroyed any other letter as a specific act or fact, and it stands very distinctly on his original examination that that letter he did show Mr. Beecher, and that he talked with him about that letter, and we have shown by our examination that this is the letter concerning which he had the conversation with Mr. Beecher. He said he had a conversation about that letter, and the question when again put to him raised a doubt, and he withdrew the fact once testified to that he had shown it to him, and he said that he had either read it or it was read to him, and so forth. Now that disturbance arose because there were supposed to be other letters which he still had, and the letter was received then. Now, there are no other letters, none can be found, and we submit to your Honor that we have sufficiently identified that letter as being shown to Mr. Beecher, if any letter was shown to him. There is no disturbance of the fact that some letter was shown to him, and either read to him or read by him, and the fact that this letter was talked about to Mr. Beecher by Mr. Moulton. We now offer to read it.

MR. BEACH DOES NOT WANT THE LETTER.

Mr. Beach—This question, Sir, when it was presented to your Honor on the original offer of this paper, was decided deliberately and after argument by counsel. Your Honor then held that the paper was not sufficiently identified to authorize the defendant's counsel to have it marked for identification. Your Honor said to counsel that the paper was not so identified—that it was not within the control of the plaintiff's counsel—and permitted them, under the exception of Mr. Evarts, to withdraw it from being marked for identification. Has the evidence now given Sir, changed the attitude of the question? This witness says he knows he had other letters from Mr. Clark; that he supposed he had them in his possession; that he has made diligent search for them and cannot find them, and that he supposes they were destroyed, but he has no distinct present recollection as to the particular act of destruction. That he had other letters, and that they are lost, is beyond any controversy upon this evidence. He says Sir, that he cannot recollect whether this letter, or any of the letters which have been destroyed and which were shown to Mr. Beecher, formed the subject of conversation between them. The general topic of the letters in regard to the difficulties connected with the *Golden Age* was the matter of discussion between this witness and Mr. Beecher, and that, of course, is competent. But how the declarations of Mr. Clark in a written form to Mr. Moulton, not communicated to either of these parties, can be made evidence by the counsel upon the other side without a clear identification of the paper as having been thus submitted, I am unable to perceive; and I submit to your Honor that this question, having been once decided and the counsel taking exception, there has been no new evidence given which should reopen the evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I will read part of the evidence to your Honor. My friend is not right in saying that this witness is uncertain whether this or the other letter was the subject of conversation. He was perfectly clear on that point. Hear his testimony:

"Q.—You are not clear that this was shown to Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not clear in regard to that? A.—I want to correct my statement in regard to that; that the letter was the subject of conversation I am sure, but that I showed it I am not sure."

Mr. Beach (reading also from the evidence)—"Q.—I want you to tell the conversation you had with Mr. Beecher with reference to that letter? A.—It was with regard to the difficulty of the *Golden Age*."

Mr. Beach—Not with reference especially to that letter.

Mr. Evarts in a low voice was understood to say that "The letter is full of them."

THE LETTER NOT SUFFICIENTLY IDENTIFIED.

The Court—I think you will have to identify the letter further; you can do that doubtless in the progress of the case.

Mr. Evarts—I have connected it with these letters.

The Court—I think it is not sufficiently identified as yet.

Mr. Evarts—Will your Honor please note our exception?

The Court—The stenographer will take it down, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—What we want to state to your Honor is, that we are entitled to read whether it was shown to him from the clear statement on the subject of—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—I must suggest to the discretion of the court whether we are not entitled to the ordinary professional courtesies in having the opening and closing of the point, especially after the decision of the court has been rendered.

WAS THE LETTER SHOWN TO TILTON?

Mr. Tracy (resuming the examination)—Was that letter shown to Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't recollect, Sir, whether it was or not.

Q.—Was it ever the subject of conversation between you and Mr. Tilton? I don't recollect, Sir, whether the letter ever was or not; we had under discussion the purpose of Mr. Clark to purchase the *Golden Age*.

Mr. Evarts—We submit that the whole subject of this letter is exactly what this witness, in his direct cross-examination, when he was asked about the conversation concerning it, stated it to be, and that he talked with Mr. Beecher about the difficulty of the *Golden Age*.

The Court—And there may be another letter on the same subject, for all we know.

Mr. Evarts—Are we to take the assumption that there may be another letter?

The Court—He has sworn there may be.

Mr. Evarts—I don't so understand, your Honor.

Mr. Morris—Your Honor, is this an appeal from your decision?

The Court—Of course it is; he says he has other letters.

Mr. Evarts—That is the point; that as it stands he has no clear memory or statement that there ever was.

The Court—I understand him to say that there were other letters.

Mr. Evarts—He has said so at some time in his examination, and of course we are willing, as a matter of evidence, to present such further letters in evidence as may be produced, but if you say that this witness, to whom it was written, and who was the agent of the communication, seems to lose all the evidence—

Mr. Fullerton—That is no evidence why it should be admitted.

Mr. Evarts—No; but it is not a question of discretion as to whether you reserve it or exclude it.

The Court—I exclude it, as it does not appear to be sufficiently identified as the one that was the subject of conversation.

Mr. Evarts—We suppose that there is no doubt of it; he says he is sure of it.

The Court—Proceed, Mr. Tracy.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, what passed between you and Mr. Beecher concerning the difficulties of the *Golden Age* at that conversation, where the letter from Mr. Clark was talked of? A.—I talked to Mr. Beecher about Mr. Clark's purchasing the *Golden Age*; about his desire to do it.

Q.—Did you repeat to Mr. Beecher what Mr. Clark said about it? A.—I think I did, Sir; substantially state what he said.

Q.—Did you repeat to him substantially what Mr. Clark had said to you in the letter? A.—I had no other means; what he said to me in the letter and verbally I repeated; I think I met Mr. Clark about that time.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Clark had told you that he thought at one time that he could get some one to purchase the *Golden Age* from Mr. Tilton? A.—I told him that Mr. Clark was trying to purchase the *Golden Age*.

Q.—Did you tell him that he told you that at one time he said he thought he could get some other person to purchase the *Golden Age*, but had tried and failed? A.—Some other person besides himself? I don't remember, Sir; I talked to him in a general way about it; I don't remember exactly now, Sir, whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you tell him that Mr. Clark tried to find some one to purchase the *Golden Age*, but had failed? A.—I don't recollect now, Sir.

Q.—Had Mr. Clark said so to you? A.—I don't recollect that even, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Beecher that Mr. Clark said that the men he had spoken to had painful prejudices and deep-seated animosities against Mr. Tilton, and that they were unwilling to consider the matter? A.—I don't think I told him that, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell him that Mr. Clark told you that he, Clark, had been blamed for remaining in connection with such a man as Theodore Tilton on that paper? A.—I don't recollect that, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect that you did not so tell him? A.—If I had any recollection about that, Sir, I would tell you.

Q.—Did you tell him that Mr. Clark had told you that two or three men, who had no prejudice against Mr. Tilton, saw no field and no future for the paper, and advised its giving up? A.—No. I don't recollect that.

Q.—Did you tell him anything of that kind in substance? A.—I don't remember that I did.

THE NAME OF THE EDITOR WAS A MILLSTONE UPON IT.

Q.—Did you tell him, and especially, that Mr. Clark had said "the name of the editor was a millstone upon it?" A.—No. I don't remember that.

Q.—Did you tell him anything of that kind? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Beecher that Mr. Clark had said that the name of the editor was a millstone upon the paper? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not? A.—I have no recollection about it; if I had I should tell you; my impression is I did not tell him.

Q.—Did you tell him Mr. Clark had stated that a newspaper man with whom he had conversed had proposed the starting of a new paper, and allowing the *Golden Age* to sink? A.—I don't remember that I did, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not? A.—I don't remember that I did not or that I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell him Mr. Clark had informed you that he (Clark) had found, on inquiry, that there was a stronger feeling against Tilton than he had expected, and that he (Clark) had been greatly depressed by that information? A.—My impression is that I did not tell him anything of that kind, Sir.

Q.—Anything in substance like that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell him Mr. Clark had informed you that he wrote this explanation to you because he could not tell it to Mr. Tilton without wounding his already lacerated heart? A.—No.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Beecher that Mr. Clark had informed you that he thought Mr. Tilton ought to go abroad into another atmosphere, and into new scenes? Did you tell Mr. Beecher that? A.—I don't recollect that I did, Sir.

Q.—Anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell him that Mr. Clark had made any suggestion to you about Tilton's going abroad? A.—I don't remember that I did. I don't think I did.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not? A.—I say I don't think I did, Sir.

MR. CLARK'S LETTERS AGAIN.

Q.—Now, can you state what there was in any letter of Clark's that you ever talked to Mr. Beecher about? A.—It was a letter of Clark, in which he talked about purchasing the *Golden Age*, and I showed Mr. Beecher that letter, or told him the substance of it—in which he proposed the purchase of the *Golden Age*.

Q. (showing witness paper)—Look at that letter and say if it is the same. A.—My impression is that the letter was a shorter letter, merely communicating to me Mr. Clark's desire to buy the *Golden Age*. I have looked for it, and tried to find it. If I do I will give it to you.

Mr. Tracy (to Mr. Morris)—Now, there are some envelopes.

Mr. Morris—We want, if you please, all the letters we have handed up this morning, Mr. Tracy.

Q.—You have produced certain letters, Mr. Moulton, from Mr. Beecher this morning, which we understand are all you have in your possession? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE HAS DESTROYED SOME OF BEECHER'S LETTERS.

Q.—Have you destroyed any of Mr. Beecher's letters to you? A.—I think I have; yes, Sir.

Q.—Intentionally? A.—Intentionally? I should not have done it unintentionally.

Q.—Did you do it intentionally? A. (smilingly)—Of course I did.

Q.—When? A.—I suppose when I received them, or about that time.

Q.—Do you know when? A.—No; I have not since receiving your subpœna, Sir.

Q.—When before you received the subpœna? A.—I cannot tell that, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell anything about it? A.—No, not precisely.

IDENTIFYING ENVELOPES AND LETTERS.

Mr. Tracy—There is a letter which was identified, post marked "May 6, 5 P. M., New-York. Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, care of Theodore Tilton, Brooklyn, New-York," [passing the letter to witness.]—The handwriting on that envelope, is that Tilton's handwriting. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Do you mean the letter? A.—The superscription.

Mr. Tracy—The superscription and the answer.

The Court—The answer applied to the direction of the letter.

Mr. Beach—I was in error.

Mr. Evarts—I asked counsel to produce the letter.

Mr. Morris—I did not know where the letter was. We ask to produce the letter written on Feb. 10, 1872, postmarked——

Mr. Evarts—"Lafayette, Indiana."

Witness—For whom?

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Shearman—The letter is from Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Tilton. The letter is marked I. I.

Mr. Evarts—We ask the stenographer to mark it for identification, as being important.

Marked E. 49.

Mr. Tracy—Is that the letter that came under that envelope? A.—I think it is. Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, we have called on you for all the envelopes in which letters were received by you, and you have produced three, two of which have been marked for identification; have you any others?

Mr. Morris—We have produced a number of others.

Mr. Tracy—Envelopes?

The Court—He could answer whether he has any more than those produced, without stopping to number them.

Mr. Tracy—The question was put under a misapprehension.

Q.—Have you any envelopes—other envelopes that belong to any other papers that have been produced on either side? A.—None, that I know of.

Q.—What has become of them? A.—I suppose they have been destroyed.

Q.—Do you remember destroying them? A.—I do not remember precisely when I destroyed them.

Q.—Do you remember destroying them? A.—I do not remember, Sir, having destroyed them. I know I have not got them. That is all.

Q.—Do you remember, Mr. Moulton, whether in exhibit forty-nine or fifty, marked for identification—whether in that envelope there was also a letter inclosed from Mr. Tilton? A.—I really do not remember whether there was or not. I think there was not. My impression is there was not.

Mr. Fullerton—I think there ought to be some way of quickening the other side in their movements.

Mr. Evarts—How remedy that?

Mr. Fullerton—By going on—

Mr. Evarts—You are not on our side.

Mr. Fullerton—If I was on your side I would not go on.

DID HE THREATEN TO DESTROY MR. BEECHER.

Mr. Tracy—Now, Sir, did you say to him on any occasion since the publication of Mr. Beecher's statement, that you and Mr. Beecher were in a controversy, and that you had got to destroy him, or he would destroy you? A.—I do not recollect saying any such thing.

Q.—In substance? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Do you remember talking to him about it? A.—No.

Q.—This conversation was in the City of New-York? A.—I do not remember such a conversation.

Q.—Did you say anything at all to him on the subject of destroying Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not recollect.

Mr. Tracy—That's all. We are through.

THE REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—You were asked concerning the envelopes which you possessed and which had contained Mr. Beecher's letters. How many have you produced? A.—All that I had.

Q.—How many? The record says that you produced but three. A.—I do not know; I have produced all that I had.

Q.—More than three? A.—There are more than three.

HE DESTROYED ENVELOPES AND LETTERS.

Q.—Do you recollect of destroying any envelopes? A.—Of tearing them up?

Q.—Of destroying them in any way? A.—Not precisely; but I think I must have done so; it is natural that I should.

Q.—Then you reason it out? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have no positive recollection of destroying them? Have you no positive recollection of destroying any of Mr. Beecher's letters? A.—Oh, yes; I might have done so.

Q.—Did you destroy any that related to this controversy? A.—No.

Q.—Did you preserve every letter that related to it? A.—Every letter that I had.

WHAT DID HE SAY TO MR. BEECHER IN JULY.

Q.—You have been asked concerning your remarks to Mr. Beecher in the conversation of July 5, in exhibit 34. What did you say to Mr. Beecher at the time that that publication was produced? A.—I ask for the reading by the stenographer.

Mr. Evarts—That has all been gone into—

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, by you, but not by me.

Mr. Evarts—We object to the renewal of the questioning. The conversation has been gone into fully already. All that we asked was whether he did not say so and so, and that does not give the right to re-examination.

The Court—Unless there is something which requires explanation.

Mr. Evarts—He might re-examine him concerning what he said to us about that conversation, but he has commenced by asking what that conversation was.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not to be expected that any witness after such a length of time could be able to state the whole of a conversation which took place between himself and another person. The witness' attention was called to this statement in exhibit 34, as to what was said to Mr. Beecher at the time, and he went on to give that part of the conversation which remained in his recollection. But he had undergone a severe cross-examination, and he has been asked if he did not say such and such things, thus bringing to his mind things which he had not heretofore stated. He said in his cross-examination that he was willing to state what he did say to Mr. Beecher on that subject—that is, the subject incorporated in the question. But he was not permitted, and, therefore, if there was anything that he was not allowed to state in cross-examination, it is proper for me to call for it. Of course, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that these questions were put to him with a view to their contradiction by another witness, and it is proper that he should say what he wished to say.

Mr. Evarts—We wanted to prove that he said it, and he said that he did.

The Court (to witness)—Well, I think you may answer the question.

Mr. Evarts—One moment, your Honor. We were looking in the direct examination. Now, it is certainly a very great matter if we are to understand that a reproduction of one of these interviews is brought up because we spoke of one point in it.

The Court—My recollection is that the witness said that he could state what was said, but that he was not allowed.

Mr. Evarts—We agree to the right of the other party to go over that point of the conversation, and I do not argue against that. I only argue against the generality of the question.

The Court—You are at liberty to read, so that the inquiry may be shortened.

Mr. Tracy—This is concerning a conversation that occurred between the witness and Mr. Beecher on Sunday, the 5th of July, in which the witness introduced Mr. Robinson as a party to the conversation. He was examined in regard to that conversation, and in the cross-examination we put a specific question.

Mr. Fullerton—And in reply he said that he would state what he did say if he were allowed.

Mr. Tracy—The counsel on the other side is mistaken. He said that he did say so.

Mr. Evarts—I call attention to the following extract from the record of the trial [reading:]

"Q.—Was any other course proposed? A.—Yes, Sir. I submitted to him a paper which I had dictated to Frank Carpenter, and I said: 'Mr. Beecher, if anything is said, I deem it most judicious that this should be said,' and I read to him that which I had dictated. * * * Q.—What occurred with reference to that card at any time after that?"

Then followed Mr. Moulton's question and Mr. Beecher's answer, &c. Now, the whole of that was on the direct subject. That was all gone through—"What occurred with reference to that subject," the questioning of Mr. Beecher, his answer, &c. I don't perceive that it is proper. All that we have said will appear by the evidence given to-day.

Mr. Beach—Then he is asked to-day, Sir, when that card was presented or shown to Mr. Beecher, "Did you not say thus and thus?" Suppose the witness answers that he did say that, in the re-examination are we not permitted—his memory having been refreshed by this specific exception, he having added to the conversation—may we not ask, what did you say on that question?

The Court—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Evarts—In that connection.

Mr. Beach—In that connection if he does not answer thus and thus, but says, I will tell you what I did say, are we not permitted to ask him what he did say?

The Court—You are.

Mr. Beach—That is the course we intend to pursue.

Mr. Evarts—That I agree to.

The Court—The question was to repeat the entire conversation, including what was given on the direct examination. If you can repeat the question specifically as to the matter, it may be admissible. That is what you desire to call out?

Mr. Fullerton—I will put it again.

THE QUESTION PUT AGAIN.

Q.—Your attention was called in the cross-examination, Mr. Moulton, to a conversation which you had with Mr. Beecher on July 5 in regard to the proposed statement, and you were asked whether you did not say in that conversation certain things to Mr. Beecher? I understood you to say that you did not; but you did state something which you would tell if you were permitted, but you were not permitted. I ask you to say what you stated on that occasion on the subject?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Mr. Fullerton—It would be well perhaps to raise the objection after the question is completed.

The Court—I think we must allow that.

Mr. Evarts—I beg your pardon, your Honor, the point is this, that the witness has not so answered. He has said that he did say so and so, not that he did not.

Mr. Fullerton—The decision of the court is usually the end of argument between counsel, but it seems to be the beginning of it in this case.

The Court—I don't see how.

Mr. Evarts—This is the first time that it has been asked, and the first time I have objected, and I have given as a reason that it assumes a statement exactly the opposite of the fact.

Mr. Fullerton—The same question was put in substance, and some ten minutes of the intervening time was occupied in the repetition of your argument, although the Court had decided the question half a dozen times.

Mr. Evarts (ironically)—I am always ready to take reprimands from you, of course.

Mr. Fullerton—But it does not seem to do you any good. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—You want always to be the instructor and I the pupil.

The Court—These observations, gentlemen, are unnecessary. I think the question should be specific.

Mr. Fullerton—I have directed the attention of the witness specifically to the question put to the witness, and to his answer, and asked him to state what else was said on that subject at that time.

The Court—He can answer that.

Mr. Evarts—Our objection is that you don't state his question.

The Court—Ask him what else was said.

Mr. Evarts—Then the objection to the question is just as good.

Mr. Fullerton—Just as good, but no better.

Mr. Evarts—You require him to modify the question, if not, I object to it, and we will have a decision.

Mr. Fullerton—Now the objection is made, you have a decision, your objection is noted, is there anything else before going on with the question?

Mr. Evarts—I don't understand the court has so decided.

The Court—Does your question call for a repetition of the original evidence?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

The Court—Then proceed.

Mr. Fullerton—Now answer the question.

Mr. Evarts—You will note my exception to the question as it now reads.

The question was repeated as given above.

The Court—What further did you say?

Witness—My impression is that I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton had committed himself in that interview at Delmonico's to peace, for Beecher to keep silent or make the statement which he did make; my impression is also that I told him that if that course was followed I should destroy the document.

The hour of recess now arrived, and in reference to reassembling, Mr. Beach asked the witness what he prefered—whether he would sooner continue his examination.

Witness—I prefer to go on and come back after recess. I want to finish my examination to-day if I can.

The court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The witness was in his place again a few minutes after 2 o'clock, and was further examined by Mr. Fullerton, as follows:

Q.—Do you recollect a letter that was put in evidence on your cross-examination, written by Mrs. Tilton to yourself, commencing, "For my husband's sake, and my children's, I hereby testify with all my woman's soul," &c? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I will hand you the letter itself. Having found the letter I place it in your hands and ask what was the origin of that letter?

Mr. Tracy—Wait a moment. In his answer to that question I trust the witness will not be permitted to give any conversation between Mr. Tilton and himself on the subject.

Mr. Beach—Unless it was communicated to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—What was said in respect to that letter in the presence of Mr. Beecher, or communicated to him?

Mr. Tracy—That I object to. We have not gone into any conversations on that subject, and if there is to be given any conversation in regard to that letter or any other letter, it is affirmative proof. We have simply produced that letter in evidence, and proved that Mr. Tilton presented it to the witness; we have gone into no conversation about it.

The Court—I will allow what was said to Mr. Beecher, if anything, about the letter. It could not be asked before, because the letter was not produced.

Mr. Tracy—Will your Honor please note our exception.

The Witness—I sent for Mr. Beecher to come to my house one morning in the latter part of December, 1872, and he came, and I told him that Mrs. Tilton had said to Mr. Tilton that she thought there had better be a denial of the stories, and that she had written a letter to me which Mr. Tilton had handed to me, and that so far as Mr. Tilton was concerned he was perfectly willing that they should take the responsibility of such denial—that Mrs. Tilton should—and that he might if he chose, and I left Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton together; or rather, before that Mrs. Tilton was sent for and Mrs. Tilton came, and I am under the impression that I remarked before I left that interview that I did not see much good, at that late hour, of a denial. That is what I remember about the letter.

Q.—Was that letter present during the conversation? A.—Yes, Sir; that letter was present.

Q.—Did you show it to Mr. Beecher during that conversation? A.—I showed it to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—The letter is Exhibit D, 44.

Q.—Did he make any observations in regard to it? A.—I left him alone, I think, after Mrs. Tilton came, with Mr. Tilton; at the interview I was not present.

Q.—The denials were never published, I believe? A.—No, Sir; that is the only one I ever saw.

MOULTON'S HOSTILITY TO BEECHER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, you have been asked in regard to your hostility to Mr. Beecher; I ask you when that hostility, if it can be so termed, commenced? A.—When I found from having read a portion of his published statement that in return for my kindness toward him he had sought to ruin me by false charges against me, as I deemed them, and do now.

Q.—Up to that time you felt friendly toward him? A.—I was not in hostility to him till that time.

Q.—Whatever you may have said in regard to him since that time was in consequence of that publication of his? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That question I object to.

The Witness—I have answered, yes, Sir.

The Court—It goes to the motive of the witness.

Mr. Evarts—Whether it was in consequence of that publication we must judge by the facts. It is right, of course, to prove facts, and then conclusions are to be drawn by the court and jury.

The Court—I will allow the question.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception.

Q.—Was there no other cause for hostility? A.—None.

Q.—Your attention has been called to the letter of Aug. 4, in reply to one of Mr. Beecher written in the latter part of July; what did Mr. Tilton say in regard to that letter when you showed it to him? A.—What was that letter?

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Morris)—Please hand him that letter.

Q.—What is it marked, Mr. Moulton? A.—It is marked D. 7.

Q.—The letter of Aug. 4, marked D. 7, being shown to you, I ask you what Mr. Tilton said in regard to it when it was shown to him?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to. What Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Moulton is not evidence against Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Fullerton)—On what ground is it evidence?

Mr. Fullerton—It is part of the *res gestæ*. They proved that the letter was shown to Mr. Tilton, and they seek to draw an inference from that.

Mr. Beach—They seek to conclude him by the contents of the letter.

Mr. Fullerton—They infer that he acquiesced in the sentiments expressed in that letter, and so they mean to argue, but they cannot foreclose Mr. Tilton in that way.

MR. EVARTS OBJECTS.

Mr. Evarts—We can at any time prove what Mr. Tilton did. Now, we have proved in regard to this—if I comprehend the subject matter of the inquiry to be the letter of Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton of Aug. 4, and Mr. Moulton's reply of Aug. 5—we have shown that the letter of Mr. Beecher was shown to Mr. Tilton, and that Mr. Tilton made the answer which was sent. Now, those are the acts of Mr. Tilton. Now, what Mr. Tilton said, when doing those acts, to Mr. Moulton, with whom he was acting, is not evidence against Mr. Beecher. We give the letter, and we prove that it proceeded from him. Now, that we have a right to prove; but they seek to bring in the conversations that took place between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton while these acts were being performed, and I know no rule of evidence which permits that.

Mr. Beach—Will the counsel permit me to call his attention to a fundamental rule of evidence, which is, that when an act is given in evidence, any accompanying declaration qualifying or explaining the act is admissible as a part of the *res gestæ*.

Mr. Evarts—That I agree to.

Mr. Beach—Well, if he admits that, then we propose to prove what Mr. Tilton said in connection with the act of the reception of this letter, or the act of drafting a reply to it.

Mr. Evarts—If, when Mr. Tilton delivered that letter to Mr. Beecher—supposing that he had delivered it—there occurred a conversation between them, that would be a part of the *res gestæ*; they can prove that, no doubt; what Mr. Tilton said when he delivered it they can prove; but the act of Mr. Tilton's writing a letter for Mr. Moulton in answer to Mr. Beecher, which answer is sent to Mr. Beecher, that is an act of Mr. Tilton which we prove. Now they are trying to prove a conversation between the writer and the amanuensis, the dictator and the man who furnishes the handwriting at the time it was being done; that is the present proposition, and that we object to.

Mr. Beach—The counsel will please observe that we do not ask any question as to the declarations of Mr. Tilton in regard to the letter sent to Mr. Beecher; the question is as to the letter of Mr. Beecher that was presented to him.

The Court—I think he can give that, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Does it not transcend any rule as yet considered whereby anything that passed between this witness and third persons, including Mr. Beecher, can be given in evidence? Mr. Moulton receives a letter from Mr. Beecher, and he goes to Mr. Tilton and there is a conversation between them, which they propose to give in evidence.

The Court—As a part of the act.

Mr. Beach—And upon the theory that he approved of it when it was brought to his attention.

The Court—That was a part of the receiving of the letter; I think they can give that. You may prove what was said in receiving the letter.

Mr. Evarts—Between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton?

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception.

WHAT HE SAID TO TILTON.

The Witness—I said to Mr. Tilton that the statement in the letter, that Mr. Beecher had placed in my hands for merely safe-keeping letters addressed to him from his brother and his sister and various other parties, and also memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with this matter, was untrue; that that statement was untrue, and I asked him to recall the circumstances to his mind, and he said that he would recall the circumstances, and he did recall them.

Mr. Evarts—Who recalled them? A.—Mr. Tilton, and he said that he remembered the letters of Mrs. Hooker.

Mr. Evarts—He said he did recall them? A.—Yes, Sir; I am telling what he said.

Mr. Evarts—I object to this testimony.

Judge Neilson—It is what was said in immediate connection with the letter.

The Witness—Yes, Sir; precisely so. And he said to me. "Don't you remember, in that connection, that Mr. Beecher wanted me to go and see Mrs. Hooker, and that I did go and see Mrs. Hooker, and that I did it for the purpose of quieting her, and preventing her making a charge of adultery against Mr. Beecher, and that I did quiet her; and don't you remember that she proposed to charge Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton with adultery, and that I came back and told Mr. Beecher of it, and that he seemed to be perfectly satisfied, and was delighted with it; don't you remember that?" He recalled it to me, and I remembered it.

Mr. Evarts—State what you said. A.—I said, "Yes, I remember it in substance."

Mr. Evarts—Stating that you did remember it is not stating what you said.

The Witness—Mr. Tilton also said, "You know I have not had access to your depository of materials"; that is about all.

Mr. Fullerton)—I now call your attention—

Mr. Evarts—The evidence having been given, I move to strike it out entirely, as being no part of the *res gestæ* and a mere form of bringing in conversation between these parties concerning some facts in this case.

The Court denied the motion.

Mr. Evarts—Please note an exception on our part.

HE HAD TILTON'S CONSENT TO USE THE PAPERS.

Q.—I call your attention to the letter of Aug. 5, to that part referring to a proposed consent from both Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher to use these papers in your hands, and ask you whether at that time you procured a consent from either party? A.—I procured a consent from Mr. Tilton immediately after the writing of the letter.

Mr. Evarts—What is the question?

Mr. Fullerton—I asked him if he procured a consent to use the papers.

Mr. Evarts—As I understand this present question, this letter has nothing to do with it except as a suggestion to the mind of the witness. Whenever he undertakes to prove the consent of Mr. Tilton, then I will object to it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that would be in time when I attempt it.

Mr. Evarts—The point of this inquiry, as I understand it, is to prove an action between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, and all such action I object to, as a general rule of evidence entitles me to object to it. This was a transaction in which Mr. Beecher took no part, nor was invited to take any part. Because a man has said in a letter to Mr. Beecher that he will not do a thing without doing something else first, and that a mere statement which we had nothing to do with except to receive it, they propose to show that he afterward did the things that he said he would do. The question is whether the things that he said he would do or would not do are things that affect Mr. Beecher?

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Fullerton)—What is your proposition?

Mr. Fullerton—My proposition is to prove that Mr. Moulton obtained a consent from Mr. Tilton to use those papers in his hands, having in the first instance construed Mr. Beecher's letter as a consent on his part. He refused to give the originals, or copies of them, on the application of Mr. Beecher, on the ground that he was the custodian of them, for the benefit of both parties, and that he would not give them to either of them without the consent of the other.

The court asked for the words used in making the application for the papers and in the refusal.

The witness read them as follows: "I do demand that you place before the committee every paper and letter I have deposited in your hands." My answer was: "I cannot justly place before the committee the papers of one party without the consent of the other. I cannot do this without the consent, in writing, of Mr. Tilton, or until called upon in a court of justice."

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Sir, it is proper for me to show consistency in the conduct of this witness by showing that he obtained a consent from Mr. Tilton, and then proceed to show that before the witness—

Judge Neilson—You can show that, but the acts must be separate.

Mr. Evarts—The difficulty is that the act does not affect us. It is no act of Mr. Beecher's, or that affects him. It is not so proposed; it is proposed as the act of Mr. Tilton with this witness.

Judge Neilson—The witness proposed to have the consent of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, and I rule that he may prove their consent if he obtained it from both or either of them.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception.

Q.—Now, what did you do in that regard? A.—I immediately procured the consent of Mr. Tilton, and then went to the committee.

Q.—And then went to the committee with the papers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Now, what are they going to do with all this? We object to it all.

The Court—He procured Mr. Tilton's consent to use the papers.

Mr. Evarts—But he didn't give them to Mr. Beecher. Now they say that Beecher wrote this letter, and then Moulton and Tilton wrote the answer. And we are not affected by what the witness did with other persons. There is no consistency in it. After this has been made the subject of an objection the witness goes on to state that he took the papers and went before the committee.

The Witness—I made a mistake in stating—in saying—

The Court—That line is stricken out.

The Witness—I went before the committee afterward, and having had the consent—

Mr. Evarts—We object to all this. I have called his Honor's attention to the second statement, and his Honor says that shall be stricken out.

Mr. Beach—I wish to state to your Honor a proposition—that the demand from Mr. Beecher was that these papers should be furnished either to him or to the committee. Mr. Moulton says, "I cannot do that, Mr. Beecher, without procuring the consent of Mr. Tilton." Mr. Moulton immediately procures the consent of Mr. Tilton, and then complies with the demand of Mr. Beecher. Now, here they have given these letters and this demand. How was the demand permissible except for the purpose of showing an unfriendliness of sentiment on the part of Mr. Moulton? Except for the purpose of assuming that when Mr. Beecher demanded from Mr. Moulton that he should produce these papers before the committee, he refused; and as the evidence now stands, Sir, if you strike out the latter part of this witness' testimony—

The Court—My idea was that it should be stricken out for the purpose of considering the objection.

Examination continued. By Mr. Fullerton—After you got the consent of Mr. Tilton, did you go before the committee, and what did you do?

Mr. Evarts—Objected to.

The Court—What he did is competent. I don't want to go into that committee.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't wonder your Honor should not want to go into that.

The Court (to the witness)—After you got that consent, what did you do with the papers?

Mr. Evarts—That we object to.

The Witness—I went before the committee with Gen. Butler, who was my counsel.

WHAT DID HE DO WITH THE PAPERS?

The Court—What did you subsequently do? What did you do with the papers? A.—I published—I produced the papers.

The Court—The question is whether you took these papers and furnished them to the committee? A.—I did, Sir, and I will tell you why, if you wish; I went before the committee the next day and stated to the committee that having had the consent of both parties I should produce the papers, and I set a day, and that was Saturday, and the meeting was postponed until Monday, and in the meantime Gen. Tracy was in consultation with Gen. Butler.

The Court—Leave that out.

Mr. Evarts—That is all hearsay.

The Witness—No, Sir; it is not.

The Court—I suppose what passed between the witness and Gen. Butler is not to be submitted.

Mr. Evarts—Now, none of this is in evidence, I suppose—these statements which have been made to your Honor?

The Court—It is competent for counsel to prove, in some form, that these papers were furnished on the demand of one side and consent of the other.

Mr. Evarts—That your Honor has ruled, and we excepted to the ruling; he says he did not, I understand.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to know why he didn't.

The Court (to Mr. Fullerton)—You can ask him what he did in that respect.

Mr. Fullerton—That is what I wish; I wish this witness to be understood as to why he did not go before the committee and take all the papers, if he did not.

Mr. Evarts—And that we object to.

By Mr. Fullerton—After you got the consent of all parties to produce these papers, did you go before the committee and offer to produce them? A.—I went before the committee and stated that I would produce them. I think I made the offer to the committee in August; on the 5th or 6th.

Mr. Evarts—That was objected to, your Honor.

The Court—I don't intend to have you understand that, and rule that any communications made by the witness to the committee are to be received. The contents of the paper are not given. We have the naked fact that he sent a communication to the committee.

Mr. Evarts—I move to strike that out, your Honor.

The Witness—I proceeded to comply with the request of both parties and went before the committee.

THE REASON HE DID NOT TAKE ALL THE PAPERS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Did you go before the committee after that, and did you take any of those papers, and if so, what part? A.—I went before the committee after that, and I took the papers quoted by Mr. Tilton in his statement before the committee. There is a reason why I did not take any more, if you want that.

Mr. Fullerton—I want that reason.

Mr. Evarts—I object to it.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor, they condemn this witness because he did not give Mr. Beecher these papers. I have proved that he took a part of them before the committee. May I not prove the reason why he didn't take the rest?

The Court—I do not think you can go into that.

Mr. Beach—Suppose Mr. Beecher had told him not to?

Mr. Evarts—The subsequent history of these papers has already been testified to, your Honor.

The Court—If he said they all went before the committee—

Mr. Evarts—That has not been proven. He does not say he took them all before the committee. He gave a reason why he did not take them. That I object to.

Mr. Fullerton—We will see if we have not a right to this testimony. I repeat, Sir, that they seek to put this witness in a false attitude, and they mean to keep him there, if they can, by preventing him from giving him the reason why he did not do a certain thing. He had the choice either to give them to Mr. Beecher or take them before the committee. He took a part of them before the committee. I propose to show the reason why he did not take the balance—that they were withheld by the other side by their suggestion and their request.

The Court—You may prove that.

MR. EVARTS GROWS WARM.

Mr. Evarts—I object.

Mr. Fullerton—I will not be interrupted.

Mr. Evarts—I must interrupt when I consider the evidence irregular. We take an exception.

Mr. Fullerton—If the exception is the end of it, we shall be happy.

Mr. Evarts—I will not be spoken to in this way. I do not incite any of these observations between counsel, and I do not propose to submit to them.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to make just those observations when counsel insist upon rearguing questions that have been decided by your Honor over and over again.

Q. (to the witness)—Why did not you take the balance of the papers before the committee?

Mr. Evarts—We object to it. I propose to have it entered every time that you ask the question.

The Court—That is right. Give counsel a chance to object.

Mr. Fullerton (to the court)—I am afraid to repeat the question, Sir, because there would be another exception.

The question was read by the stenographer.

The Witness—On Sunday preceding the Monday on which I had agreed to take the papers before the committee, Gen. Tracy, if I remember correctly, and I think I do, went with me to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see Gen. Butler with reference to the suppression of the statement, and I saw Gen. Butler—

Mr. Evarts—We object to that. Here is a narrative of what is supposed to have taken place between the witness, Gen. Butler, and Mr. Tracy.

The Court—If upon that conference he was restrained we want the result, that is all. If in that conversation you were restrained from taking the papers before the committee you may state that fact. You had a conversation?

The Witness—I had a conversation.

Q.—With whom, Sir? A.—With Tracy and Butler.

The Court—You may state that, but not what the conversation was.

HE WITHHELD THE PAPERS AT GEN. TRACY'S REQUEST.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you refrain from taking those papers before the committee in consequence of anything that occurred there, on the occasion to which you refer?

The Court—That gives the reason.

Mr. Fullerton—Who did Mr. Tracy represent on that occasion?

Mr. Evarts—I object to it.

The Witness—He said he represented Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Was it with his approbation that you withheld the papers? A.—With whose approbation?

Q.—Mr. Tracy's? A.—I did it at his request.

Q.—That is the reason you did not take the papers before the committee? A.—Yes, Sir; one of them.

Q.—Did you have a meeting next day? A.—Yes, Sir; at my house.

Q.—Who was present? A.—William C. Kingsley, Franklin Woodruff, my father, and Gen. Butler.

Q.—Any one else? A.—My wife.

Q.—Mr. Tracy there? A.—No; I believe not. He came in that evening after I had been to the committee.

Q.—Did anything occur that evening after you had been to the committee which you have not given, which acted as a reason why you did not produce the rest of the papers?

Mr. Evarts—Objected to.

The Court—Leave that out

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Moulton, what statement was then under consideration when you thus went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and had this conversation? A.—The first long statement that I prepared, and which was preceded by a publication in a card that was published.

MR. AND MRS. TILTON DID NOT KNOW WHERE THE MONEY CAME FROM.

Q.—Did you know, or did Mr. Tilton know, at any time, that he was furnished with money, directly or indirectly, from Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton know that any of the money furnished to her came directly or indirectly from Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't think she did.

Q.—You did not tell her, did you? A.—I did not.

Q.—Your attention has been called, Mr. Moulton, to your intimacy with Mrs. Woodhull, and you have stated when it commenced and when it ended, I believe? A.—I believe I have, yes, Sir.

WHAT CAUSED HIM TO CULTIVATE MRS. WOODHULL'S ACQUAINTANCE.

Q.—I want you to state, Sir, now, what caused you to procure or cultivate that intimacy—acquaintance or intimacy?

Mr. Evarts—The direct examination has gone into that, Sir, and we cross-examined upon it.

Mr. Fullerton—I have a right now to show what object he had in view.

Mr. Evarts—That he showed on his direct examination.

The Court—Partially, I think.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, so far as they saw fit. It is their subject, and they have no right to have it unless we have laid a foundation concerning some matter which we have brought out, and that is not this inquiry.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will perceive that since our direct examination they have put in a portion of this Woodhull scandal, which makes it necessary now that we should question this gentleman about his acquaintance with that woman.

The Court—I think you may ask him what led to that acquaintance and to its discontinuance.

Mr. Fullerton (to the Court)—May I go on, Sir?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—What led to that acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull and its discontinuance?

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note an exception.

The Witness—A desire entirely for the suppression of the stories concerning Mr. Beecher in connection with Mrs. Tilton; his adultery with Mrs. Tilton—

Q.—Were you acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull until these scandals were abroad? A.—I never was acquainted with her before; I never became acquainted with her until after her card in the *World*, to be exact about it.

Q.—In which she shadowed forth an intention to publish this scandal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For what reason was she invited to your house? A.—In order that I might use better my influence upon her for the suppression of the story of Mr. Beecher's adultery with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—State whether your wife objected to her being brought there? A.—My wife did object to her being brought there.

Q.—With whom did she consult on the subject? A.—Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Were you present when she consulted Mr. Beecher about it? A.—Mr. Beecher told me of it.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Mr. Beecher said my wife had said to him that I had asked that Mrs. Woodhull should come to my house, and she did not want her to come there. He said he told her that he thought association with Mrs. Woodhull in this matter would not do her any harm, and that he thought she should act with me for the suppression of this scandal.

Q.—Had you any sympathy with Mrs. Woodhull in her free-love doctrines? A.—No, Sir. I had not at all.

HE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT HER DOCTRINES.

Q.—Did you know what her doctrines were before her speech at Steinway Hall? A.—No. I knew nothing about them.

Q.—You were present at that meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You told us that Mr. Tilton introduced Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you tell us the words of the introduction? A.—Yes—

Mr. Evarts—I object.

Mr. Fullerton—We can prove it.

Mr. Evarts—Can we prove her whole lecture?

Mr. Fullerton—They have laid the foundation, as they suppose, for an exhaustive argument that because he introduced Mrs. Woodhull he believed fully in her doctrines.

The Court—I have decided that Mr. Tilton cannot be held responsible for Mrs. Woodhull's doctrines merely because he introduced her, unless he knew what the lecture was.

Mr. Fullerton—I presume that I may prove what he said.

The Court—I do not see the value of such proof.

Mr. Fullerton—It will be argued that because Mr. Tilton introduced her he is responsible for what she said.

The Court—I do not think so.

Mr. Evarts—We certainly shall argue that very thing.

The Court—I have already ruled on that point, that unless Mr. Tilton knew what the lecture was to be he was not responsible for what it contained.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor has been admonished with regard to the proposed argument on the other side.

Mr. Beach—It seems to me that this question is aside from that. They proved that Mr. Tilton introduced Mrs. Woodhull to the audience with certain words. Now, is it to be seriously argued that when they prove the result of what was said, we are not to have the right to show what was said, which preceded the act which they prove?

The Court—If all he did was to introduce Mrs. Woodhull, you can leave it out.

Mr. Beach—But may we not prove the words before the act?

The Court—I do not see that it is material. He walked forward with his overcoat on his arm—

Mr. Beach—But he must have said something.

The Court—Oh, well, that is not material.

Mr. Beach—It may be material to us. Suppose he said "Ladies and gentlemen, I am requested to present Mrs. Woodhull to you this evening, but I am not responsible for what she says."

The Court—Very well, prove that.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note my exceptions.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—Give the words of the introduction.

Witness—I do not remember them exactly.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, as near as you can.

WHAT TILTON SAID AT THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING.

The Court—When he came forward, with his overcoat on his arm, what did he say?

Witness—I shall give it as near as I can remember; "Ladies and gentlemen, it is quite unusual for me to be in town during the lecture season, but I unexpectedly find myself here to-night. I find that several representative men have been asked to introduce the lady who will address the audience. Some of them refused on the ground that they knew nothing of her character, and others on the ground that they are in doubt as to her views. As to the first, I think I know that, and will therefore take the responsibility of vouching for it; as to the second I will say that I do not know what her views are. She may be a fanatic and a fool, but I would rather be both than to lack the courage to ask of an American audience, for a woman, the right of free speech." [Applause.]

Mr. Fullerton—That was all?

Witness—Except the applause which followed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—Did you and Mr. Tilton have an engagement that evening at any place other than Steinway Hall? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whose proposition was it to go to Steinway Hall? A.—He had an engagement to dine with me, and I went to the *Golden Age* office to meet him—

Mr. Evarts—I object.

Mr. Fullerton—We want to show that his going to Steinway Hall was accidental.

Mr. Evarts—I object to the question.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—At whose suggestion was it that you went to Steinway Hall?

Mr. Evarts—I object to this, unless Mr. Beecher is connected with it. The whole narrative of these two men's lives can be given under these pretenses.

The Court—We do not propose to have it. You may go on.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—At what time was the proposition to go to Steinway Hall made?

Mr. Evarts—I object.

The Court—I take the objection.

Mr. Evarts—What does it concern us—all this matter?

The Court—I think that it will be received.

Mr. Tracy—Your Honor will note our exception.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—When was it that you met Mr. Tilton that day? A.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Q.—When were you to have dinner? A.—At 6 o'clock.

Mr. Evarts—I object.

The Court—They have a right to show what led to their going to Steinway Hall, but not to give the conversation.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note my exception.

HIS OBJECT IN DENYING THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGE.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—You have spoken of the Produce Exchange. Are you a member? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long? A.—For a good many years.

Q.—How many members of this Exchange are there? A.—About 2,000 or 2,500.

Q.—And how many attend each day? A.—About 1,500, perhaps.

Q.—How often do you attend? A.—Almost every day.

Q.—How many men accosted you in respect to this scandal after the statements had been made public? A.—A great many; I do not remember the number.

Q.—After the scandal broke out—tell as near as you can. A.—Fifteen or twenty a day, after the excitement broke out.

Q.—Sometimes more than that number? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was your object in answering them as you did? A.—To give Mr. Beecher a character for purity.

Mr. Evarts—I object.

The Court—This appears in the evidence already.

Mr. Fullerton—It was not then objected to.

Mr. Beach—We have not put that question in general terms. They have put these questions, and brought out statements made to specific parties at specific times and places. We say that these answers were made with the same general purpose; and that they were made in accordance with Mr. Beecher's interest.

The Court—Your question relates to all. He may answer in regard to the names which have already appeared.

Mr. Evarts—He may answer with regard to what was told Mr. Beecher.

The Court—He may also give the workings of his own mind, if he afterward communicated them to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—Whatever passed between Mr. Beecher and witness concerning these statements, as separated from those already introduced, we presume may be legitimate subjects of inquiry, but that, we presume, is not their object.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—What object had you in answering those persons who spoke to you as you did?

Mr. Evarts—I object.

The Court—I admit that question, and you may take an exception.

Mr. Fullerton—What object did you have in view?

Witness—The stenographer will read my answer.

Mr. Beach—What was the answer?

Stenographer—"To give Mr. Beecher a character for purity."

Witness—My object was that, and I used words appropriate to it.

Mr. Evarts—I object to that; let him give the words. What does it mean to say that he "used words appropriate?" How does that become a subject of evidence when it was what he said? I move to strike out that answer.

The Court—I deny the motion.

Mr. Evarts—I object.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—What was your answer to those who spoke to you?

Mr. Evarts—I object. Let him take up any one of those already brought forward—Buck, Swan, Baxter. It is not admissible for the witness to use his past evidence argumentatively. What Mr. Beecher said he has testified. If he has any remark that Mr. Beecher made to him concerning this part of the case, he may now reply by giving that remark; but that is not the effort. The effort is not to give new facts, but to prove previous statements. I ask to be guarded against any such consequence.

The Court—It is not to be supposed that the witness would go to Mr. Beecher and say that he had had a conversation with these men, and tell what they said. Proceed, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—My idea is shadowed forth in my question.

MR. BEACH PROTESTS AGAINST COMMENTS BY THE PRESS.

Mr. Beach—Now, if your Honor please, I must interrupt this examination for the purpose of stating that information has just reached me that a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES states that he has received points from some of the counsel engaged in this case, and they are not counsel on the part of the plaintiff, in regard to a review which he is writing of the cross-examination and of the testimony of Mr. Moulton. That will be, Sir, a commentary of the proceedings in this trial which I undertake to say will be a statutory contempt of court, subjecting the party who writes it to proper dealing of this court. I ask your Honor to admonish that gentleman, and any other person who appears here, to abstain from comments of that character. I do not know whether they will be favorable or unfavorable. I care not what their character may be. We ask no such favor of the press. Give the gentleman notice, and any paper whose reporter is admitted to the floor of this court, that if comments on the statements of Mr. Moulton, or any other witness, are published, I shall immediately bring the paper before the court for contempt.

The Court—I shall say it is well for gentlemen to refrain from all such references as this, but my security is that the jury do not pending this trial read the papers.

Mr. Beach—By the statute it is made a contempt of court for the public press to comment upon the proceedings of a public trial, if the gentlemen who do it are brought under the jurisdiction of the court. I think our causes have suffered prejudice enough already, on the one side and on the other, by what I deem injudicious comments by the press.

The Court—That may be, but if the New-York and Brooklyn papers shall refrain from comment, we have no authority over the New-Jersey and Philadelphia papers. Proceed Mr. Fullerton—

Mr. Beach—We do not care for those papers.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—What passed between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—I remember, Sir, having said to Mr. Beecher that I had been questioned by Mr. Baxter on the subject, and by others whose names I do not now recollect, and that I had undertaken to mislead them by stating to them that, in the first place, if the story was true, it was infamous, and if it was false it was diabolical, and when I was further pressed closely, I denied the truth of this criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, and said he was a pure man. He thanked me for saying so, and I remember he said if it was necessary to lie there was nothing like lying sublimely. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you recollect the conversation with Mr. Halliday? A.—Yes, Sir, I remember it.

Q.—What was the conversation? A.—Its purport was that Mr. Beecher was a guiltless man. I had undertaken to show that it was a shameless action for the Deacons to dig into the scandal that had been buried.

Q.—Do you recollect the letter in evidence between Mr. Beecher and yourself, in which your conversation with Mr. Halliday was quoted? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What took place in the interview? A.—He thanked me in the interview.

Q.—Mr. Halliday was the assistant of Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Halliday was the assistant.

Q.—Your interview satisfied him? A.—It satisfied him.

Q.—What did he question you about? A.—About the story against Mr. Beecher—his alleged intercourse with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Did he tell you the object in making the inquiry? A.—He said something about a deacons' meeting.

Mr. Evarts—This is all given in evidence.

The Court—You remember calling up the special conversation with Mr. Halliday since?

Mr. Evarts—Yes. I am not talking about that.

The Court—The general rule is that counsel should not repeat the evidence on the direct examination. You know that is the rule.

Mr. Beach—It is not given that, after the interview with Mr. Halliday, he talked with Mr. Beecher about it.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir; it is the only reason he has given.

The evidence given on the direct examination was then read.

The Court—It seems to be correct. Have you referred to the same interview?

Mr. Evarts—There was no other.

Mr. Beach—We proved the conversation with Mr. Halliday, and we are now proving the conversation between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—The only reason you are allowed.

Mr. Beach—You did not prove what Mr. Beecher said.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir, we do.

Mr. Beach—You did not read a word of it; you read what passed between Mr. Halliday and the witness.

MOULTON'S LETTER TO BEECHER.

Mr. Fullerton—Look at this letter of June 1; whose letter is that? A.—My letter, Sir.

Q.—Yours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—The letter to which I call attention is D 43.

Letter handed to witness.

Q.—Do you recollect writing that letter? A.—Yes, Sir; I recollect it.

Q.—I call your attention to the phrase "you shall stand if the whole case were published to-morrow." Tell us what you mean by that expression?

Mr. Evarts—There is the expression in plain English.

The Court—I think he can explain what he meant.

The Witness—I had a conversation—

Mr. Evarts—The question is whether you can ask a witness to give a construction to that which is very good English.

Mr. Fullerton—You can, and he can always interpret language of his own construction.

The Court—No, Sir; my understanding is very different.

Mr. Evarts—The witness volunteers to give his statement. I object to any evidence that undertakes to interpret that answer.

The Court—I so rule, of course. The witness writes with a certain intent certain words. I think they must stand in that way.

Mr. Fullerton—This letter is given in evidence not for the purpose of affecting the defendant, but for the purpose of affecting the witness on the stand. They mean to put one interpretation on it, whereas it ought to receive another. It is simply to show what were his sentiments.

The Court—So far as what he has written at the time, that speaks for itself.

A CONVERSATION WITH BEECHER.

Q.—Had you a conversation with Mr. Beecher at the time of writing that letter? A.—Yes, Sir; Sunday night.

Q.—When was the letter written? A.—Sunday morning.

Q.—State what that conversation was?

Mr. Evarts—Is he to take that interview specially?

The Court—He is to take that interview with special reference to that letter.

Mr. Evarts—Primarily from the interview then gone into they have no right to take it. The introduction of this letter is not concerning an inquiry or conversation. Everything that is now introduced is given in out of statements, which are already passed over and exhausted.

The Court—Such a thing might be in evidence. It might, I think, appear that it was not recalled before.

Mr. Fullerton—State what the conversation was, please? A.—Mr. Beecher came to my house on the Sunday before this letter was written, and I said to Mr. Beecher, "You never give me any strength at all. If I saw fit to follow you, my hands would drop useless. You give me no courage, no hope, When there is an emergency to face, you drop. You do not suggest any way out. If you were to express to your congregation the contrition which you have expressed to me, in consequence of your intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, they would forgive you. I do not see the necessity of the hopelessness of your letter this morning." That is all I meant by "you can stand."

Q.—What reply did he make to that?

The Court—Did he make any verbal reply, then and there? A.—He said he could not feel hope; he could not express his feelings; that was the substance of what he said; he came to me for encouragement, that was what he came for.

Q.—Did he say that more than once? A.—Yes, Sir; many a time.

Q.—Did he say that on the Sunday evening? A.—On the Sunday evening.

Q.—On his way to church? A.—I am talking about this Sunday evening.

Mr. Evarts—Said what?

Mr. Fullerton—On the Sunday evening, what did he say when he was on his way to your house? A.—Is that not repeated?

Mr. Evarts—The question is not whether it is a repetition of what has been said; the question is this, whether it is a recurrence to a subject that he went through with which is not legal except in connection with something we have shown on cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not a recurrence to a subject he has gone through with.

Witness—He used that expression, the substance of it, to me Friday evening, going to his prayer-meeting, and on Sundays, and on various days of the week; I can't recollect any particular days.

Q.—What was the expression, Mr. Moulton? A.—On this evening, or different evenings?

Q.—Yes. A.—He said he wanted to get hope and encouragement enough to face his people.

THE INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES STORRS.

Q.—Did you relate in your examination all that occurred between you and Mr. Charles Storrs when you went to see him in reference to the report which the committee contemplated? A.—I don't understand the first part of your question.

Question read by stenographer. A.—I didn't relate the whole of it.

Q.—I want you to relate the whole of it. A.—I told Charles Storrs, as nearly as I can recollect, when I was at Lowell Gen. Butler read to me from the Boston papers that the committee were not going to cross-examine me, and that I had telegraphed to my partner, Mr. Woodruff, to see Mr. Sage and tell him I should be in New-York next morning for cross-examination, and that I had telegraphed to Mr. Woodruff to have him [Charles Storrs] come to see me, and I presumed he was there in answer to that dispatch. I stated to Mr. Storrs, "Mr. Storrs, Mr. Beecher has confessed to me, in the presence of another, adultery with a woman other than Mrs. Tilton, and my counsel deems it necessary that the papers and statement which I have made to him concerning that event should go into the statement I am about to make, and I understand your brother is a member of this investigating committee, and I want to say to you that I would like to have you say to your brother not to sign that report till I have had an opportunity to be cross-examined upon the statement which I have published. I want you to particularly put it upon that ground mainly—that I don't want to have him sign that report till I have had an opportunity to be cross-examined by the committee," and Mr. Storrs said to me, I suppose you refer to the lady—mentioning her name—and I told him I did'nt mention any name; my disposition is not to hurt anybody. I have sent for you as a friend to come here for the purpose I have explained to you. That is what I said to Mr. Charles Storrs. I said to Mr. Storrs, also, that Mr. Beecher had mentioned the woman's name, and he did.

Mr. Evarts (sharply)—That last is not good evidence.

Witness—I don't know whether it is or not.

Mr. Evarts—That is not within the inquiry; the witness is not to volunteer evidence.

The Court—I think that last can be stricken out the statement—that Mr. Beecher mentioned the lady's name.

Q.—Was what you said to Mr. Charles Storrs true? A.—Absolutely true.

Mr. Evarts—We object to that question and answer.

The Court—I rule it out; I don't want to go into that.

Mr. Fullerton—The question was, was it true that Mr. Beecher had made that statement to him—not whether Mr. Beecher's statement was true.

The Court—Well, that part of it may stand, but the other I don't want to go into.

WHY TILTON LEFT HIS HOUSE.

Q.—In your examination you said that Mr. Tilton told you that his wife had been before the committee, and that he had left his house. Did he tell you in that conversation in consequence of what he had left his house? A.—In consequence of his wife having been before the committee, and he said he never would go back to it.

Q.—Give us the whole of it—

Mr. Evarts—That depends upon whether it related to this subject. We simply proved that he left his house, and that he told him so, and that he advised him to go back.

The Court—They may give the rest of that conversation if it related to the statement of that in that conversation.

Mr. Evarts—They cannot, under cover of that, introduce conversations of other parties, as for instance, conversations between Mr. Tilton and his wife in relation to this matter.

The Court—The general proposition is, that you, having introduced part of this conversation, they may call out the rest.

Mr. Evarts—All that relates to that subject matter and nothing else. If in the same interview they go on and talk about other matters than that subject it is not competent.

Mr. Fullerton—We don't seek to do that.

Mr. Evarts—The question was general.

Witness—He said he had told his wife that he hadn't known of the appointment of the committee, and she hadn't told him that she was going, and he didn't want her to go before any committee without consulting with him; he didn't like that sort of conduct. That was the substance of it.

Q.—Did he state whether or not he was informed of the substance of her statement, or that he was ignorant of it? A.—He didn't know anything about it.

Q.—Did he state in that conversation when he first heard of the appointment of the committee? A.—I think he said that was the first he heard of it. I don't recollect distinctly about that.

Q.—Do you recollect when this conversation took place? A.—It took place during the week of the 5th of July, I think; between the 5th and the 12th of July, I think.

Q.—Do you know how long it was after Mrs. Tilton had been before the committee? A.—I think she had been before the committee that day—the evening of which she had been before the committee.

Q.—I now put in your hands Exhibit D 45 which is the proposed report of Mr. Tilton, b his handwriting; from whom did you receive that? A.—I think from Mr. Tilton.

Q.—What did he say in regard to it at the time he gave it to you?

Mr. Evarts—We object to it. Whatever he said concerning the publication of it, or what to be done with it, that we don't object to.

Mr. Fullerton—We have a right to show what Mr. Tilton said when he passed that document over. Your Honor understands, I presume, that in that period of the history of this scandal they were doing a great many different things for the purpose of concealing from the world the truth, and this was one of the schemes for that purpose. It was to patch up and gloss over this whole affair. It was for the purpose of saving his wife and children that this was done.

The Court—I think you should be confined to the conversation there, and which was brought to the knowledge of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't want to imitate the counsel on the other side, and argue a question after it has been decided by the court, but I ask your Honor to consider that I am asking what Mr. Tilton said at the time he handed this paper to him—

The Court—Unless Mr. Beecher had something to do with it—

Witness—Mr. Tracy had something to do with it, and he said he represented Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher was no party to this conversation.

Mr. Beach—If I give to your Honor a paper and say I want you to use that paper in a particular way and for a particular purpose—

The Court—You may show it.

Mr. Evarts—That is to be shown against them, but not in their favor.

The Court—We can't tell which way it will go.

Mr. Evarts—We could show that. If we show that, we prove their action; then they seek to explain any words which passed between them, but they cannot affect us with what we were in no wise a party to.

MR. BEACH OFFERS TO SHOW AUTHORITY IN HIS FAVOR.

Mr. Beach—I consider this rule of some practical importance, and I pledge myself to furnish to your Honor authority sustaining my proposition, that whenever the act of any party is in evidence his declaration accompanying that act is admissible to explain or qualify it; it is a general and fundamental proposition of evidence. Suppose Mr. Evarts comes and delivers a blow in my face and at that instant accuses me of having injured him in some form, he expresses the motive or purpose for doing that; now, can that action be proved against him without giving the declaration accompanying it? He comes to me and says, "Mr. Beach you have insulted me, you have circulated infamous slanders against me and my family," may that not be given in evidence to characterize the transaction? Every word and declaration that accompanies the act can be given in evidence to modify the circumstances and characterize the transaction. What is the meaning of the rule, Sir? That all that points upon a particular occasion may be given in evidence as part of the *res gestæ* whether they are acts or declarations, and anything which is material to be proved by the accompanying and surrounding circumstances.

The Court—Material to the acts?

Mr. Beach—Certainly, Sir.

The Court—I think you agree about that. Proceed, Mr. Fullerton.

MR. EVARTS REPLIES TO MR. BEACH.

Mr. Evarts then rose to speak in reply, but portions were inaudible. He said: Allow me to say a word in reply, your Honor. He speaks of a case that is within the recognized rules of evidence, although the case is not a supposable one that he would give me offense, or that I should strike him in the face. But suppose I deliver the blow, and at the same time say something as accompanying the act to the man to whom the blow is given, what is said being affixed to the blow, that is not a spoken act, that is not hearsay, that is part of the blow.

The Court—It goes to the question of malice.

Mr. Evarts—It is part of the blow. Some confusion no doubt arises in the discussions of lawyers about hearsay evidence, that comes by word of mouth in connection with the act, but in the case supposed the words are parts of the act and cannot be separated from it. Now here we give a paper as used in a certain way, to wit: a paper written by Mr. Tilton, and brought by Mr. Moulton from Mr. Tilton and proposed as the subject of conversation, perhaps to be laid before the council—we have a right to show Mr. Tilton did another thing. Now, if he gave instructions to take that paper and lay it before the council, or to carry it to Mr. Beecher, that is part of the act of delivering it to him—

The Court—Very well.

Mr. Evarts—Within the spoken act, and this question is put in view of drawing out, and, as I suppose, is meant to draw out, a large line of mere hearsay evidence of general conversation between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, with which Mr. Beecher cannot be acquainted.

The Court—That distinction must be observed. That is very clearly stated.

Mr. Fullerton, in a low voice, expressed his dissent from the opinion of Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—The distinction must be observed.

Mr. Fullerton—I repeat the question.

Mr. Evarts—What is the question?

Mr. Fullerton—Let the stenographer read it.

WHAT TILTON SAID IN REGARD TO IT.

The stenographer reading: "What did he say in regard to it at the time he gave it to you?"

Mr. Evarts—I understand your Honor's instruction to be what is to be done with the paper.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; what he said in regard to it—the paper.

Mr. Evarts—That will cover its contents.

The Court—I don't know.

Witness—Mr. Tilton said to me that—

Mr. Evarts—I object to the question.

The Court.—Go on.

Witness—Mr. Tilton said to me in accordance with a consultation which had taken place the night before, with Gen. Tracy, myself, and himself, that he had gone home and that he had dictated, in part, to Elizabeth, a statement for the committee to sift which he had copied, and which he handed to me. This was the document, I believe, that he handed to me.

The Court—Did he tell you what to do with it?

Witness—Did he tell what to do with it?

Q.—Yes? A.—He said it was a report for the committee to make, in accordance with a consultation, and I saw Mr. Tilton and Mr. Tracy subsequently together, and Mr. Tilton read—

Mr. Evarts—We object to this; Mr. Tracy is not Mr. Beecher.

The Court—The mere act of reading is nothing. I think it was read.

Mr. Evarts—If read between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton it would not be in evidence.

The Court—No, I understand that.

Mr. Evarts—And if read between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton and a third person, but not in the presence of Mr. Beecher, it would not be in evidence.

The Court—That is in evidence. Strike out the last statement.

THE PROPOSED REPORT.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—What did you do with that last statement you now hold in your hand? A.—I kept it.

Q.—It was not read? A.—No.

Q.—At that time had Mr. Tilton or Mr. Beecher been before the committee, that you know of? A.—I think not at that time, to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversations with Mr. Beecher in regard to the proposed report? A.—I think I alluded to this report in a conversation with him at his house.

Q.—In what way did you allude to it to him? A.—I think I told him, during the week of the 12th of July, that Mr. Tilton had prepared a statement in consultation.

Mr. Evarts—I object; that has heretofore been gone into.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; not in regard to this matter.

Mr. Evarts—We think it has.

Mr. Fullerton—This report was not introduced on our side. I learned it for the first time in the cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts—Not at all.

Mr. Fullerton—Despite the contradiction, we learned its contents for the first time during your cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts—That was the long statement, and you put in the short one.

Witness—I did not have the long one with me when I went there.

Witness (to Mr. Evarts)—It was not at all.

Mr. Evarts—The evidence is on record, and can be appealed to.

Mr. Fullerton (repeating the question)—You say you alluded to that in your conversation with Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Beach—Go on and answer.

Witness—I beg your pardon. You told me not to go on when the question was objected to.

Mr. Beach—I tell you to go on now.

WHAT HE TOLD MR. BEECHER.

Witness—I told Mr. Beecher on July 12 that Mr. Tilton having had consultation with Mr. Tracy and myself, in which Mr. Tracy had pictured to Mr. Tilton the interview he had had—the interview that his wife had with the committee—Mr. Tilton had prepared the statement.

Mr. Evarts—I submit to your Honor that that precise conversation was given before.

The Court—It may be, but not the part that related to this very report. Go on.

Witness (continuing)—That he had prepared this report, and that if it had not been for Mrs. Tilton having left the house to go to the committee, and her correspondence with the committee, that this thing would probably have been accepted, because Mr. Tracy had told Mr. Tilton that he thought he could exercise sufficient influence over the committee to procure the adoption of that report by them. That is as near as I can recollect concerning this.

Q.—What reply did he make? A.—I don't know what reply he made. It was at that time I showed him the short statement that I had in my pocket.

MR. BEECHER'S PORTRAIT.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, some importance has been attached to the portrait of Mr. Beecher that was once hung in your house, and has been taken down. I will ask you a single question in regard to it. Where did that portrait hang when you first put it upon the wall? A.—In my parlor at my house in Remsen street.

Q.—Where did it come from? A.—From Mr. Tilton.

Q.—When? A.—I don't recollect the date.

Q.—About what time? A.—I should think about the year 1871.

Q.—How long did it remain in that place? A.—Until Mr. Page's portrait came, a few months ago.

Q.—Then it was taken down and Mr. Page's put in its place? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—What was done with Mr. Beecher's portrait? A.—Put up stairs on the mantel-piece.

A.—Preserved? A.—Yes.

Q.—In good condition? A.—Oh, yes.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Exhibit 44—show me that, Mr. Pearsall.

Witness—Mr. Beecher's portrait is alongside the figures of Cupid and Psyche.

The Court—Strike out that.

Mr. Evarts—I want to say to the witness that such observations are entirely improper and uncalled for.

Witness—I understood Mr. Fullerton to ask me about it.

Mr. Evarts—There is no excuse for these gratuitous observations.

Witness—I did not mean to be vulgar, Sir, or rough; I wanted to be simply specific.

THE NOTES GIVEN BY TILTON.

Q.—You were asked, Mr. Moulton, in regard to the notes that were given by Mr. Tilton to the various subscribers to the stock of the *Golden Age*; look at the four papers which I now show you and say whether they are the notes alluded to.

Mr. Evarts—Let me see those papers, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Do you offer these in evidence?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Sir, and I will answer.

Witness (having examined the papers)—Yes, Sir, they are.

The papers were handed to Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Fullerton—While counsel are examining these notes I show you a letter, and ask whether that is the letter accompanying the return of the notes? A.—Yes, Sir; that is it.

Mr. Evarts—Let me see them.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown to you, and see whether that accompanied them or preceded them? A.—Yes, Sir, that is the note.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer the notes in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton read the following note:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1871.

For value received, I promise to pay to Jackson S. Schultz $750, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; the payment of principal and interest to be contingent on the success of the *Golden Age*, of which newspaper I am the sole editor and proprietor.

THEODORE TILTON.

It is marked.

Mr. Fullerton—The others are precisely the same; to John C. Southwick for $750; Franklin Woodruff, $1,500; Francis D. Moulton, $1,500. They are signed by Theodore Tilton, and are all marked canceled.

MR. WOODRUFF'S LETTER TO TILTON.

Mr. Fullerton—I now offer in evidence the letter of F. Woodruff of June 10, 1872.

JUNE 10, 1872.

DEAR THEODORE: I have it all fixed; you are free, so be brave. Your notes are all to be given up, canceled, and returned to you tomorrow. Please inclosed find small bill of interest, for which I must ask the money to feed the orphans. Ever truly yours,

F. WOODRUFF.

Mr. Fullerton also read the following:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1872.

Mr. Theodore Tilton:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, desiring to contribute to the loss sustained by you in establishing the *Golden Age*, do cheerfully return herewith the notes canceled, which you gave for money loaned. Wishing you continued success and prosperity in the years to come, and congratulating you in having so securely founded that paper, and that you are now free from debt, we are, dearest Sir, yours truly,

F. Woodruff	$1,500
Francis D. Moulton	1,500
John W. Mason	1,000
John C. Southwick	750
Jackson S. Schultz	750
John P. Robinson, by F. Woodruff	500

THE DATE OF THE WOODHULL BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, these notes bear date Sept. 15, 1871. I want to know now with reference to that date when the Woodhull biography was written and published? A.—Before that, I believe.

Mr. Evarts—That is in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—I know it is.

Mr. Evarts—I submit, your Honor, they have not any right to repeat items of evidence for the purpose of argumentative juxtaposition.

The Court—There ought to be some explanation, or opportunity for explanation.

Mr. Fullerton—My friend on the other side made that a great point in this case.

Mr. Evarts—It is argued now.

Mr. Fullerton—I am very glad indeed, to hear you say so.

Mr. Evarts—The fact is, what I am objecting to is the reproducing of the proof.

The Court—The precise date has not been given; nothing but the fact that it was published.

Mr. Fullerton—Was the Woodhull biography published before or after that? A.—Before, I think, Sir.

Q.—How long before do you think? A.—I don't remember the date.

Q.—The notes were given in 1871, and given up in 1872?

Witness—Is your question when the notes were given?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, with reference to the publication of the Woodhull biography. If they were given up, how long after? A.—I don't remember the date, Sir; I have no distinct recollection on that point.

The Court—It appeared on the cross-examination that the notes were given up after that publication.

Mr. Fullerton—And it was argued that it was in consequence of it, and it therefore becomes our duty to show the facts as they really exist.

Mr. Morris—Whereas the fact is they were not given—

Mr. Evarts—We will see; we will see. We object to stopping to argue matters.

Mr. Fullerton—It is suggested that I should ask you whether these notes were delivered up on the day of the Woodruff letter? A.—My conviction is that they were.

A consultation here took place between counsel, and Mr. Moulton said: Give me the proof of the article of the *Golden Age*.

The witness here called Mr. Beach, and, after a whispered conversation, the latter said: Mr. Moulton, of course, as you know, has not been able to visit the residence of his father since he learned the intelligence of his mother's death. He would prefer that we adjourn now, as he wants as much time as possible this afternoon to himself, and he will endeavor to so arrange the matter as to be here in the morning.

Acting on the suggestion implied in the remark, the court adjourned.

UNITED STATES COURT NOTES.

In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Blatchford issued an order, on motion of Assistant District Attorney Smith, condemning the 20,000 cigars smuggled into this port by the Spaniard Avellanet, on board the steamer Crescent City, and "passed" by Custom-house Inspector Harris, now in prison.

In a suit brought by the North American Steamship Company to recover salvage from the steamer Emily B. Souder, which had been found by the company's steamer Monterey about fifty miles outside of Sandy Hook, with her screw wheel gone, and towed into this port, Judge Blatchford yesterday allowed $3,000 salvage, showing this to be sufficient, as the Souder was not in any apparent peril, and the service was not hazardous to the Monterey.

In the suit instituted by Frederick Debary against Collector Arthur, to recover fees paid under protest to defendant by plaintiff for affixing stamps to boxes of cigars imported by plaintiff, Judge Wallace yesterday directed a verdict for the plaintiff, holding that the Collector was wrong in exacting fees for the stamps as official certificates that duties had been paid, the plaintiff having the right, and being required by law, to affix the stamps himself, and the stamps not being of the nature of "official certificates" for the issuing of which the Collector is entitled to fees.

Under the act of June 6, 1872, "bologna sausages" are admitted free of duty, but "prepared meats" are subject to a duty of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. William E. Hertwig, an importer of sausages from Germany, paid Collector Arthur $2,000 duties under protest on what the Collector designated as "prepared meats" and Hertwig contended were "bologna sausages." Hertwig brought suit to recover the duties paid. The case came on for trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, and samples of German and American "bolognas," similar to those imported by Hertwig, were exhibited, and shown to be different in meat and flavor from the true "bologna" imported from Italy, and which, the Government claims, is the only "bologna" exempt from duty. The case will be resumed this morning.

THE GRADING OF GRAIN.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE RAILROADS AND THE TRADE—EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE.

The subject of grading grain which arrives at this port by railway has received the attention of various committees of the Produce Exchange and of the three trunk lines of railway during several years. On April 7, 1874, a plan was submitted to a special committee of six members of the Exchange, and three railway officials representing the three trunk lines terminating here, which contemplated the establishment of "New-York grades" of inspection, in accordance with which all grain arriving by rail should be inspected, each car-load accurately weighed, and consolidated with grain of the same kind and quality by transfer direct to boats and barges, so that all grain should be afloat, ready for delivery to buyer, according to the custom and necessities of the market.

With this proposition as a basis, the committee matured a plan in detail for the establishment of a system of New-York grades for all kinds of grain, pooling the same by delivery to boats and barges, in lieu of elevators on shore, so that grain thus graded and pooled would be ready for delivery afloat in accordance with custom.

The committee reported unanimously in favor of the plan, but met with determined opposition from those gentlemen who seemed to be interested in the stationary elevators along the shore in New-York and Brooklyn. The opposition was manifested when the report cited above was laid before the grain trade, and the following amendment tacked on:

"No charge for elevating or unloading boats, or any other charges, shall be imposed upon said grain by the railroad companies, except as provided by the above rules," viz., the rules of grading.

This amendment had not been submitted to the railway companies, and they considered it as unjust, on the ground that it had not been customary for them to pay for elevating, that it exceeded their duties as common carriers, and that, while they could not afford to bear the charge alone, their connecting lines declined to share the expense with them.

This action of the railway companies somewhat disturbed the members of the Produce Exchange, and there has recently been much discussion on the subject. The following petition has accordingly been presented to the President of the Exchange:

"SIR: We, the undersigned members of the Produce Exchange interested in the grain trade, believing that the subject of simplifying and facilitating the handling of grain arriving by rail has not heretofore received the careful consideration by the whole trade which its importance demands, request you to call a meeting of the members of the Exchange interested in the grain trade, at an early day, for the purpose of further considering and acting upon this important subject."

The President has called the meeting for to-day, at 10.45 A. M.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY

THE INJUNCTION CONTINUED—DECISION OF JUDGE DANIELS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, rendered a decision yesterday, continuing the temporary injunction heretofore granted, restraining the Quicksilver Mining Company from issuing any new preferred stock. The papers in the case show on the part of plaintiff that the present company was organized in 1867, and the property of the older Pennsylvania company was transferred to it, the stockholders to receive stock in the proportion of share for share in the new company. The amount of stock was fixed at 100,000 shares at $100 per share. In his complaint the plaintiff, Mr. Kent, says that the company, in the Winter of 1869 and 1870 was insolvent, and it was doubtful whether the company's receipts would meet the working expenses, and that in order to raise money the plan was adopted of allowing each holder of common stock to convert it into preferred stock by paying $5 per share, while the books were kept open by the Directors for that purpose. The books were closed in April 1870, at which time 42,913 shares of the common stock had been converted into preferred stock, and $214,565 paid in. Mr. Kent bought 25,000 shares of the preferred stock and 200 shares of the common stock. No dividend has been paid on either, but plaintiff charges that there is now $700,000 applicable to dividends on the preferred stock, and the defendants admit that $475,000 has been so earned and received. In November last the stockholders, by a vote of 52,278 shares against 4,400, adopted a resolution recommending the offer to those holding common stock, the option of changing their shares into preferred stock on paying $5 per share and interest since Feb. 24, 1870. This suit is brought by Mr. Kent to prevent the carrying out of this resolution. He claims that the offer to the stockholders in the very darkest days of the company to risk their money, formed a contract with those who accepted the terms; that it is unfair to those who accepted a great risk to now place them on an equality with those who then refused it on their paying in a sum which will at once be returned to them in the form of dividends; that the contract then made cannot now be violated; that the preferred stock was bought by him at a higher price than the common stock on the faith of this contract, and that the company has no power to issue such preferred stock. The company asserts its right to issue this preferred stock.

Judge Daniels, in his decision containing the injunction, says he doubts the right of the company to issue this preferred stock. Whether the preferred stock, he adds, held by the plaintiff can be sustained as valid, it is not necessary to consider at this time, for he has sufficient interest as owner of common stock to entitle him to protection against the further issue of preferred stock, if the company has no power to change its common into preferred stock. It is certainly difficult to discover under the charter of the company any source from which the power to issue preferred stock can be derived, and in that view of the case the injunction should be continued to the final hearing of the cause.

MR. SCHENCK'S ART GALLERY—SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Mr. Schenck's Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty street, will be open during to-day and to-morrow for the sale of an unusually fine selection of oil-paintings. The catalogue contains a list of 123 works of art by native and foreign artists, and dealing with a great variety of subjects. Our native lakes, the Swiss Alps, Flemish street scenes, French forests, pretty pastoral views suggestive of Arcadian quiet, and bold stretches of coast hinting of elemental tumult, are all contained in Mr. Schenck's gallery.

Among the most notable paintings is one entitled "Ponds in the Woods Near Paris," the work of a Parisian artist, Charles Des Hayes. It is finished with exquisite skill, the transparency of the waters being particularly remarkable. In contrast to this is a scene, "On the Coast of Normandy," by Gustave Courbet, of Paris, the celebrated Communist. The picture is bold and rugged rather than finely finished, but it is pretty certain that the name of the artist will bring it a good deal of notoriety. Of the paintings in which carefulness of detail is a feature, "The Armorer's Forge," by J. C. Vaarberg, of Amsterdam, and "In the Garden," by M. De Garay, of Paris, may be taken as specimens. In the latter the details are of a very accurate order, and in the former a similar accuracy of detail is united with boldness of drawing and very fine coloring. "Entrance to the Woods—The Shepherd," the joint work of Gustaf Van Hoorde and F. Van Senerdonck, of Amsterdam and Brussels, is a very fine pastoral scene, and for strong coloring, with something of the lurid tinge, the picture by J. Rosierse, of Amsterdam, called "An Awful Night," the chief object of which is to illustrate the effect of candle-light, furnishes a very fine example. In the home scenes it will strike the observer that the light is so soft as to be almost Italian. Mr. Schenck's sale commences each day at 12 o'clock. It may be here mentioned that every picture is in a frame, but that the purchaser of the former need not necessarily become the proprietor of the latter, it being optional with him to take it at the price specified in the catalogue or not.

DISGUSTING CASE OF MAYHEM.

Martin Godfrey, a teamster at Dunne's coach factory, Eighty-seventh street and Third avenue, was placed on trial yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with biting the ear off Robert Southern, a coach trimmer, in the same establishment, on the night of the 15th of July. It appeared that Godfrey and Southern, with two companions, had been playing euchre in Henry Baab's saloon, on Third avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, for a considerable time. The game finally became an individual one between Godfrey and Southern, in which the latter was several times the winner. Southern wished to discontinue playing, while Godfrey was exceedingly anxious to proceed with another game. This led to an altercation which resulted in blows, and the two men clinched and fell. In the struggle which ensued Southern was heard to say, "Don't bite me," and shortly afterward Godfrey rushed out of the saloon. Southern's face was covered with blood, and he found that his left ear had been bitten off. The portion of the ear bitten off, preserved in spirits, was produced in court, and bore unmistakable testimony to the skill with which the disgusting experiment in man-eating had been accomplished. After the evidence of the principal witness for the prosecution had been taken, the case, on motion of District Attorney Nolan, was postponed until to-day, in the absence of a material witness.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1875.

In the work before us the eminent author of the *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe* treats of the antagonism between religion and science considered "as a narrative of the conflict of two contending powers, the expansive force of the human intellect on one side, and the compression arising from traditionary faith and human interests on the other." It would have, perhaps, been more exact to call the book a history of the perennial strife between Ecclesiasticism and Free Thought, between the creed of authority and that of scientific induction. Its place in literature lies close beside that of Lecky's *History of Rationalism* and Buckle's *History of Civilization*. Its place in philosophical controversy is on the side of Aristotelianism and the teachings of pure experience, as opposed to the influences which have emanated from Platonism and the theory of innate ideas.

Dr. Draper has many special qualifications for the adequate treatment of the great questions to which this book is devoted. Fearless, independent, and severely exact in his verification of facts and principles, the author can speak with the highest authority as a historian, and can command the utmost respect as a controversialist. The book bears, on every page, the evidences of ripe scholarship, varied and careful research, and comprehensive scientific attainments. To these Dr. Draper joins a decided power of popular exposition and of terse and picturesque narrative. He has, moreover, the rare qualification for a man of science, of having pretty thoroughly explored the ground of early philosophical speculation, where science and metaphysics meet. That portion of Prof. Tyndall's Belfast address which touched on the theories of Democritus, Epicurus, and their Roman and Arabian expositors, was borrowed almost bodily from Dr. Draper's *Intellectual Development of Europe*. Our New-York Professor is a man whose contributions to literature and science are known and appreciated in most of the languages of Europe, and his latest book will be eagerly discussed in every land which partakes of the intellectual ferment of our time.

Coming from such a source, and calculated to exert so widespread an influence, it is to be regretted that the history of the conflict between Religion and Science should be somewhat marred by the absence of that severe impartiality which the nature of the subject demands. The author, indeed, sets out with the declared intention of identifying himself with each of the contending parties, so as to comprehend thoroughly their motives, while standing aloof from both, and so relating with impartiality their actions. In this attempt Dr. Draper has been but partially successful, simply because he persists in making the progress of science and the progress of civilization convertible terms; because he has no other standard by which to fix the place in history of Popes, Bishops, or councils, than what have they done to forward the material comfort of the race or to advance the interests of exact truth? While Dr. Draper's sweeping indictment of Latin Christianity is, in the main, perfectly just, it needs a great many qualifications to render it the strictly impartial judgment it ought to be. From the time of Constantine downward, two opposite tendencies are plainly visible in the Christian Church. One of these was the result of the wholesale incorporation of paganism, with its gross material conceptions of worship, into a Church whose ritual was as simple as its notions of the Deity were exalted. The other came from the indestructible vitality of the truths recorded by Apostles and Evangelists, and was the ever-recurring evidence of their efficacy to raise men in the scale of intellectual and moral being. Nothing can be less philosophical than to assume that religion is chargeable with the corruptions which fastened on the Church immediately after it had received State recognition and had secured the nominal adhesion of millions of people whose hearts or minds it had never touched. Half the converts of the later Empire had as little claim to be called Christians as the Saxons whom Charlemagne caused to be baptized by thousands after he had defeated them in battle. Mediæval Christianity was obviously the combined result of pagan superstition and gospel truths, in which the influence of the first was decidedly more marked than that of the second, just as the constantly growing pretensions of Papal supremacy have been a natural inheritance from the powers and titles of the Roman Emperors, slenderly tempered by conceptions of the obligations of Christian Bishops.

No man has treated of the triumphs of intellectual activity which marked the reigns of the tolerant and enlightened Caliphs with a more thorough appreciation of the subject than Dr. Draper. He never tires of contrasting the monkish narrowness and fanaticism of Greek and African Bishops with the broad and liberal views of the essential unity of all phases of truth held by Mohammedan rulers like the great Al-Mamun. He does not, however, overlook the fact that the influence of the Nestorian Christians bore a great share in tempering the fanaticism of the Saracen propagandists. In fact, he shows very clearly that Mohammedanism in its inception was mainly an outgrowth of Nestorian doctrine, and that in so far as it was a protest against the paganized conceptions of Deity held by the orthodox Church, it may be classed in ecclesiastical history as the first or Southern Reformation. But it seems to us that Dr. Draper does not pursue far enough the train of conclusions to which his very philosophical views of doctrinal controversies are calculated to lead. These are, briefly, that in spite of its long subjugation to a spirit of arrogant ecclesiasticism, Christianity never ceased to contain, in virtue of the teachings of its Founder, the "potency and the promise" of the highest freedom of thought. In proportion as Mohammedanism has rid itself of its Christian ingredients, it has lost both purity and vitality, while it has acquired a character of fiercer and more brutal ferocity than was ever incorporated with the most degraded types of the parent faith. The putrid carcase of Turkish society presents a fair example of what Mohammedanism leads to, when left to itself. Dr. Draper might possibly reply that Spain affords a good illustration of the intellectual poverty and social degradation which attend the unchecked development of Latin Christianity. But still, the interval between the worst samples of the two systems is immense, and then, where shall we find any point of contrast between their best samples? The grinding ecclesiasticism which overlaid the Christian system has never passed without determined protest, even in the darkest centuries. Successive reforms in the Christian Church have marked epochs in the history of civilization and human progress; the new movements that have grown out of the history of the rival sects of Mohammedanism have been simply the outbursts of a fanatical vigor more sanguinary and aggressive than the ordinary temper of a debased system of faith and morals.

Mohammedanism has been for generations a curse and an incubus upon civilization; with the development of Christianity rest all the possibilities of man's moral and intellectual elevation. Dr. Draper prefers to look at the question from a different standpoint, and insists on regarding the Latin Church, through all the centuries, as simply the foe of enlightenment and the persecutor of the seekers after scientific truth. A more philosophical way of reading history would be to treat the long predominance of Latin Christianity simply as a stage in the education of the world. It inherited the gorgeous paganism with the centralized despotism of the Empire, and it had to convert the barbarians and save the wrecks of ancient learning. The manner in which both tasks were performed is, of course, a fair subject for historical criticism, but if we must judge the Latin Church by the elevated standards of nineteenth century experience, let us also give it the credit for services to civilization which have become manifest after a long course of historical development. Aristocratic as were her methods of government, the mediæval Church was a power on the side of democracy. In her monastic orders the son of the peasant and the son of the noble were equally brothers in Christ. The serf, bound to the soil on which he was born, made the first step toward enfranchisement in his admission within the pale of a faith where "bond and free" ceased to be distinctive terms, and the conversion of the human chattel into a freeman was always one of the most acceptable sacrifices which the dying feudal lord could make for the future of his soul, about whose fate he was not unnaturally anxious. Mediæval Christianity was molded by the society amid which it worked; it incorporated Gothic superstitions just as it had taken a color from Roman paganism, and a temper from imperial organization. Its influence was, indeed, fatal to the higher forms of culture and to the pursuit of scientific truth. As against the arrogant pretensions of Popes and councils, Dr. Draper's line of argument is a perfectly unanswerable one. To claim infallibility for the official declarations of a Church which have been so often and so grossly at variance with truth, is a position whose absurdity has nowhere been more conclusively demonstrated than in the book before us. But we have by no means settled the historical relations between religion and science after it has been proved that the former has always been in the wrong when it attempted to dispute the conclusions of the latter. Had Dr. Draper laid aside the controversialist and traced the history of these two influences with the same passionless scrutiny that he would have devoted to the examination of pre-historic cycles of mundane change, he might have made a less interesting book, but he would certainly have made one of more enduring value.

No one knows better than Dr. Draper how desirable it is to enlarge the prevailing ideas of the scope of human history. If a quarter of a million of years of the progress of mankind lie between the savages who managed to live through the last glacial epoch and the earliest civilizations known to history, we have, after all, a very insignificant period of human annals on which to base our conclusions regarding the education of the race. What we do know, however, proves that the essential difference between the spirit of what are called ancient and modern history is to be found in the tendency of the former to bring out exalted individual types, as opposed to the tendency of the latter to subserve the "elevation of the masses." The Egyptian priesthood treated their by no means despicable smattering of science as among the mysteries to be revealed only to the initiated. Culture, even in democratic Hellas, was the badge of a privileged class, and anything like spiritual conceptions of the national religion was confined to a few isolated thinkers, whose views never penetrated among the masses of the people. The Greek philosophy, which bore fruit in the works of Roman poets, moralists, and satirists, was even less of a civilizing influence than the scientific and mathematical discoveries of Hellenic origin, which were developed for a time under the enlightened rule of the Ptolemies, and which several centuries later became the favorite field of Arabian investigation. The common characteristic of one and all of these intellectual movements was that their influence was only for the select few. The many obtained no higher conceptions of this world or the next than were furnished by sensuous and rapidly degenerating types of religious belief. So it happened that the inevitable degradation of the many became a power of social gravitation, against which the culture of the few struggled in vain, and Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Saracen sank in turn to the position of effete dynasties and worn-out races.

The distinctive feature of the centuries of Christian influence has been the gradual elevation of society from below. The most difficult, and at the same time the most essential of all conceptions to implant in the human mind, is that of duty. Amid all the ups and downs of history, we can trace a steady progress from lower to higher conceptions of duty. The moral quality of individual nations deteriorates, but the conscience of the race seems to touch a higher level with each succeeding epoch of the world. Christianity for the first time in history presented an ideal of duty calculated to attract the lowliest as well as the loftiest order of minds. It introduced the ennobling and contagious enthusiasm of well-doing into a world from which heroism and purity were alike departing, and where the dearly bought "Roman peace" only served to hasten the inevitable progress of decay. Its Founder showed how wide was the breach between the new faith and all the systems which it was destined to replace, when He announced that its miracles of healing were no more clear manifestation of its Divine origin than the fact that "the poor have the Gospel preached to them." Science took little thought for the poor till Christianity taught it to do so, and the masses of all civilized peoples would never have been touched by the light of science had not the religion of the cross prepared the way for intellectual elevation by disciplining the conscience and widening the horizon of spiritual vision. To talk of science as Dr. Draper is liable to do, as of an influence which only needed to be left alone to conduct mankind to the highest plane of happiness and perfection, is to invert the natural order of human development and to assume that the emotional nature of man can be satisfied by the food of the intellect. Here is an eloquent and suggestive passage from Dr. Draper's book in regard to the inward intimations of immortality.

"Nature has thus implanted in the organization of every man means which impressively suggest to him the immortality of the soul and a future life. Even the benighted savage thus sees in his visions the fading forms of landscapes, which are, perhaps, connected with some of his most pleasant recollections; and what other conclusion can he possibly extract from those unreal pictures, than that they are the foreshadowings of another land beyond that in which his lot is cast? At intervals he is visited in his dreams by the resemblance of those whom he has loved or hated while they were alive; and these manifestations are to him incontrovertible proofs of the existence and immortality of the soul. In our most refined social conditions, we are never able to shake off the impression of these occurrences, and are perpetually drawing from them the same conclusions that our uncivilized ancestors did. Our more elevated condition of life, in no respect, relieves us from the inevitable operation of our own organization, any more than it relieves us from infirmities or disease. In these respects, all over the globe, men are on an equality. Savage or civilized, we carry within us a mechanism which presents us with mementoes of the most solemn facts with which we can be concerned. It wants only moments of repose or sickness, when the influence of external things is diminished, to come into full play, and these are precisely the moments when we are best prepared for the truths it is going to suggest. That mechanism is no respecter of persons. It neither permits the haughtiest to be free from monitions, nor leaves the humblest without the consolation of a knowledge of another life. Open to no opportunities of being tampered with by the designing or interested, but always present with every man, wherever he may go, it marvellously extracts from vestiges of the impressions of the past overwhelming proofs of the realities of the future, and, gathering its power from what would seem to be a most unlikely source, it insensibly leads us, no matter who, or where we may be, to a profound belief in the immortal and imperishable, from phantoms which have scarcely made their appearance before they are ready to vanish away."

Impressive as this is, could truth taught in that form have regenerated the world? How would the poor and ignorant have been enabled to understand it, and, once understood, how could it have given their lives a new direction, and shed over their lot a perpetual ray of comfort? Christ laid His finger on the vital spring of the religion which He founded when He said: "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." Science has its own place in the progress of humanity, but in these days, when the arrogance of an ecclesiasticism which has long outlived all apology for its existence is but slightly more manifest than the arrogance of a materialistic speculation which claims to be the result of rigorously exact deduction, it is needful to remember that the former is not inseparable from religion any more than that the latter can justly claim the authority of science.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM BLAKE, Lyrical and Miscellaneous. Edited, with a Prefatory Memoir, by WILLIAM MICHAEL ROSSETTI. 16mo., pp. cxxxiij., 231. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

The notion that poets are mad, or at least that poetical genius involves an aberration from the laws of reason, never had more marked illustration, and, in a certain sense, more undeniable support, than in the person of William Blake. Born in 1757 and dying in 1827, his active life covered the transition period between the old school of literature and art and the modern school, of which Scott and Wordsworth may be taken as the leaders and beginners. But he cared as little about schools as he knew of them. Of very humble origin, he had little instruction and no real education, except in the art, by which he lived, which was engraving. His natural gifts would have enabled him to become either a great painter or a great poet if he had united training to steadiness of purpose. But his life, like his thoughts, was incoherent. All that he did was fragmentary, wild, fantastic. He was not mad—hardly insane, perhaps—but he was crazed. It is almost laughable to see his editor and his critics beat about the bush and try to cover up this patent fact, simply because his craze was that, not of a mediocre or a commonplace mind, but one of which, if it had not been crazed, would have been great. His principal works were composed of drawings and verses combined, each illustrating the other, and each more extravagant, wild, and fantastic than the other. These he published by means of a sort of engraving invented by himself, the illustrations being colored by hand. Amid all their monstrosity, they have passages of terrible power, and of sweet and tender fancy. The originals, sold for little during his life, now command fabulous prices; and some of them have been reproduced in small editions by lithography. So striking are they and so curious that even these reproductions are eagerly sought at high prices. But the greater part of them are absolutely unintelligible; and in form and color the designs have very little intrinsic beauty. They always, however, have that otherwise indescribable quality which we call power. Although we cannot understand them, or even admire them, we cannot turn away from them uninterested.

These remarks apply chiefly to Blake's engraved designs; but they are applicable in a certain degree to his poems, of which one of the Rossettis (who seem to have set up a sort of critical asylum for half-crazed poets and painters. Walt Whitman and Blake being conspicuous among its inmates) has given us the first complete edition, which is accompanied by memoirs of much interest, and by criticism which is valuable and suggestive without being conclusive. For Rossetti, like Gilchrist and Swinburne, who have written big books about Blake, strives to make it out that he was something else than a half-crazed poet-painter. And indeed if Blake lived now he would be the prophet and priest, if not the incarnate deity, of spiritism. He declared that most of his poetry was revealed to him by spirits who came to him from the other world. He was in fact a "medium" born before his time. It must be confessed, however, that the quality of that which was filtered from the spirit world through his poor addled brain was, with all its crazy incoherence, much better, infinitely better, than the drivel that our modern spiritists set before us as the utterances of men "made perfect," who in their earthly and imperfect state were in the habit of talking and writing at least with coherence and common sense. If, judging by our present experience, Blake had been merely a medium, there would have been no demand by the world at large for two or three editions of his poems within ten or twelve years; and certainly we should not be reviewing them for the benefit of the readers of THE TIMES.

It is as a lyric poet that Blake charms. Some of his little poems of this kind have a rare and peculiar tenderness and grace mingled with a daring fancy, which sometimes trembles upon the very verge of coherent thought. Here is one of the sweetest of his effusions of this sort; and real effusions they were, unelaborated outpourings of a soul that had such bright glimpses of something beyond the gross world before his eyes that he would seem to justify the Eastern superstition in regard to lunatics:

SONG.

"How sweet I roamed from field to field,
And tasted all the Summer's pride,
Till I the Prince of Love beheld,
Who in the sunny beams did glide.

He showed me lilies for my hair,
And blushing roses for my brow;
He led me through his gardens fair,
Where all his golden pleasures grow.

With sweet May dews my wings were wet,
And Phœbus fired my vocal rage;
He caught me in his silken net
And shut me in his golden cage.

He loves to sit and hear me sing,
Then, laughing, sports and plays with me;
Then stretches out my golden wing,
And mocks my loss of liberty."

This charming lyric is said to have been written by Blake before he was fourteen years of age. But the assertion is quite incredible; less, however, because of the beautiful suggestiveness of the fancies, particularly that of the last stanza, than because of a knowledge of man and of woman exhibited in it, which it is almost impossible to believe existed in a boy of thirteen. Of another kind, but of beauty unsurpassed, is the following, which has no touch of craze in it, or even of extravagance:

TO SPRING.

"O thou with dewy locks, who lookest down
Through the clear windows of the morning, turn
Thine angel eyes upon our western isle,
Which in full choir hails thy approach, O Spring!

The hills tell each other, and the listening
Valleys hear: all our longing eyes are turned
Up to thy bright pavilions: issue forth
And let thy holy feet visit our clime.

Come o'er the eastern hills, and let our winds
Kiss thy perfumed garments; let us taste
Thy morn and evening breath; scatter thy pearls
Upon our lovesick land that mourns for thee.

Oh deck her forth with thy fair fingers; pour
Thy soft kisses on her brow; and put
Thy golden crown upon her languished head,
Whose modest tresses were bound up for thee."

There are in this a simplicity and a tender grandeur, mingled with a richness yet chasteness of fancy, which—we say it in no extravagant mood or phrase of careless eulogy—is worthy of any poet that ever wrote the English language. Its tone of entreaty has a direct and earnest prayerfulness that calls up the manner of some of the finest passages in the Liturgy of the English Church. But here is a stanza not at all prayerful or humble, and containing the utterance of a thought, (we do not say a truth,) that can be accepted by no Church:

"Naught loves another as itself,
Nor venerates another so;
Nor is it possible to thought
A greater than itself to know."

Scattered throughout this pretty volume are thoughts and fancies like these, mingled with common-place, with the fantastic aberrations of an unsettled mind, and with the formless groanings of a wounded spirit. Blake declared and believed that he saw a fairy's funeral, and that he also saw the soul of his dying brother rise through the ceiling and go off clapping his hands in ecstasy. His work was all of a piece with such wild, charming fancies; or, rather, it was all of pieces with it. His portrait, which is prefixed to the volume, shows a grand head, with a frenzy in the eyes.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Directory of the Tobacco Trade. New-York: Tobacco Leaf Publishing Company.

A White Hand. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

Book-keeping Simplified. Philadelphia: D. B. Waggener & Co.

Latin Hymns with English Notes. New-York: Harper Brothers.

Honest John Vane. New-Haven, Conn.: Richmond & Patten.

—The Old Home on Briar Hill. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—The Greville Memoirs, (Bric-a-Brac Series.) New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—Character Sketches. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—The Wonderful Life. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—Wildmoor: A Novel. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—At the Sign of the Silver Flagon. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—Encyclopædia of Practical Receipts. Second Edition. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

THE PART OF THE PAINT AND OIL TRADES—ADDRESSES BY EX-GOV. BIGLER AND J. C. WEATHERILL—NEW-YORK'S SHARE.

The Centennial Committee of the paint and oil trades and kindred branches met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. The committee, as appointed by the Centennial Board of Finance, is composed as follows: J. Seaver Page, Chairman; E. L. Molineaux, Treasurer; S. Goodwin, Peter Cooper, J. W. Tiemann, W. Tilden Blodgett, J. M. C. Martin, E. F. Holbrook, G. B. Archer, H. S. Manning, J. W. Masury, Edward Austin, Samuel J. Penniman, W. B. Burnett, S. Haineman, Franklin Bell, S. R. Bradley, George A. Meyer, Jotham Smith, E. A. Fisher, William Humphreys, and George V. Tompkins. Mr. Page opened the meeting by reading the letter of appointment, and asked leave to resign the Presidency in favor of Mr. E. A. Martin. The matter, on motion, was laid on the table. Mr. Page said that he understood the white lead men had met and agreed upon a handsome subscription to the cause. There were firms on the other side of the ocean who intended to spend $30,000 in order to make a good display of their goods at the Exposition. New-York should not be deficient in enterprise. He then introduced ex-Gov. Bigler, of Philadelphia, who alluded to the struggles the Centennial Finance Committee had encountered at the commencement of the enterprise. He had been all over the United States, and had found the sentiment to be of two grades; one of devotion to the celebration of the nation's Centennial among the masses, upon which he principally depended; the other of pride in the progress of the Republic. Those who had exhibited abroad were taking especial interest that our country be well represented. The buildings were far more advanced than was anticipated, with the exception of one of the least important, which can be completed inside of three months. The largest will be completed in the early Spring. He stated that the masonry of the Great Exhibition building is ready for the columns, which are now being manufactured. The conservatory and the machinery hall will be finished by October 1. We are, said he, at least six months ahead of our calculations. The preparations are perfect, and the sentiment is perfect. What is wanting is the balance of the necessary funds. We believe that the Government will furnish the police, the premiums, and the unavoidable expenses of the commissioners. We want, besides, a million and a half of dollars. We have come to this great city, knowing that here is the power to help us, and satisfied that it will come to our rescue. The Finance Committee have divided themselves, with headquarters in New-York. We can't get on without you, and we feel that you will do your part. Time is precious. Tell us how much you will subscribe now; the money will do next Summer. I have received more encouraging assurances from Oregon, Nevada, and California, than from any other three States. The success of the Centennial is assured. We have gone to an extent that we thought we couldn't do. The stockholders will have the free use of three large buildings and it will be because of very bad management if the stock be not redeemed.

Mr. John Cox Weatherill, Mr. Bigler's associate, then addressed the meeting. A year ago, he said, we had doubts, but we have now contracted for one building 400 by 2,000 feet, to cost $1,500,000; an art gallery, 300 by 500 feet, of granite and fire-proof, to cost $1,500,000; a machinery hall, (for space in which applications are pouring in at an immense rate,) covering fourteen acres, and an agricultural hall and conservatory to cost $2,500,000. We have always placed our reliance on the City of New-York. We want a million and a half to roof in the buildings. Even when these are complete our work will have but just begun. We will have to see that the goods of foreigners are well taken care of and properly exhibited, and that the Exposition will be opened on the day appointed. All that will cost a great deal of money. I have no doubt that the people will take the burden upon them, and that there will be no necessity to ask Congress for an additional appropriation. Congress, however, will be asked to do what it ought to do. They required us to have our certificates of stock engraved at the Treasury, and compelled us to deposit $15,000 to pay for the work. It is not improper that we should ask them to refund this amount. The Government should furnish the police, and look after foreign exhibitors. The awards should also come from the Government; they will be more appreciated by foreigners. If the City and State of New-York, representing the largest manufacturing interests in the Union, should give the Centennial the cold shoulder, I will believe that they are not alive to their interests. They should try and show to the country that they are not behind the English manufacturers so much as is generally thought. In a recent tour through Europe, I found the greatest possible interest taken in the project, and the intention is to make a most satisfactory display, for the reason that they appreciate the importance of American trade.

In answer to a question from Gen. Molineaux, ex-Gov. Bigler detailed the terms of subscription, shares $10 each, forty per cent. down, and the balance in nine months. He had no doubt, taking the Cincinnati Exposition for a basis, that the stockholders will receive their money back.

Gen. Molineaux moved that the committee recommend the enterprise to the trade and endeavor to influence subscriptions, which was carried.

Gov. Bigler then said that New-York's quota of the $10,000,000 of stock had originally been fixed at $1,125,000, but that it had been since reduced to $750,000. Nearly $100,000 had already been promised, with hardly an effort made. The City should furnish $550,000 and the rest of the State the remainder. The dry goods trade have subscribed so far between $40,000 and $50,000, in subscriptions ranging from $5,000 to $500. The paint and oil trade of Philadelphia raised $65,000, the large houses giving $1,000 and the smaller ones $500 each. "This is the last time," said Mr. Bigler, "that we shall ask to have the Centennial; New-York may have the next one." The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

THE PILOT COMMISSION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Pilots was held yesterday. A report was received announcing that during the recent heavy weather, and owing to the misplacement of the buoys, a collision had occurred between two vessels in the Lower Bay. A communication from Commodore Tranchard was read stating that he was replacing the buoys as fast as possible. Commissioner Blunt remarked that he thought, in order to keep them in position, a greater weight should be attached to the buoys. Legal action will be taken against the Belt Railroad Company for dumping refuse matter in the North River. Information was also presented accusing the ashmen in the employ of the Police Commissioners of dumping between fifty and sixty loads of garbage in the North River, between Piers Nos. 23 and 24. The Mayor was notified of their action, but no notice had yet been taken of the matter. A large quantity of refuse matter had also been dumped in the East River at the foot of Thirty-third street.

The New-York Times

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Faust, (English Opera.)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Maas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. H Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Little Em'ly—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Women of the Day—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

PARK THEATRE.—La Fille de Mme. Angot—Mlle. Berthe Girardin.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Marked for Life—Lost in London—Mr. S. C. France.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of* THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.

Ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON has been elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee. Some papers, we suppose, will forthwith revive the old scores against Mr. JOHNSON, and fall to work abusing him; but for our own part we shall not be sorry to see him again in public life. As President he displayed many and grave faults; but at any rate he went out of the White House as poor as he entered it, and that is something to say in these times. The public generally take a more favorable view of Mr. JOHNSON'S character and conduct now than they did during the stormy days of 1865-8. He was a very obstinate man; but, perhaps, the candid historian will be obliged to admit that he was not the only obstinate President we have ever had. He was a good deal badgered by both parties, and was ultimately driven by their united efforts into a sort of blind alley; he could neither find his way out of it, nor do any good while he was in it. Mr. SUMNER and THADDEUS STEVENS soon declared war to the knife against him; and, exasperated at this, he began making speeches and "swinging round the circle," and after that it was all over with him. Nevertheless, he is a man of great natural abilities and force of character; he has been treated, we think, rather harshly by the public; and there is one thing certain, that he will considerably enliven discussion in the Senate, and that what he says will generally be found well worth listening to. There does not live a man today who has been more abused and caricatured and knocked about than "ANDY" JOHNSON, and it is odd to see him near the top of the tree again.

We publish in another column certain corrections which Sheriff CONNER finds it necessary to make to our article criticising the action of the Board of Aldermen in voting him increased fees. The Sheriff says that the resolution of the board does not increase his fees at all, but simply continues those already fixed and paid by the proper authority. In that case, it is very difficult to see what use there was for a new set of resolutions, and as those passed last week are apparently pure surplusage, the Mayor may as well throw them into his waste-paper basket. The Sheriff also says that the fees thus unnecessarily confirmed have been established for ten years. We shall not enter into the question of whether the Board of Supervisors ever had any right to allow the Sheriff a higher fee for the conveyance of prisoners than the statutory one of seventy-five cents a head. But it is as certain as anything in the interminable controversy over the subject can be, that the rate of $1 75 a head was "established" during the second term of JOHN KELLY, and in virtue of the connivance of the Tweed Supervisors, County Auditor WATSON, and Controller CONNOLLY. We are not aware that the rate has been allowed in any Sheriff's bills since 1872, and we have not observed that ex-Sheriff BRENNAN makes much progress in the courts toward the recovery of this and other exorbitant charges. Should the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen be approved by the Mayor, BRENNAN will certainly have a somewhat stronger case against the City. We are glad to have the assurance of Sheriff CONNER that he does not follow the bad example of his predecessor, KELLY, in charging for those committed to the Work-house and Asylum as prisoners. The Sheriff says that last year the expenditures of his office exceeded the receipts by $14,850 01. We commend this fact to the notice of politicans, who have been accustomed to set down the Sheriff's income at about one hundred thousand a year. It is a pity that as a solution of this difficulty, the Sheriff could not be allowed an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, or fifteen thousand dollars, and then turn his fees into the City Treasury, leaving the City to stand between him and personal liability in the suits brought against him in his official capacity.

The Legislature begins to show signs of settling down to work. Yesterday Mr. PRINCE, from the Committee on Local, Special, and General Laws, introduced a series of bills for the purpose of giving effect to some of the new constitutional amendments. One of them provides for the creation of a State Board of Audit, and another prescribes penalties for the punishment of bribery. As an indication of the good sense of the Assembly, we notice the promptitude with which they rejected yesterday the mischievous proposal to set aside a portion of Central Park as a military parade-ground. We trust that whenever this oft-threatened attack upon the great public pleasure-ground reappears, it will be repelled with the same energy as was displayed yesterday.

After a silence of four or five years the irrepressible MCGARRAHAN appears in Congress with his claim. The House has passed a resolution, reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee, directing the General Land Office to institute proceedings against the New-Idria Mining Company for the recovery of the quicksilver mines now in possession of that corporation. MCGARRAHAN claims these mines under a private grant from the Mexican Government. The New-Idria Company claim under the Mining laws of the United States. Under the resolution passed by the House yesterday MCGARRAHAN comes into court by virtue of a clause allowing all persons to appear and present their title. The case therefore stands thus: The New-Idria people are in possession, and claim under general mining laws; MCGARRAHAN claims under Mexican title, confirmed by the United States District Court; the United States claims that it has not parted with its title to the land in question, and that all other claims are invalid. The case must go into the courts; and, so far as it is a reopening, it is a victory of MCGARRAHAN, who has heretofore been beaten at every point.

Ex-Gov. MOSES, of South Carolina, appears once more before the public in the character of a persecuted and aggrieved individual, whose only fault is that he is suspected of putting his hands upon other people's money. An indictment was recently prepared against him in the Court of General Sessions at Orangeburg, S. C., and on the same indictment HUMBERT, late Orangeburg County Treasurer, was arraigned, convicted, and sentenced to a year of hard labor in the Penitentiary, and a fine of one thousand dollars. Although the indictment against MOSES and HUMBERT was prepared jointly, the Solicitor appears to have preferred to try them separately, and MOSES now awaits his turn. HUMBERT himself has given testimony against his former chieftain.

THE PRESIDENT'S TERM.

The last session but one of Congress preceding a Presidential election is pretty sure to be fertile in propositions touching the term of the President. The party that is not in possession of the office is always ready to limit the time for which it may be held, and the party that is in possession is generally prepared to make a show of disinterestedness by discussing in a candid manner proposals which it is certain can by no possibility have any practical result. The present session has so far been an exception to the rule. Yesterday, however, Mr. BUTLER'S committee threw before the House a proposed constitutional amendment making the Presidential term six years, and prohibiting a re-election. On this the previous question was demanded, and after a brief and rather pointless debate, a vote was taken and the amendment failed to receive the necessary two-thirds. It had, however, 134 yeas to 104 nays, all the Democrats and forty-seven Republicans voting for it. Among the latter were most of the prominent members of the party, including Messrs. DAWES, FOSTER, GARFIELD, HAWLEY of Connecticut, POLAND, E. H. ROBERTS, TREMAIN, WILLARD of Vermont, and WILSON of Indiana.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made a characteristic speech on the amendment. Whether he is prepared to sustain it or not we fear the country will never know. It would be difficult to tell from his speech, and when the vote was taken Mr. BUTLER did not answer to his name. But there is one thing as to which he improved the occasion to give the public his views, and that is the propriety of re-electing a President from two to a dozen times under certain circumstances. On this point Mr. BUTLER expressed himself eloquently. "In a time," he said, "when thousands and thousands are murdered in one section of the country without any punishment for their murder, and the people feel a doubt as to what will be the future of the country without a re-election, then I can conceive a possibility of the people coming up as one man to the re-election of a strong hand that will hold the Government in the future as it has held it in the past."

Mr. BUTLER also dropped into poetry. "Then," he said, "they will cry out in the language of the Poet Laureate of Great Britain:

> "Oh God, for a man with head, and heart, and hand
> Like one of the strong ones long gone by;
> Aristocrat, Democrat, Autocrat—whatever they call him, what care I?
> One who can rule, and dare not lie."

Mr. BUTLER is not strong in poetry, and his quotation is far from correct; but it is tolerably easy to see the drift of his wild talk. We do not believe that it will add to his reputation as a politician. The question of a third term for President GRANT—which is what Mr. BUTLER has thought proper to lug by the ears into a debate on a proposition that was purposely framed to avoid any reference to the next election—is not a practical question. As we have frequently pointed out, there is an unwritten law applicable to that matter, which is nearly as old and quite as strong as the Constitution itself. Any one who brings forward the present condition of the Southern States as a reason for making an exception to that rule is, to say the least, no true friend of the President.

As to the general proposition of one term of six years for the Executive, we are not surprised that it received so strong a vote in the House yesterday. It is not at all improbable that it might receive the approval of the whole country. Indeed, we regard it as quite certain that if Congress were to present it to the country at its current session, it would become a part of the Constitution before Spring. The attitude of parties toward it would insure that result, since twenty-three of the thirty-six Legislatures are Democratic, and a portion of the Republicans, represented by the forty-seven Congressmen who voted for the proposition yesterday, would be sure to sustain it. Nor is it to be denied that a readjustment of the Constitution with reference to the term of the President is desirable, and that a longer term, coupled with a prohibition of re-election, would have a considerable influence in checking certain obvious and serious evils. But we are inclined to think that those which are ordinarily attributed to the efforts of a President to secure a re-election are to a great extent due to other causes. Even if a President were freed from all temptation as to a re-election, the patronage which is the fruitful source of most of the difficulties in our Government would remain; Congress would pursue it with much the same avidity as now; it would continue to block the path of any genuine reform, as it has hitherto done; and the influence of partisan motives in the distribution of patronage would be found nearly as strong as it is at present, even though the personal interest of the President were excluded.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT CONFERENCE.

The practical and business-like movement in favor of rapid transit for this City has proceeded so far that it would be a pity to allow it to lag for want of energetic support. But the first requisite for the effective prosecution of the scheme is a clear agreement among its promoters, not only as to the object to be attained, but as to the means to be adopted for its attainment. The direct way to reach such agreement is by personal conference among those who have started the movement, and who have given substantial proof of their faith in its ultimate success. We presume that most, if not all, of those who have published in these columns their willingness to subscribe for the original capital of a rapid-transit road will attend the meeting called at the office of Messrs. DRAKE BROTHERS to-day at 11 o'clock. On behalf of these gentlemen we may safely state that they will welcome the attendance and counsel of all willing to co-operate in one way or another in the great enterprise in which they have embarked.

Probably one of the most essential things to be done at the meeting to-day, is to agree upon a simple, but comprehensive formula of subscription, by which the different views of those who have already subscribed may be reconciled, and which shall be calculated to draw out the largest possible number of additional subscriptions. It may be premature, at this stage of the movement, to agree upon any hard and fast plan as a condition of subscription. That had better be left open for decision when a sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed for to show that the scheme is likely to succeed. A problem about whose solution so many different views are entertained, might safely be left to the final determination of those willing to take the largest part of the stock, and should only be reached after obtaining reports from competent engineers and experts in real estate values. Of course, it is perfectly open to the meeting to declare its preference for an elevated road, and to make the provision of tracks for carrying freight an essential feature of the scheme. In this way, it would be possible to secure the support of down-town merchants as well as of up-town property owners, and the largest possible area of subscription would thus be obtained for the scheme. But beyond such general declarations, it would be inexpedient for the subscribers to commit themselves to any specific plan. Those who come in late will claim an equal right to determine that with those who have come in early.

It will be observed that in addition to the $13,250 already subscribed through the columns of THE TIMES, an anonymous subscriber has put his name down for $2,500 of "bonus stock" through the columns of the *Evening Post.* In the letter of this gentleman, which we reproduce to-day, will be found some suggestions in regard to the financial details of the scheme which are worthy of attention. With a start of $15,750, there is no reason why a committee should not be appointed at to-day's meeting to prepare subscription lists and have them placed in the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, and other resorts of down-town merchants, as well as in the Real Estate Exchange and the rooms of some of the most prominent real estate agents in the City. All that is needed is concerted and energetic action to demonstrate how deeply the leading men of this community are interested in the attainment of quick transit, and how readily they can be rallied to the support of anything having a good prospect of practical results.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN CHINA.

Ordinarily the death of an Emperor of China would not create so much as a ripple on the surface of the politics of the outer world. Now, however, as the future of the great Empire over which he has reigned for so short a time, promises to be intimately interwoven with the affairs of other nations, the demise of the august Emperor T'OUNG-CHE must create a profound impression. A minute biography of the young monarch who has just died would be as fascinating as a leaf out of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments.* So much mystery and Oriental glamour are thrown about the private life, history, and personality of the imperial family of China, we scarcely know even the age and name of the reigning sovereign. Of the young Emperor who has just died, we are told that he is the son of HIEN-FUNG, who was sovereign when the French and English conquered Peking, and that he was a minor when his father died of a broken heart at the conclusion of the campaign which gave the allies possession of the Chinese capital in 1861, and which was aptly concluded by the burning of the famous Summer palace near that city. The English under Admiral HOPE, and the French under COUSIN DE MONTAUBON—afterward Count of PALIKAO—after a series of diplomatic skirmishes and more effective fights, drove the Chinese into Peking, captured the principal gate of the city, burned the Summer Palace, which was built on the site of KUBLAI KHAN'S "stately pleasure dome," and compelled the panic-stricken Ministry to submit to terms dictated by Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS, in behalf of the allied powers. The Emperor HIEN-FUNG, then about sixty-seven years old, died of grief and mortification, leaving the Empire in the hands of two of his wives, assisted by a Board of Regents—eight in number. Peace was concluded with the English and French by Prince KUNG, who had all along acted as Imperial Commissioner. This done, Prince KUNG turned his attention to domestic affairs. By a *coup d'état* he decapitated the Board of Regents, proclaimed the Empress Dowager and Empress Mother Regents, and himself Prime Minister. He was practically the ruler of the Empire. His sovereignty lasted until February, 1873, when the son of the late HIEN-FUNG, five years old when his father died, came of age and ascended the throne.

HIEN-FUNG was the sixth of the TSING, or "Great Pure," dynasty; his son who has just died was the seventh, and was about nineteen years of age at the time of his death. Every Emperor of China assumes a new name when he ascends the throne, and that name takes the place of the original title so completely that the family name is quite forgotten. The lately deceased Emperor, however, after taking a new cognomen, returned to that given him by his father in childhood, and the superstitious Chinese apprehended much "ill-luck" in consequence of this innovation of ancient rites. We know very little of his character, except that he was young, effeminate, and of sensual disposition. When he was sixteen years of age he was married with great pomp and ceremony, his first wife being ALUTE, a maiden of noble birth, and the remainder of his wives and concubines—all in multiples of three—reached the enormous number of 120. For many years, whatever may have been his real age, the crafty Chinese statesmen postponed the ceremonial in connection with his majority in order to stave off all consideration of the questions of foreign intercourse, which the Ministers of European and American Governments sought to force upon them. What with five or six years of mourning for HIEN-FUNG, and five or six more of T'OUNG-CHE'S later minority, Prince KUNG and his associates managed to baffle the pertinacious Ambassadors of the "outside barbarians." Everything was put off until the Empire should have ceased mourning for the late Emperor, and the young heir should have come to the throne.

The peculiar significance of this late event is in its influence upon the negotiations now pending at Peking. The latest treaties between China and Western nations are about undergoing revision. Never before in the history of this immense and venerable Empire have its foreign relations been in such a critical condition. It seems impossible for China to recede—to adopt a more conservative and exclusive policy in regard to foreigners. Yet we know very well that the mass of the ruling class would, if they dared, send every foreigner out of the country. Even Prince KUNG, who is a liberal and enlightened statesman, would like to court popularity at home by some such proscriptive step. But it is too late. The hated "foreign devils" have a firm footing in the country. The treaties of Tien-tsin were about to be revised, and Western powers, notably Great Britain, were anxiously expecting ample concessions to be wrung from the reluctant Celestials for the benefit of the commerce of the world. Suddenly, the young Emperor dies—almost as soon as he attains that majority to which they had been repeatedly told to postpone their applications for new and enlarged treaties. It is quite possible that some disappointed diplomatists will say, as they did when two Tycoons of Japan died successively and suddenly, that this inopportune death is part of the obstructive programme of the real rulers. T'OUNG-CHE leaves the throne to a minor heir, no son of his succeeding, and the affairs of the Empire once more revert into the hands of a regency. Who will administer the Government we cannot yet say; it is clear that unless all precedent goes for nothing, the policy of China for years to come will be as baffling as ever to foreigners seeking a closer diplomatic and commercial alliance.

A NOVEL COMPANY.

How to live upon nothing is one of the most difficult problems which the poor in a large city have to solve. It is more than probable that none of them have ever accomplished the task, although many may have come as near toward success as nature, under the most favorable circumstances, will permit. People who have abundant means often find it difficult to live; but then the difficulties are of their own making, and can readily be cleared away if only there be a good will to help the work. It is not so with the poor. With them the difficulty is too often beyond their control, and how they manage to meet it, is, as we think will readily be admitted, often a source of wonder to their more prosperous neighbors.

But difficult as the proposition intrinsically is, some shrewd business men in London have taken hold of it, and a company has been formed which undertakes to give practical proof of the possibility of solving it very literally. The Directors of this company show in their prospectus that, under certain conditions, to live upon nothing is really a matter of no difficulty whatever. It only requires a little time and financiering; and we must say that their proposition is, to say the least of it, ingenious. It is based upon the idea of amassing the little items of discount which are generally neglected by ready-money purchasers, and investing them at compound interest. The company supplies merchants and store-keepers with coupons representing sums of money from twelve cents to five dollars, charging a premium of five per cent. upon their nominal value, which premium represents the discount for cash. Any person laying out money with such merchants may, by asking for it, have a coupon representing the amount he has expended. As soon as he has accumulated coupons to the value of $25 he remits them to the company, and in return receives a bond of the same value, signed by two Directors, redeemable sooner or later without any deductions. The five per cent. premium paid by the merchant on receiving the coupons in the first instance, being allowed to accumulate at compound interest, constitutes the fund out of which this result is to be obtained, as well as that from which the working expenses of the company are to be defrayed.

The *rationale* of this proposal is simple enough. Suppose that a person lay out $25 with his grocer. He receives at the same time coupons of the same face-value, which the company exchange for a $25 bond. The premium paid on those coupons was about $1 25, which, invested at only five per cent. compound interest, would yield in seventy-five years somewhere about double the amount of the bond. The company have recognized the objection that people will not care to wait seventy-five years for the return of their money; they have, perhaps, overrated this; but they propose to meet it by setting apart a portion of their annual receipts to redeem some of the bonds every half year, which would accomplish the objects of the company to some extent almost immediately, and people would begin to have all the money they have laid out for provisions restored to them.

As we have said, the scheme is certainly ingenious. It has these advantages, too: Very little capital is needed, and the public, who are to benefit by it, invest nothing. The merchant, who buys the coupons, will be glad to do so for the increased business that comes to him in consequence, and, after all, he is only spending the discount allowable on a cash transaction. He is not money out of pocket. Neither do we think that the holders of the bonds need object to the time they may possibly have to wait for their redemption. They have cost them nothing, and they will at any rate serve as an acceptable legacy at the death of the first holder. They represent, practically, in fact, an investment of nothing, which in due time will have become equivalent to the entire outlay for living of the first owner of the coupons. Supposing that the existence of the company is permanent, the redemption of the bonds will continue to be a source of livelihood, differing only from the original value by any altered value in money that may have ensued since the bonds were issued. It may also be reckoned that many bonds and coupons will, from various causes, get lost or destroyed, all of which will be so much strength to the company to enable it sooner to fulfill its obligations.

Such, however, is the general outline of a proposal which, for one so simple, is a little curious, and we shall watch with some interest for its results. For it is not merely a theory. We understand that the company is rapidly extending its operations in London, where already some hundreds of retail houses are prepared to supply the coupons. If the plan succeeds, and with honest management there seems to be no reason why it should not, it is not likely to be limited to the British metropolis.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Impartial and disinterested reports from various observers seem to establish the fact that we now have very little "public land" to give away. Ever since the Louisiana purchase, we have been taught to believe that the lands open to pre-emption and fit for cultivation, were practically inexhaustible. With each new acquisition of territory, from the above-named purchase to the annexation of Alaska, it has been the boast of our people that this generation—even this century—could not see the complete settlement of the vast millions of acres of arable and productive land. The old saying that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm" has not only passed into current speech, but current popular belief. Persons familiar with the newspaper literature of the last forty years will remember how glowing have been the written descriptions of each addition to our national homestead, as each has come into notice and into the market. In earlier times, IRVING and BRYANT, and in later days less famous persons, have sung the praises of the Far West—that flowery region that has annually receded further and further toward the setting sun. The discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, and the consequent rapid transformation of the new States of California and Oregon into well-populated and thrifty communities, in due time turned a wave of population eastward. Nevada and Utah received the restless pioneers of an uneasy civilization, and Idaho and Montana drew a large share from the avaricious crowd of gold-seekers who in time found neighbors too near in the older Pacific States. The rapid settlement of Kansas and Nebraska was facilitated rather than hindered by the political excitement that followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and the ragged fringe of frontier communities that was soon frayed out beyond these young States was gathered into another compact mass, and was called Wyoming when the Pacific Railroad was pushed across the continent.

There yet remained a vast tract of unoccupied land, lying within a boundary roughly described by the fortieth and twenty-fourth parallels of longitude west from Washington, and the northern line of Mexico and the southern line of British America. In this immense area are the Territories of New-Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and parts of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota. Here, it was said, we might find millions of acres of arable land fit for the homes of thrifty settlers, and destined some time to be the habitation of a mighty and prosperous people. Three railroad enterprises, projected to pierce this immense region with iron rails, assisted in spreading far and wide the most flattering reports concerning the value and productiveness of the yet untenanted lands of the great middle region of the continent. They were interested in making everybody believe that these lands were valuable and in immediate demand. Although the fertile bottoms of Illinois and Missouri, and the rolling wheat-lands of Minnesota and Eastern Kansas, so eloquently described by earlier tourists, were now principally in the hands of large holders, the vast plains beyond were waiting for the husbandman.

Gradually this delusion is fading away. One of the most severe, because authoritative, exposures of the hollowness of this pretense of landed riches has just been made by Gen. W. B. HAZEN, in an article in the latest number of the *North American Review.* The writer, who has spent many laborious years in Army service in the region which he describes, selects five principal routes through it, narrowly examining the country on either side, from east to west. These routes generally lie along the thirty-second, thirty-fifth, thirty-ninth, forty-first, forty-fifth, and forty-sixth parallels of north latitude. It must be confessed that the summary of Gen. HAZEN'S observations is discouraging; it will surprise those who have not kept well-informed as to the developments made by Government expeditions and private observers. The general result may be briefly summed up in the statement that there is very little land left in the region described of which it can be truly said that it is fit for cultivation, or adapted to the present requirements of American agriculture. In the southern portion, say from Western Texas to the Pacific, the land is elevated, rugged, dry, and not even irrigable. The few exceptions to this general statement are not sufficient to materially affect its truth. Northward the lands afford more frequent openings into fertile valleys, but their general aridity, destitution of wood and timber, and desolation in Winter, forbid any dense settlement. To the extreme north, where the Northern Pacific Railroad is surveyed, the aspect is forbidding in the extreme. Rains are light and infrequent, the soil is poor, and tracts of arable land are few and far between.

Of course, in this summary there are many exceptions, but not enough to affect the stability of the broad generalizations made by the author whom we have quoted. There is, however, no cause for any feeling of discouragement on the part of those who have occasionally indulged in a patriotic Fourth of July glorification of our ample possessions. We still have more than enough available land for the occupation of our increasing population. Indeed, we are not sure that it would not be better for us if that ravaging land-hunger which seizes our people should be tamed by a knowledge of our limited stores. We have too many great farms, too many vast, half-cultivated tracts, too much idle capital locked up in untouched fields and ranges. We may as well settle down to the belief that we have squandered a good deal of the national domain, and that we must make better use of what we have. The ideal "little farm, well tilled," is not frequent enough. We shall see a higher and more profitable condition of agriculture when we cease buying and begin to till.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Castle, who was to have sung *Don Cæsar* in "Maritana," the perennial "Martha" was last evening substituted for Wallace's popular work. It is quite natural that an artist should take cold at this season of the year, but it is not indicative of good management that arrangements are not made to fill his place, and when, in spite of the existence of evening newspapers, the public is allowed to come to the very doors of the theatre before learning that the programme has been completely changed, the charge to which the director is amenable is graver still. This came to pass yesterday, and a great disappointment was the result. "Maritana" is a genuine English opera, and, relatively, a fresh work: "Martha" is far less adapted to an English company, and is, moreover, terribly threadbare. But for the fact that the night air did not invite an immediate homeward journey, we doubt if the audience would have been half as numerous as it was. The performance of "Martha," it is satisfactory to say, passed off smoothly and agreeably. The troupe is evenly balanced, and though none of its members have thus far excited any enthusiasm, the *ensemble* of their representations has been unusually good. On the occasion we write of, Mme. Jennie Van Zandt effected her first appearance this season, and was received with much cordiality. Mme. Van Zandt's voice is as powerful as ever, and she uses it with a skill which some years ago enabled her to hold an honorable rank among songstresses abroad. Her personation of *Lady Henrietta* was vivacious, if it was not exactly elegant, and Mme. Van Zandt did ample justice to the music allotted to the character. "The Last Rose" was naturally redemanded, and a good deal of applause was bestowed upon the lady from the outset to the close of the entertainment. Miss Beaumont, though not equal to Mrs. Seguin, who, it seems, has left the forces of Miss Kellogg, and has weakened them considerably by so doing, was a very acceptable *Nancy.* Mr. Maas, as *Lionel,* used his voice with discretion, (except in the second act, when, in the duet with the basso, he rashly attacked a high note without preparation,) and gave due charm to the melodious passages in which the concerted numbers, no less than the solos, in "Martha," are particularly rich. Mr. Hamilton, a new-comer, was *Plunkett,* and won an encore in the drinking song. The chorus and orchestra, under M. Prédigam, we have to add, were quite proficient. This evening, "Faust," with Miss Kellogg, is announced for recital.

ENTERPRISE IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 26.—There has been incorporated at this place a company to build a narrow-gauge railroad from Salt Lake to Ogden, intending to connect with the Utah Western here and the Utah Northern at Ogden, both narrow-gauge railroads. The new road will be thirty-seven miles in length. Ten per cent. of the capital stock has been subscribed, and work will be commenced at once. Another corporation, called the Utah Forwarding Company, has been organized here, for the handling of ores and bullion. President of the corporation, T. R. Jones; Superintendent, George T. Wallace. Ore is now coming down Little Cottonwood Cañon, the cold weather of the last few days having hardened the snow and stopped snow-slides for the present.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE FAILURE OF THE MARTIN BROTHERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 26.—The failure of Messrs. Martin Brothers, extensive manufacturers and dealers in iron, of this city, causes as much sympathy and regret as it does surprise. The liabilities are placed at $500,000, but the firm declare their assets to be worth nearly $300,000 over that amount. Two-thirds of the creditors, who are few in number, have already agreed to grant an extension and facilitate the firm's recovery in every way possible.

FAILURE OF J. P. FULTON & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 26.—Messrs. J. P. Fulton & Co., of Conshohocken, Penn., manufacturers of iron pipe, have failed, but are reticent as to details. They express the opinion that, with further leniency from their creditors, they can go through the crisis.

THE FAILURE OF JOHN ROACH & SON DENIED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 26.—A rumor was circulated here to-day that John Roach & Son, shipbuilders, Chester, Penn., had failed. An earnest and emphatic denial is given to that rumor by those who represent the firm.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENT IN THE HAND CASE—NEW REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following cases were to-day decided by the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims:

Case No. 135.—Nehemiah Hand and Robert N. Hand vs. The United States.—Judgment for Nehemiah Hand for $15,750, with interest at four per cent. per annum from March 13, 1863; judgment for Robert N. Hand for $3,863, with interest at four per cent. per annum from March 13, 1863.

The demurrer in cases Nos. 87, 160, and 281, on the ground that injuries to persons are not admissible, was sustained, the opinion being delivered by Judge Baldwin.

The Clerk of the Commissioners of the Alabama Claims is directed to enter on the record the following minute:

The time allowed for the filing of claims in this court expired on the 22d day of the present month of January. The whole number filed is 1,385. Before the expiration of this time it would have been useless to strike cases from the record, for the claimants could have filed new petitions. Justice to all parties now requires that cases yet unheard should be disposed of with the least practical delay. The Clerk is therefore directed to enter upon the trial docket, in their numerical order, all claims in which no decision has been rendered. This docket will be called three times, but a greater number than fifty cases will not be called in one day. At each calling of the docket parties who have not been previously heard will have an opportunity to submit their proofs and arguments. On the third calling of the docket every claim shall be disposed of by a final judgment.

THE EDGEFIELD, (S. C.) TROUBLE.

REPORT OF JUDGE MACKEY TO GOV. CHAMBERLAIN—DISARMING OF THE MILITIA RECOMMENDED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 26.—Judge T. J. Mackey, Republican, who was sent by Gov. Chamberlain to investigate the recent troubles in Edgefield County, has made his report, in which he lays the blame chiefly upon the gross abuses in the County Government. He declares that no English-speaking people have been subjected to a like infliction since the Saxon wore the Norman collar. He says officers of the colored militia have been in the habit of calling out their men whenever a personal quarrel arose between white and colored men, and this in spite of the fact that the State Constitution gives to the Governor alone the power to call out the militia. He recommends the immediate disbandment and disarming of the militia. It is said that Gov. Chamberlain will act upon this recommendation.

A RALLY FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

From the Evening Mail of Yesterday.

Still the thousand-dollar subscriptions for a rapid-transit road continue to come in, and one of the subscribers, Mr. James M. Drake, wants all persons who feel interested in the subject to meet at the office of Drake Brothers, No. 66 Broadway, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. We hope the call will bring out a large attendance. This voluntary movement of public spirited and liberal citizens is the most hopeful indication of actual work, in the direction of rapid transit, that we have observed in a year past. It is susceptible of being organized and agitated into formidable dimensions. The gentlemen who have come forward and pledged themselves to give a thousand dollars each toward bringing the City Hall within twenty minutes of the Harlem River, are not alone in their clear perception of the vital need of this shortening of the time of transit, nor in their liberality. There are thousands of such men, who only need to be convinced that some feasible method of operations has been devised, to give from five hundred to ten thousand dollars each, to save this City from stagnation and decay.

The following letter appeared in the *Evening Post* of yesterday:

"Some few weeks ago your editorial columns proposed a meeting of all the principal engineers for the purpose of agreeing upon the best plan for quick transit. This is the first step in the right direction. Mr. James M. Drake, in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, makes a valuable suggestion, which is the next best step. Allow me to add:

First—That for one-third of the estimated cost of the road from the City Hall through the centre of the City a subscription shall be obtained as bonus stock.

Second—After the bonus stock is subscribed and paid in, then open books for as much more subscription, which provides for two-thirds of the cost, as "preferred stock."

Third—As soon as the "preferred stock" is all taken, and twenty-five per cent. paid in, the bonus stock to be first all expended and the preferred to be called in and expended as needed; then there is a sure basis on which to issue all the bonds needed to complete the road.

The inducement to take the bonus stock is that in no other way can the road probably be built. Real estate owners can afford to give the amount of the bonus stock and then be immense gainers, without any returns from it beyond the increase in the value of their real estate. But there is no doubt that the bonus stock would yield rich return and be worth a large premium before the road can be finished. Every man in the community is interested in this road, and should take some bonus stock.

The preferred stock should first be offered *pro rata* for sixty days, at par, to those who take the bonus stock. The preferred stock, before the road has been finished one year, will be in demand at a premium of from fifty to 100 per cent., or the past will fail to be a guide for the future.

No one can doubt that the bonds issued, after all the bonus and preferred stock has been expended, will, on such security, be a most desirable investment. Let the charter run fifty years, and all who wish a safe and permanent investment will seek the preferred stock and the bonds.

Nothing can be done till proper men are selected for President and Directors—all to be above any object except an honest administration of the road, and its stockholders. Such men will be an honor to the City, and their names will be ever held in grateful remembrance by a benefited people who have long suffered for want of this road.

I am too old to take any active part in its management, but hereby ask you to do the favor to use my name for $2,500 of the bonus stock, in case it be subscribed before April 1 next. CLINTON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25.

PECUNIARY VALUE OF A TROY HUSBAND.

The Troy *Whig* tells this story: "A few months ago a married woman on Ida Hill became acquainted with a maiden lady of forty who resides near the junction of Congress and Ferry streets. They had been acquainted but a short time when the married woman made a proposition to the maiden lady, and offered her husband for sale. The price fixed was two cents. This was quickly paid, and the pair soon parted. When night came Mrs. A.'s husband failed to make his appearance; up to last night he was still missing. Mrs. A. says she was only in jest when she made the proposition, but, unfortunately for her, the maiden, who happens to be somewhat advanced in life, took the matter in earnest, and she is now lord and master of Mrs. A.'s husband. The disturbed feelings of one and the supposed rejoicing of the other can not easily be portrayed, and the circumstances connected therewith belong only to themselves, no doubt. Anxious friends, however, are awaiting future developments."

ALBANY.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THE POWER OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATE SHOWING ITSELF — THE NEW-YORK TREASURY INTEREST BILL RUSHED THROUGH THE ASSEMBLY AND STOPPED IN THE SENATE—IMPROVING CANAL FACILITIES AND EXAMINING THE EXPENDITURES—A SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY BILL — CONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1875.

The Assembly was in session a little over two hours to-day, this being the longest sitting which this industrious body has inflicted on itself since its organization, three weeks ago. Up to last evening there had been 124 bills, of all sorts, introduced in the House, but the number was largely added to this morning, though comparatively few of the newly-framed measures submitted are of general public interest. The House went into Committee of the Whole on a bill to provide for certain amendments to the code; on the bill introduced by Mr. Daly, of New-York, to restore Tompkins square to its original uses as a public park, and on a bill in relation to forfeitures of property in certain cases. The first of these bills was explained by Mr. Waehner, of New-York, who said that the object of the proposed amendments was to facilitate and empower the courts in the issuance of attachments against the property of absconding debtors, as well as against the property of public officials who become defaulters in their official capacity. In this latter respect, he said, the amendments would cover and render process easy in cases like that of Tweed, and was intended to apply to such cases. Mr. Daly, of New-York advocated briefly but urgently the passage of the bill in relation to Tompkins square, and in the course of the debate on the question of committing the bill to the Committee of the Whole, an amendment offered by Mr. Gedney, of New-York, providing for the setting apart of a portion of Central Park as a parade ground for the use of the National Guard, was lost. Both bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The other act relating to forfeitures of property in certain cases, provided for the confiscation of animals and implements used in fights between brutes or birds, or in entertainments, exhibitions, or contests in which animals are subjected to cruel usage. Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, opposed the bill on the ground that it was too general in its terms, and allowed confiscation without any adjudication of court thereon. In illustrating the general terms of the bill, he said that under its provisions guns, traps, cages, birds, and all the paraphernalia used in pigeon-shooting matches would be subjected to summary and apparently unappealable forfeiture. Mr. T. Cooper Campbell, of New-York, the leading advocate of the bill, said that so far as non-judicial forfeiture or confiscation was concerned, that principle was existent, and recognized in the seizures and confiscations of gambling implements by the Police. Mr. Alvord explained that he was not opposed to what he believed to be the spirit of the bill, but he merely desired that it should be drawn in more explicit terms. The bill was referred back for amendment.

The bill offered last night by Mr. Daly in relation to the interest on moneys of the City of New-York on deposit in the designated banks and trust companies, was reported from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, passed without debate, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

LEGISLATION UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Prince, of Queens, offered a series of five bills to meet the requirements of various provisions of the amendments to the Constitution. The first provides for the establishment of a State Board of Audit, to consist of the Secretary of State, the Controller, and the Auditor of the Canal Department, who shall examine into and adjudicate upon all claims against the State. This is to meet the requirements of the section providing that the Legislature shall not audit any claims, but that they may pay money in settlement of claims audited by some competent tribunal. The second bill is drawn to cover the provisions of that clause of the amended Constitution, section 2, article 2, providing that "the Legislature shall enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or other infamous crimes." The third bill relates to the oath and its administration on challenges at elections, as provided by section 1, article 2. The two remaining bills are framed to meet the constitutional requirements regarding the powers of Boards of Supervisors to perform the local legislation of counties, and defining their powers with regard to cemeteries, enabling them to acquire and convey real estate for such purposes, and to regulate the removal of dead bodies to or from cemeteries.

A SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY BILL.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, introduced a bill to provide for the erection of an armory and drill-rooms on the plot of ground set apart by the Legislature last year for the purposes of the Seventh Regiment. The lot is bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues. The bill makes the Mayor, the Commissioners of Public Works, and the President of the Board of Aldermen a board to select an architect who shall furnish plans for and superintend the erection of the proposed buildings, the plans to be finally approved by a majority at least of the field officers of the Seventh Regiment; also providing that whenever the Board of Aldermen, by resolution, authorize the erection of said armory, the board above described shall, within twenty days thereafter, meet and decide the matters above referred to, and that the Commissioner of Public Works shall at once proceed to make and let the contracts for the performance of the work in the manner in which contracts from that department are required to be made; also, authorizing and requiring the Controller of the City of New-York to issue, from time to time, bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., the aggregate amount of such issue to be so defined that the aggregate annual interest shall not exceed $25,000, the building to be erected to become and to be the property in fee simple of the City of New-York. The bonds to be issued are to be sold at not less than par, and the aggregate amount under the foregoing interest provisions will be nearly $360,000.

IMPROVING THE CANALS.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, called up his resolution recommending, in view of the introduction of steam-power on the canals, that they be "bottomed out and deepened to a depth of not less than seven feet," and calling on the Committee on Canals to prepare a law directing the canals to be so improved, and providing that the cost of the work be defrayed out of the canal revenues. In urging the passage of the resolution, Mr. Seward said that New-York had for many years enjoyed that unexampled prosperity which had entitled her to the designation of the Empire State, and had grown so strong and proud that she had lulled herself into fancied security against commercial encroachment. Now, however, there were rivals in the field, contesting with her for the carrying trade of the products of the great West, and it was necessary that immediate action should be taken to render all our great mercantile and commercial highways as efficient and capacious as the improved facilities of modern science and invention would permit.

Mr. Alvord said there was now a law on the statute book providing for the improvement of the canals in the only way in which that work could be done so as to give the amplest scope to their capacity. That law provided for the taking out of bench-walls and other improvements, and when that was accomplished, the carrying capacity of the canals would be increased to four times their present capacity. It was erroneous to attribute so much importance to the prism of the canals, for their power and capacity was in their locking power. He had heard people speak of doubling the locking power of the canals, but what he favored was tripling or quadrupling the locks. He was glad to see, however, that that portion of the State represented by the gentleman from New-York was beginning to awake to the importance of canal improvement, as hitherto New-York City had allowed the other portions of the State to maintain this struggle single-handed. The resolution was adopted.

INFORMATION ASKED FROM THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Davis, of Washington, then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor of the Canal Department is hereby respectfully requested to send to this House copies of all contracts for new enlargement or extraordinary work on the canals of this State, under which work is now being prosecuted, in form as follows:

1. Copies of the quantity sheet, showing the amount, kind, and quantity of work to be done with the kind, quality, and quantity of materials to be furnished, as exhibited by the engineer at the time of letting.
2. The prices opposite each kind of work and materials, as accepted by the Board of Canal Commissioners at the time of the letting, together with the aggregate price at which the contract was declared to the lowest bidder.
3. The amount of payment by the Auditor of the Canal Department on account of labor and materials, specifying the amount and kind of labor, with the amount, kind, quality, and quantity of materials, with the aggregate sum paid upon each contract.
4. The name of the engineer who made out the quantity sheet for the letting, with the name of the engineer now in charge of the work. If there has been any change of engineers since the commencement of the work state the fact, giving the names of the engineers, also the names of the contractor or contractors now engaged in concluding or prosecuting the work, with all the facts necessary to get the information called for before this House.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester, rose to a question of privilege, and said he was glad to have the opportunity of voting, as he had done, in favor of these resolutions. On a recent occasion he had urged on this floor that the proper way to proceed in regard to the public departments was by a resolution asking for information desired, and not by opening investigations at the outset. Then, if the information given was not sufficient or satisfactory, recourse might be had to investigation. For his course in thus opposing an investigation of the Canal Repairs Department a few days ago he had since been made a subject of attack in certain journals, it being charged, among other things, that he and others who took a similar position were "in with the Canal 'Ring.'" He observed now that the course he advocated had at last been deemed worthy and safest, and took pleasure in putting himself on the record in favor of it.

THE CITY DEPOSITS—AMENDING THE CHARTER.

By far the most important matter to which the Senate gave its attention this morning was the subject of amending that section of the charter of New-York City which directs the disposition to be made of the City's daily balances. The subject was brought before the Senate by the introduction of a bill, which was last night offered in the Assembly by Mr. Daly, and was there ordered to be engrossed and to be passed to its third reading. The section of the charter which it is proposed to amend reads as follows:

> The said Chamberlain and Mayor of New-York City shall, by written notice to the Controller, designate the banks or trust companies in which all the moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City and County of New-York shall be deposited, and may, by like notice in writing, from time to time change the banks or trust companies thus designated; but no such bank or trust company shall be designated unless its officers shall agree to pay into the City Treasury interest on the daily balances at the rate of not less than four per cent. per annum.

The amendment contemplated in this section is the substitution of the words "at a rate to be fixed by the Mayor and Chamberlain," for the words "at the rate of not less than four per cent. per annum." The reasons for this change are stated in the following petition, which was to-day presented to the Assembly:

> The undersigned would respectfully represent that by section 35, of chapter 335, laws of 1873, charter of the City of New-York, the banks of deposit of the City funds are required to agree to pay into the City Treasury interest on daily balances at the rate of not less than four per cent. per annum.
>
> The banks of deposit of these funds, as now existing, have notified the Chamberlain that, in consequence of the low rate of interest, the same being not more than two and one-half to three per cent. per annum on loans on call—City deposits being regarded as of that character—and they being required by law to keep a reserve of twenty-five per cent., and to pay a Government tax of one-half of one per cent. on all deposits, that they will be compelled to decline to receive the City moneys if required to pay the rate of interest fixed by the terms of section 35 of the charter above referred to.
>
> We would respectfully call attention to the necessity of speedy action in the premises, and would at the same time request that such legislation may be had as will relieve the Chamberlain from any embarrassment which may arise in case the banks refuse longer to receive the City moneys.
>
> All of which is respectfully submitted.
>
> WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.
> GEORGE W. LANE, Chamberlain.
>
> NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

The amendment in the City charter which is thus proposed consists of but a very few words, and yet its great importance is very obvious. It concerns the disposition of millions of money and an annual income of over $100,000, which it is now suggested shall be intrusted to the discretion of two officials. The circumstances under which the bill was introduced and has been pressed is also open to criticism. It was first offered in the Assembly, when there was barely a quorum present, and, by a suspension of the rules, it was pressed on to a third reading at the same session; and in the Senate a strong attempt was made to get the bill equally far advanced on its passage before it had ever been placed on the files of the Senators. In both Houses the most vigorous supporters of the amendment are zealous members of Tammany Hall. There may be reason for such haste, but it would seem as if so important a subject ought to receive a more careful consideration, which would doubtless suggest some alterations. The discretion given by the amendment might, for instance, be intrusted to a more numerous body, as, for example, the Board of Apportionment, rather than to two men only, or the discretion to be exercised by the Mayor and Chamberlain, as it seems best that they shall exercise it, might be in some way defined and limited.

There were very few remarks upon the subject when it was brought before the Senate, but Senators Wood and Lowery objected to the haste which Senator Gross urged, and the bill was therefore referred to the Committee on Cities and ordered to be printed. The committee will probably report to-morrow.

PETITION FROM THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY.

The excise question was brought to the attention of the Senate to-day by a petition from the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, which sets forth that "the existing laws of this State, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, are inequitable and defective, by reason of certain inequalities of rates in granting licenses, by reason of the omission to prohibit sales without a license, and to inflict penalties therefor, and also by reason of the defective and inadequate provisions made for the enforcement of said laws, and of the penalties thereunder. The petition is signed by C. McK. Loeser, who, on behalf of the memorialists, requests and advises that provision be made for a uniform rate for licenses, for prohibiting sales of liquor without licenses, and for the enforcement of penalties against sales so prohibited.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senator Laning introduced a bill to-day which affects the plaintiff in every suit brought in any court in the State. The bill provides that whenever it shall be made to appear to the Judge before whom any action is pending that the usual bond, with a penalty of $250, is insufficient security to the defendant for the payment of the costs of the action in case he should recover judgment, or that any of the sureties to such bond have died or become insolvent, then the Judge shall make an order requiring the filing of another bond, with a penalty sufficient to cover the costs which either have been already incurred or which probably will be. If the plaintiff fails to file such a bond when required, the defendant may have the suit discontinued for this cause alone.

Senator Bradley introduced an act so amending the general banking law of 1838, which prohibits the formation of banks with a capital of less than $100,000, as to allow the formation of banks with a capital of not less than $50,000 in villages the inhabitants of which do not exceed 6,000 in number.

Senator Thompson introduced a bill amending the Military Code so as to allow to every officer of the National Guard, both commissioned and non-commissioned, and to every musician and private, two dollars for every day of actual service at any parade, encampment, drill, or meeting which he may by law be required to attend.

THE HELL GATE IMPROVEMENT.

The Senate to-day concurred in the resolution sent from the Assembly requesting the General Government to make such appropriations as will allow of the vigorous prosecution and speedy completion of the improvements now making at Hell Gate.

THE BACHELOR CLUB RECEPTION.

The Seventh Ward Bachelor Club held its fourth annual reception at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms last evening. The place was perfumed for the occasion, and the motto of the club was formed by gas jets on the wall facing the grand entrance. There was a large attendance of elegantly-dressed young ladies, who never fail to be present at this reception every year, which is considered one of the best affairs given at Ferrero's. The guests began to arrive at 10 o'clock, and in less than half an hour afterward the grand march or promenade opened the saltatory amusements of the evening. There were at this time about 350 couples on the floor. The reception was given by the friends of the club; not a ticket was sold. At midnight, when the first part of the dance programme was nearly exhausted, the assemblage seemed extremely pleased. All its members were friends, or at least acquaintances, and they vied with each other to render the occasion pleasant in every respect. The gratitude of the guests was expressed unreservedly to the Committee of Arrangements, J. Rice Finn, J. J. O'Keeffe, J. G. O'Keeffe, J. J. Kennedy, Henry Breen, Charles Newins, and William Thomson. The music was furnished by Ernest Myer, and it was near morning ere the reception terminated.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT DECIDED—THE ELECTION FOR STATE OFFICERS TO BE CONTESTED—THE PUBLIC BUSINESS DONE YESTERDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1875.

The contest between Senator Stockton and ex-Gov. Randolph for the United States Senatorship was practically determined by the action of the respective Houses of the State Legislature to-day. A number of Democrats had announced their dissatisfaction with the caucus nomination, and openly declared their intention to refuse in open House to cast their ballot for ex-Gov. Randolph. The crack of the party whip, and the fears of party ostracism if they refused to abide the caucus decision, brought them all into line yesterday morning, however, and when the critical moment came they voted for the caucus nominee. Each House assembled in its chamber this morning and balloted for United States Senator. In the Senate the election was given by a strict party vote to Hon. George M. Robeson. In the House it was given by a strict party vote to Hon. Theodore F. Randolph. The two Houses having failed to agree in their choice, they will, at noon to-morrow, assemble in joint meeting and elect ex-Gov. Randolph.

THE STRUGGLE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

The division between the Senate and the House in relation to the election of State officers has been referred to in previous letters. The offices of State Treasurer, State Librarian, State Director, and State Prison Keeper, are now held by Republicans. The Democratic majority in the House are disposed to replace them with Democratic officials. This must be done by the joint action of both the Houses. To-morrow the Senate is obliged by the United States statute to go into joint session with the House to elect the Senator. The Senators claim that they cannot be held in the joint meeting for any other purpose. The House members will make an effort to keep the joint meeting in session till the State officers shall have been elected. The caucus of Republican members held last evening decided to resist the attempt, and the President of the Senate, who is *ex-officio* the presiding officer of the joint meeting, will, after the Senator shall have been elected, declare the joint meeting adjourned. The Senate will then retire, and if the House, who will still have a working quorum of the joint meeting, proceed with the election of State officers, a battle in the courts will ensue.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In the Senate to-day all the constitutional amendments proposed by the late commission were adopted, except an amendment to article 1, which was laid over for consideration to-morrow. Senator Potts, of Hunterdon, introduced a bill requiring the clerks of the Chancery and the Supreme Courts, and the Secretary of State, to pay all fees and emoluments of their respective offices into the State Treasury, and fixing the salary of each at $5,000 per annum. The Senate early went into executive session, and adjourned before noon, for the day.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The House passed the Senate bill increasing the capital of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company to $5,000,000. Three years ago Hon. A. G. Cattell and David Edmunds were appointed a commission to procure from the Federal Government an appropriation for the construction of an artificial harbor at Crow Shoal, off Cape May. The commission to-day reported to the House the result of their efforts. They represent that the harbor will be of great advantage to the commerce both of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and urge co-operative action by the Legislatures of both States to the end that the project may be pushed to a successful issue.

ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Considerable amusement was created and much feeling excited in the House, at its session this afternoon, over a resolution offered by Mr. Gill, of Union, sending greeting to the Legislature of Tennessee for the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. Mr. Gill delivered a warm panegyric upon the ex-President. Mr. Fitzgerald, of Essex, said that he would vote for the resolution though, because of the hanging of Mrs. Surratt and other eccentricities, he did not much admire the ex-President. Mr. Patterson, (Dem.,) of Monmouth, said that Andrew Johnson represented one wing of the great Liberal Republican Party, and he (the member) represented the other wing, and he would vote for the resolution. The resolution was put to vote and carried.

It was expected that the House Committee appointed to investigate the charge of office brokerage preferred against Carpenter, the Clerk of the House, would report to-day, but they asked for more time, and were directed to report to-morrow.

At 4 o'clock the House adjourned for the day.

THE AMERICAN OF THE FUTURE.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. FULTON—THE ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL CHARACTER.

The Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was filled last evening, when Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton delivered his lecture entitled "The Future American; What Shall He Be?" He began by saying that we were now at a dividing point of our national history, when the wail of the dying and the shout of the rising spirit appeared equally audible. He thought that the sectional feeling which, almost from the beginning of our political life, had divided and obscured the spirit of nationality, had fairly run its course, until of late the "Union" had been more one of poetry than of fact. Every one knew only too well the constant depreciating criticism which the inhabitants of New-England, the South, and the West were indulging in toward one another. This is now fast passing away. Americanism, he said, such as the founders of the Republic had understood it, had not been dead, as some claimed, but only sleeping. Now, as we were to go forward together toward a common destiny, it was proper to ask what the individuals of our growing nationality shall be? The future American, in his estimation, does not yet exist in any complete form, but must be largely made.

He said he believed that the world had not as yet produced a nation that proved equal to its responsibilities. Would this prove true also of America? He thought that depended entirely on the men and women of the country. To point out the way in which the labors of the noblest and best would be rewarded with success was his object.

He believed we stood on the threshold of important events. Empires and republics had died at different times, but also from different causes. Our present danger was in the general indifference of the mass of the people to those higher aims and aspirations which make and dignify national life, and in the want of strong characters among us. The American of the future should consider it his first and greatest duty to work for the common good. Selfishness should have no part of him, and humanity and fraternity everything. As for the production of great and strong men, he thought it was the highest privilege and duty of Christianity to lay the foundations for and strengthen such characters. Great men make great nations, and even are greater than their nations; and therefore everything that tended to broaden the intellect and cultivate the tastes should receive the most liberal encouragement. To the formation of character everything contributes. When we are forming our own characters we are also forming those of others. Therefore we should keep the strictest guard over ourselves. We cannot tell how far our acts may leaven the society in which we move.

The qualities of the future American, he thought, must be composite in their nature, partaking of the qualities of all the nationalities that have entered into the formation of the community.

A HOTEL THIEF.

A few days ago a respectably appearing man took a room at the St. Nicholas Hotel, registered as William H. Brown, of Rochester. The next day he suddenly disappeared, and soon after his departure it was discovered that the room of Mr. A. Leverring, adjoining the one occupied by the stranger, had been entered during the temporary absence of the occupant, and the traveling satchel had been cut open and rifled of its contents. All the clothing it contained was carried off, but $500 in currency rolled up in a piece of brown paper had been overlooked by the thief and left behind. Brown was suspected of being the thief, and when he was seen hanging about the hotel last night he was arrested by Detective Kealey. On being searched a pocket-handkerchief belonging to Mr. Leverring was found in his possession. Brown was locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to court to-day.

AN ALLEGED SHOP-LIFTER.

Maria McPherson, aged thirty-two years, of No. 121 Christopher street, was arrested by Special Officer Simmons, charged with having stolen thirteen silk handkerchiefs and four pairs of silk hose, while examining goods at Stewart's store, Broadway and Tenth street, yesterday afternoon. Her movements aroused the suspicions of the officer, and on being searched the articles mentioned above were found concealed about her person. The prisoner was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to court to-day.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

THE ANNUAL LADIES' RECEPTION.

A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT—EXHIBITION OF CHOICE PAINTINGS—DECORATIONS OF THE HALL—THE DANCING AND MUSIC.

The Union League Club gave its annual ladies' reception last night. To say this is to indicate that fashionable New-York was not uninterested, and that in fact it passed altogether beyond a condition of apathy; that it "took occasion by the hand," and lent its best countenance to the prestige and éclat of the procedure. The reception of last night was, as it always is, a matter of fashionable meeting, fair courtesies and pleasant intercourse. Nine o'clock was set down as the hour at which guests might be expected to be in attendance, but committees cannot dispose these matters by the application of any rules or suggestions, and so it was much later when the spacious rooms of the Union League Club were fairly filled. If it be the fact that ladies are accustomed to hold clubs as institutions deserving of anathema, they appear to be very tolerant of them when they themselves are welcomed within their precincts. Last night they attended in large numbers, and every needful preparation had been made for their reception. The members of the club had utilized their resources in the most effective way. The committees were efficient, thoroughly conversant with their multitudinous duties, and politely attentive to all their guests. In the parlor of the club, or as it is sometimes called, the library, guests were received by the President, Mr. Choate. His task was by no means an easy one, but even on the assumption that "the labor we delight physics pain," it could not have been in any sense disagreeable. The parlor was handsomely decorated and provided with every luxury, and the guests after their reception there by the President, lounged through it a while, and then took their promenade through other portions of the building, the theatre of the club and the improvised art gallery being the chief sources of attraction. Later in the night the theatre was given over to dancing and its decorations were quite in keeping with the gay pastime, which went forward there. They were in no sense heavy, but at the same time sufficiently rich and florid. Above the entrance hung several of the national flags, draped in handsome folds, surmounted with the American eagle, and the motto which indicates the State and Federal structure of the country, "E Pluribus Unum." At the back of the stage was a handsome piece of woodland scenery, and within the orchestral inclosure were arranged flowers and exotics. From the proscenium fell, in graceful folds, a green curtain, with stars in gold, with an outer curtain of crimson with gilt fringes and looped up with felt cords and tassels. The windows were draped with crimson curtains having an outer edging of handsomely-embroidered lace. Banners were suspended around the walls bearing figures emblematic of the seasons, and in the panels were representations of pieces of armor, such as shields, swords, and battle-axes grouped with artistic skill. Then, the place was ablaze with light. The central chandelier was hung with crystals of pyramidal shape, and as the light caught these at certain angles, some of the most beautiful prismatic hues were produced. About 11:30 o'clock the tide of gaiety may be said to have been at its flood. Ladies dressed as if a special muse had been ordained to preside over millinery just as over poetry or history filled, or, at all events, more than half filled the scene; and polite cavaliers in the sombre evening costume, which, in all the mutations of fashion knows no change, were ever ready to anticipate their slightest wish. Meanwhile the picture gallery had not been neglected. Through the fair line of statuary which lined the passage leading to it, crowds passed on to see the gems of this loan collection, and to give their special attention to five new pictures which Mr. A. T. Stewart received recently by the steamer Selesia, and for which he is reported to have paid some fabulous price. One of these is a Meissonier, and it occupied precisely the same place which another picture, the property of Mr. Stewart, and by the same artist, occupied last year. But of the paintings more hereafter. Suffice it to say here, that they are not crowded together so much as they were at last year's reception, and that they are exceptionally select. There is one inseparable adjunct of all these hospitable reunions which deserves some special mention. It is in charge of an artist in his own especial line, and he is the artist of the cuisine. He builds forts of pheasants and partridges, gives them embrasures and moats and dykes, and shells them with gums made out of candies and various confections. The artist of the Union League Club is very skillful in those matters, and last night the tables were crowded with all kinds of marvellous culinary efforts. When supper came on, however, the forts were easily assailable and succumbed to good appetites. They fell almost as easily as did Jericho at the round of the trumpets. The reception proper was supplemented by a ball, Mr. Bernstein's band supplying the music.

THE ART GALLERY.

The club has for years past done much to advance the cause of art by its monthly art receptions and exhibitions. In its gallery have been exhibited from time to time the finest works of both the foreign and American schools, and thus an opportunity has been afforded of comparing the two and judging of their respective merits. Last night the largest and most valuable collection that the gallery has ever contained was placed on exhibition, comprising specimens of the French, German, Italian, and Spanish schools, with several notable works by our own artists. Among the most striking of the many fine pictures on view were the "Jerusalem," by J. L. Gerome, the property of Mr. T. B. Musgrave; Zamacois' "Ante-chamber in the Louvre, in the time of Henry III.," now the property of Mr. A. T. Stewart, and formerly of the Princess Mathilde; Gerome's "Moliere and Racine," also the property of Mr. Stewert; Meissonier's "L'Aumone;" P. C. Comte's "Jeanne d'Albert chez Rene le Parfumeur;" Fortuny's "Le Charmeur de Serpents," loaned by Mr. A. T. Stewart; Boutibonne's "Pleasure Party," loaned by M. Knoedler & Co.; a small Boldini, the property of Mr. S. P. Avery; "A Fine Example," by Clairin, belonging to Mr. Charles Stewart Smith; Dansert's "Convalescent;" Alfred Stevens' "Aprés le Bal," and Mr. T. W. Wood's "Village Post Office." In addition to these were many fine works by Erdmann, David, Col, Saintin, Escosura, Simonetti, Henry Ritter, and Preyer. But among all these grand works Fortuny's "Snake Charmers" and Gerome's "Jerusalem" seemed to attract the most attention. In the first the snake charmer is lying at full length on a gorgeously-colored carpet playing with a large snake. In front stands a ghost-like, solemn-looking stork, and beside him crouches a horrible figure, half man, half beast, shrouded in a dark-colored drapery. The drawing of this figure is no doubt purposely exaggerated, for such frightfully distorted hands and arms, and such a shockingly emaciated body were never seen in living human creature. This is a wonderfully strong picture, finely massed, brilliant in color, solidly painted, expressive, and fascinating. Gerome's "Jerusalem" has been heretofore noticed. The artist has given a view of the Holy City, as seen, not from the place generally supposed to have been that where the crucifixion took place, but from quite another locality. In the foreground are some olive trees and the shadows of the three crosses. The deed has been accomplished, and soldiers, priests, and people are returning to Jerusalem. Above the city hangs a lurid, crescent-shaped moon, surrounded by dark and heavy clouds. Whatever may be said of its technical faults, of the impressiveness of this work there can be no question. Zamacois, whose early death alone prevented his rising to the very front rank in art, in his "Louvre in the Time of Henry III." has represented an anti-chamber in which a company of dwarfs and one or two handsome pages have gathered. Among these personages the artist has given us his own portrait, that of his brother Leonard, and of the artists Worms, Berne, Bellecour, and Madrazo. The coloring is very brilliant, and the expressions wonderfully strong. The picture is so highly glazed, however, as to reflect the light in a very unpleasant manner. Alfred Stevens' "Aprés le Bal" represents two young girls, one of whom is overcome by grief and is looking for consolation to her companion. The picture is full of tender sentiment, though not so good in color as it should be. P. C. Comte's "Jeanne d'Albert," which was probably new to most of those who visited the gallery last evening, is one of the finest works of its class that has ever been on view in this City. Jeanne is seated before the perfumer's counter, attended by a maid of honor and a page; she is trying on a pair of tight-fitting gloves, and is apparently amused by the difficulty experienced in the operation. The perfumer, with bald head and solemn and respectful face, leans across the counter to offer his advice. The lady and the page look on gravely and sympathetically. Simple and unpretending in composition as this work is, there is a charm in it which holds the spectator. In execution it is surpassed by no work in the gallery. Meissonnier's "L'Aumone" represents a cavalier beneath some overhanging trees, who has stopped to give alms to a beggar and her child. In Gerome's "Moliere" the author is represented seated at a table, reading the manuscript of one of his plays to a friend; it is very brilliant in color, and finished with unusual care. In Boutibonne's "Pleasure Party" we have an American family traveling in Switzerland. The carriage is filled with charming figures and faces, proud-looking brunettes, and laughing blondes, relieved, of course, by the gray coats and sterner faces of their chaperons. The picture is a bouquet of color, and each figure has that graceful and aristocratic air with which Boutibonne invariably invests his subjects. Of Mr. Wood's "Village Post Office" notice was taken when it was exhibited in the Academy of Design. Its too brilliant and strongly-contrasted color has been somewhat subdued, apparently, and it has improved in consequence. The drawing is good and the story is well told, but the tone is not altogether harmonious. Of the works of Detti, Dansert, Boldini, Saintin, Col, and Simonetti, we have only space to say that they received during the evening the attention they merited.

THE COMPANY.

Among those present were Vice President Henry Wilson, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and staff, Admiral S. C. Rowan of the United States Navy; Earl of Caithness, Lord Rosebery, Sir John Swinburne, Gen. N. P. Banks and Mrs. Banks, Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada; Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Hon. S. M. Wilson, of Colorado; Mr. George F. Stone, Robert H. Strahan and Mrs. Strahan, Mr. Abram Smith, Mr. Thomas C. Acton and Mrs. Acton, Mr. James D. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. C. Simmons and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. T. L. Smull and Mrs. Smull, Mr. Charles H. Spang and Miss Spang, Mr. F. F. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Henry Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Edwin O. Tufts, Mr. G. E. Thornton and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. C. H. Vandewater and Mrs. Vandewater, D. Van Nostrand, Henry C. Ward, Mr. James S. Warren and Mrs. Warren, Mr. Charles Butler, Mr. Charles Watrous and Mrs. Watrous, District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps and Mrs. Phelps, S. H. Weatherbee, Francis Copcutt, Mr. Hugh N. Camp and Mrs. Camp, Mr. Frederick C. Richardson, William H. Penfold, Mr. Samuel P. Avery and Mrs. Avery, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz and Mrs. Schultz, Mr. Henry Sedley, Mr. Charles H. Christmas and Mrs. Christmas, Mr. Edward Penfold, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Mrs. Fisk, Mr. Richard Butler and Mrs. Butler, Hon. William E. Dodge and Mrs. Dodge, Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., and Mrs. Dodge, Mr. Elliott F. Shepard and Mrs. Shepard, Mr. William Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. Thomas Denny and Mrs. Denny, Mr. Albon P. Man, Mr. Charles B. Judson and Mrs. Judson, Mr. Andrew W. Leggat, Mr. David Dows and Mrs. Dows, Judge Fancher and Mrs. Fancher, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mr. Seymour A. Bunce and Mrs. Bunce, Mr. Latimer Bailey, Mr. Norman Peck and Mrs. Peck, Mr. George A. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Mr. A. B. Darling and Mrs. Darling, Mr. George P. Rowell and Mrs. Rowell, Mr. John E. DeWitt, S. R. Gifford, F. M. Goddard, Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Rush C. Hawkins and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Charles B. Judson and Mrs. Judson, Mr. Edward L. Henry, Mr. Richard Butler and Mrs. Butler, Gen. Alex. Shaler and Mrs. Shaler, Mr. Thomas Hicks and Mrs. Hicks, Mr. John Sloane and Mrs. Sloane, Mr. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia; Mr. Albert Bierstadt, Mr. James T. Field, of Boston.

THE COMMITTEES.

Reception Committee.—Josiah M. Fiske, Enoch L. Fancher, Charles A. Peabody, John H. Hall, Charles Lanier, John J. Townsend, William J. Hoppin, William Borden, John W. Bigelow, Daniel F. Appleton, Charles S. Smith, William B. Kendall, Elliott F. Shepard, Nathaniel P. Bailey, Nathan Chandler, William H. Guion, Charles H. Christmas, John H. Gautier, William Armstrong, Christopher Tyler, C. D. Van Wagener, Henry W. Perkins, A. S. Hatch, Thomas L. Scovill, George Walker, Charles H. Graham, J. Blair Scribner, William D. Sloane, William Thorne, Francis H. Tows, William H. Hurlbert, Edward F. Holbrook, J. Pierpont Morgan, Eastman Johnson, George A. Baker, Fletcher Harper, Jr., James M. Constable, Charles F. Hardy, M. Clifford Lefferts, John D. Lyon.

Floor Committee.—George H. B. Hill, Frederick C. Richardson, Isaac F. Roe, H. Erskine Smith, John E. Brooks, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, E. Fermon Hall, Francis G. Gorham, Frederick H. Man, Arthur F. Rees, L. De Forrest Woodruff, S. Frank Stanton, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Henry W. Poor, F. C. Loring, George White.

Committee of Arrangements.—Charles W. Griswold, Joseph E. Gay, Francis T. Walker.

THE DANCE PROGRAMME.

Overture	Festival	Neumann
Selection	Aïda	Verdi
Waltz	Doctrinen	Strauss
Lanciers	Ida	Weingarten
Galop	Eine neue welt	Strauss
Quadrille	Orphée	Offenbach
Waltz	Freche Geister	Strauss
Lanciers	La Fille de Mme. Angot	Lecocq
Deux Temps	Du und Du	Strauss
Lanciers	Anna	Bernstein

FLORIDA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—INEFFECTUAL BALLOTING FOR A SENATOR.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 26.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M., a quorum being present. The Republican members entered into a warm and exciting dispute over the action of the minority yesterday in ordering the Sergeant at Arms and his assistants to arrest absent members. They refused to approve the journal, and declared all orders, motions, &c., null and void.

The House adopted a resolution for a committee to inquire into the status of the four million bonds issued to Littlefield for the purpose of extending the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, and the Governor's suit in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Both houses balloted separately for United States Senator to-day, without result, all the votes cast being merely complimentary.

Both branches adjourned till 10:30 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SENATOR BRITTON RESEATED—EFFECT ON THE LEGALITY ON THE DAWES ELECTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—The Senate to-day reconsidered their action in declaring Senator Britton's seat vacant and reseated him. This definitely settles the question that had been raised as to the legality of the election of Mr. Dawes to the United States Senate, Senator Britton having participated in the election.

MINNESOTA.

JOINT BALLOT ON THE SENATORSHIP.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 26.—The Legislature was not fully attended to-day when the joint ballot for United States Senator was taken, many members not having returned from their homes. The ballot was as follows: Ramsey, 50; Donnelly, 50; Davis, 22; W. D. Washburn, 5; scattering, 10.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CHRISTIANS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 26.—The State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania met here to-day. The most encouraging report since its organization was made. One hundred and twenty-five associations are reported, with a large membership, unusually active at the present time, with marked spiritual results. Altoona has been selected as the place for holding the next State Convention.

THE BEAVER MEADOWS (PENN.) MURDER.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Jan. 26.—Neal Paul, charged with the murder of Neal McBride, at Beaver Meadows, Feb. 14, 1874, was to-day convicted of voluntary manslaughter, and will be sentenced to-morrow. Eckley B. Farrow, one of the witnesses in the above case, was arrested to-day at Beaver Meadows, charged with being an accomplice of Paul, upon the testimony of his bed-fellow, Patrick Gallagher, who states that Farrow admitted to him having struck the blow that killed McBride. This is the third person to be tried for the murder: Patrick Gauldin, acquitted; Neal Paul, found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and Eckley B. Farrow, now in jail awaiting trial.

THE EAST RIVER BLOCKED.

FULTON FERRY ABANDONED LAST NIGHT—CROSSING ON THE ICE.

Although the East River was much cumbered with ice, the boats succeeded in running on time until 11 o'clock last night, when large floes from the North River began to block up the passage in the East River from South, as far up as Fulton Ferry. It was soon found impossible to run the boats on any of the lines between those mentioned. The ice then commenced to form a solid mass, and by 11:30 the river was completely bridged over, from the Fulton Ferry slip on this side to the docks on which Martin's stores are situated in Brooklyn. The boats then ceased to run below Fulton Ferry, and all the travel was transferred to the Catharine Ferry slip, which was occupied by the Fulton ferry-boats. They plied between that point and their own slip on the Brooklyn side, which was free of ice, as indeed was the whole river above. About 12:30 two men, carrying a small ladder with them, started from this side of the river, from the Fulton Ferry slip, and crossed safely to the other side. There was no serious delay to the passengers, as the boats ran regularly from the Catharine Ferry slip.

TROTTING AT BARNUM'S.

Barnum's was again crowded last night to witness the two trots announced under the management of J. D. Walton and Dan Mace. The first trot was for a purse of $225, and of the eight horses entered six were presented on the track, viz., Pilot, Hummingbird, Helen, Lyman, Mary M., and Jim. The contest was close and exciting throughout, Hummingbird winning the first heat and Lyman the second and third. The third money was given to Mary M. and the fourth to Helen.

SUMMARY.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME, NEW-YORK, Tuesday Night, Jan. 26.—Purse $225, for all trotters, under saddle, catch weight, mile heats; $100 to first horse, $60 to second, $40 to third, and $25 to fourth.

A. Nodine's b. g. Lyman	3	1	1
Ben Mace's b. g. Hummingbird	1	2	2
Dan Mace's s. m. Mary M.	2	4	6
John Roger's b. m. Helen	4	3	5
F. H. Sheldon's b. g. Jim	5	5	4
John Murphy's b. g. Pilot	6	6	3
D. B. Gough's b. m. Sea View Maid	dr.		
H. Leany's b. g. Thunderbolt	dr.		

Time—2:53½, 2:53, 2:50.

SECOND TROT.

The second trot was a match for $500 between Bay Side and Clara G. The former won the first heat, and in the second, Bay Side fouled Clara G, and caused the latter to badly sprain her leg near the fetlock joint. It was feared that the leg was broken, but a veterinary surgeon in the building was summoned and pronounced the injury not serious. The judges declared the race off.

VERDICT ON THE "BLACK TOM" EXPLOSION.

Coroner Rheinhardt last night continued the inquest in the case of Patrick Laverty, Alfred Hopkins, Alonzo Low, and George Brown, who were killed at the powder explosion on "Black Tom Island," on the 16th inst. Henry Minugh, superintendent of the powder works, testified that in his opinion the accident could only have occurred through the careless handling of the cartridges. Robert W. Warren, proprietor of the powder manufactory, corroborated Mr. Minugh's testimony, and opened a cartridge before the jury to show its contents. He ignited it to prove that it was non-explosive except when struck violent, or heated by artificial means. The jury retired shortly after nine o'clock, and soon after rendered a verdict that the men came to their death by the careless handling of the powder.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire occurred at Delise, a village about five miles distant from Montreal, on Monday. Twenty-two families were burned out and a block of brick-cased houses destroyed. Loss, $50,000.

Another fire was discovered in the basement of the Navy Department in Washington yesterday afternoon, in a pile of kindling wood. It was suppressed before doing any injury.

The City Hall of Fredrickton, N. B., a brick and stone structure, was burned on Monday night. The loss is $25,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 4:30 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 253 Eighth avenue, occupied by William Gilbert, dealer in clocks; damage to stock, $1,000, insured. The fire extended to the second floor, occupied by Adolph Molman, fur manufacturer; damage, $150, insured; also, to No. 251 Eighth avenue, occupied by Mrs. Riel as a millinery store; damage to stock, $2,000. The buildings are owned by J. A. Lawrence; damage, $1,500, fully insured.

A. & C. Hay's brick barn and cleaning-room in the rear of No. 11 Ward street, Newark, was destroyed by fire yesterday. One horse was burned to death. Loss on building and stock, $2,000.

THE ICE CROP.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Reports from all points north show that the ice crop of the Hudson will be gathered at the close of this week, and it will amount to about 2,000,000 tons. It is the finest and largest crop ever gathered on the river. The ice averages fourteen inches in thickness.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The trial of Owen Lindsay, charged with the murder of Francis A. Calvin, near Baldwinsville, in June last, began in this city to-day. A full jury was impaneled, and the ex-District Attorney made the opening speech for the prosecution. The case excites great interest in this vicinity.

THE ROCHESTER AND MONTREAL STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The meeting of capitalists for the organization of the Rochester and Montreal Steam-ship Company, which was to have been held in this city to-day, has been postponed until March 18, at the Vanderbilt House, Syracuse.

THE SECOND ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—In the contested election case of Ward, Republican, against Harrison, Democrat, in the Second Illinois Congressional District, the contestant has withdrawn, a recount of the ballots having only served to increase Harrison's majority.

SCHOONER ASHORE.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.—Schooner Keokuk, from St. Johns, for Porto Rico, with a cargo of flour, went ashore during a snow-storm Sunday night on Bowbear Island, where she remained, partly filled with water and her cargo badly damaged.

SEIZURE OF EXPLOSIVE OIL

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 26.—The Customs officers at this port have seized another large consignment of explosive American coal-oil.

WHEN THE LIVER FAILS TO ACT, and you are Bilious and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, to bring about a healthy action of the Liver, and remove all distressing symptoms.—*Advertisement.*

WILL THE Street Department clean Fifth avenue? It should be done at once.

A RESIDENT AND TAX-PAYER.

—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE MINING EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.
LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI. By Mark Twain.
SYNOPSIS OF THE BEECHER TRIAL.
MR. SPURGEON'S SERMONS; THE NEW YEAR IN PARIS.
DISTRIBUTION OF FISH IN THE UNITED STATES.
SOILS AND THEIR COMPOSITION; DISEASES OF OUR DOMESTIC ANIMALS; WHEAT AND CHESS; THE FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM-PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

Influenza cured by that standard remedy—Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Chapped Hands and Face.—POND'S EXTRACT should be in every family this rough weather. Ask for it.

A Little Common Decency Wanted. Apply to parties who advertise [illegible] HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 571 Broadway.

In my stable the only Liniment I now use is GILES' IODIDE OF AMMONIA. [illegible] E. R. McDANIELS, Princeton, N. J. Depot, No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1 a bottle.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, also Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans. WEDDING-CARDS, STATIONERY, &c.

MARRIED.

LYNDE—RUGGLES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the bride's mother, in Poultney, Vt., by Rev. E. H. Randall, [illegible] LYNDE, [illegible] to MARTHA M., [illegible] Ruggles, of Poultney.

SMITH—STEVENS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the [illegible] by Rev. W. G. Andrews, [illegible]

WALLACK—DE WAAL.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, at the Church of the Transfiguration, [illegible] WALLACK to MARY LORRAINE DE WAAL, daughter of [illegible] De Waal. No cards.

DIED.

BOYD.—Suddenly, at Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, the 25th inst., [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE THE TEETH, [illegible] SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE; 25 cents a bottle.

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY FROM late suppers, but every one should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take a few drops after eating. [illegible]

A HARD, SWELLED STOMACH IN CHILDREN [illegible] worms in the system. Nothing that the child eats does it good. The food is eaten up by the worms. [illegible] BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY, NOS. 193 AND 195 WORTH ST. NEW-YORK, JAN. 20, 1875. The very great demand for our January Register [illegible] THIRD EDITION [illegible] McKILLOP & SPRAGUE COMPANY.

RICH READING.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL [illegible]

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, [illegible]

"WHAT I KNOW ABOUT DOCTORING." [illegible]

EPILEPSY OR FITS. A sure cure [illegible] DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, [illegible] Jersey City, N. J.

R. STUART WILLIS, [illegible]

POST OFFICE NOTICE. [illegible] T. L. JAMES, Post Master.

GOLD PENS. FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS. No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE. Opposite Herald Office.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS AND PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. [illegible] DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK HAS RETURNED from his tour in Europe, and will resume [illegible] West 23d st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN." [illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 26.

SENATE.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, introduced a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President. It provides that from three to ten days next prior to the last Monday in every January following any election for President or Vice President, the Senate shall appoint four Senators, and the House of Representatives five of its members, and such nine persons shall constitute a Committee upon Elections of President and Vice President. A majority of said committee shall be a quorum, and the concurrence of said majority shall be necessary in any action thereof. Each member of the committee shall take a special oath to perform the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of this bill. The Senate and the House are required to meet together in the Hall of the House at 1 o'clock on the said last Monday of January, and meet daily (Sundays excepted) until the duties hereafter specified are performed, the President of the Senate is to preside, and open all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the votes cast for President or Vice President; and after so opening them the papers shall all be delivered to the committee above provided for, who shall proceed to examine the same, and report in writing as soon as possible the state of the votes, and what persons, if any, have been, pursuant to law, elected President or Vice President. If, when the report is made, any question is raised by any Senator or member of the House touching the legal validity of any vote, or the proceedings of the committee, the two Houses shall consider the question separately, and, if they concur, their judgment shall stand, and the report of the committee shall be modified accordingly. But if the two Houses do not concur, then the report of the committee shall stand, and the persons so declared elected shall respectively be deemed, *prima facie*, entitled to exercise the functions of their offices, subject to any contest made in the due course of law. The bill was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

COMPENSATION OF NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with an amendment, the House bill to amend the National Banking act, and fixing the compensation of national bank examiners. It was placed on the calendar. The amendment provides that persons appointed to make examinations of national banks in redemption cities shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Controller of the Currency.

The call of the calendar of business was then resumed, and bills from the Judiciary Committee were disposed of.

The Louisiana resolution was taken up, and occupied the rest of the session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HARRISON, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Elections, presented a report on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, as to the election of President and Vice President, in favor of the plurality system, and a minority report was presented by Mr. Smith, of New-York, recommending the abolition of the Electoral Colleges and the direct election by the people. Ordered to be printed.

INTEREST ON DISTRICT BONDS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $182,500 (currency, not coin,) for the payment of the February interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, to be considered and adjusted as part of the proportional sum to be paid by the United States for the expenses of the District, and toward the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the District.

On a point of order made by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole, where it can be reached only in the regular order, or by suspension of the rules on Monday.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the act in regard to the Freedmen's Bank, providing for one commissioner instead of three, to wind up its affairs, and for proceedings against the old trustees for improper or fraudulent transactions in the management of the bank. He explained one of the objects of the bill to be to save salaries by substituting one commissioner at $5,000 a year for three commissioners, with an aggregate salary of $9,000, and he spoke of the present management of affairs as miserable.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, thought it a grave objection to the bill to charge one individual with a trust representing the interests of 70,000 colored people, which trust was now in the hands of three men of integrity and character, one of them being Robert Purvis, who is recognized by the colored people of the whole country as their representative man.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, also opposed that provision of the bill on the same grounds, and spoke of the high position which Mr. Purvis holds among the business men of Philadelphia. He would not give any vote that would cast the slightest reproach on that man. The colored people who had their savings in that bank had been dealt with outrageously, the white officials having loaned the money of the colored depositors to white people and abused the confidence reposed in them. He thought the demand of the colored people—that they should be represented in this matter by men of their own color—a fair and reasonable one.

After some further discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the next morning hour.

MEXICANS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing that Mexican citizens residing in the Territories acquired by the United States from Mexico, who chose to retain their Mexican citizenship, but have since resided in those Territories, shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens, and may become naturalized without any previous declaration of intention. He explained the objects of the bill and the necessity for its passage.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, inquired whether one object of the bill was to give Mexicans a status as United States citizens to present and sustain claims against the Mexican Government before the Mixed Commission.

Mr. FINCK denied that there was any such motive, or that the bill would have any such effect.

Mr. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, advocated the bill.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not be construed to give to any person a standing before the American and Mexican Commission who is not now entitled to such standing.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

THE PROPOSED NEW STATE OUT OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to create a new State out of certain portions of Louisiana and Texas. It was laid on the table.

ADVERSE REPORTS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, from the Judiciary Committee, made adverse reports on a bill to make further provision for the arrest, detention, and delivery of domestic fugitives from justice; on a petition of the citizens of New-York to amend the Naturalization laws, and on a proposition to amend the Constitution by providing that both gold and silver coin shall be made a legal tender for debts. The reports were laid on the table, Mr. Potter, of New-York, remarking that he dissented from the last report.

THE TEXAS INDEMNITY BONDS.

Mr. TREMAIN also reported a bill to provide for the redemption of overdue bonds of the United States known as the Texas Indemnity bonds. (These are $461,000 bonds belonging to the State of Texas, which were taken from it during the war and sold in Europe to Messrs. Peabody & Co., for which the State had received no consideration. The party holding them refuses to present them, and the object of the bill is to pay the amount to the State of Texas, which is to guarantee the United States.) The bill was, on a point of order made by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, sent to the Committee of the Whole.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION—THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

"ARTICLE 16. From and after the next election for a President of the United States, the President shall hold his office during the term of six years and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided, or that may hereafter be provided; but neither the President nor the Vice President (when the office of President has devolved upon him) shall be eligible for re-election as President."

He remarked that the amendment would not affect the next Presidential term, and he moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, expressed his surprise that such a proposition should be passed without discussion.

Mr. POTTER replied that if any question had been discussed and discussed until everybody within the House, and outside, was familiar with it, it was this question.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, inquired how it would be with a Vice President succeeding to the Presidential office within a week of the close of the term.

Mr. POTTER replied that he would have to take the office with its restrictions and disabilities.

Mr. E. R. HOAR remarked that, while he was not of the opinion that there was likely to be any occasion when he should favor or believe the American people would favor a continuance of any person in the Presidential office beyond two terms, he did not believe that an argument as to the corruption of the people by power was one on the strength of which the people should confess that they needed such protection against such influence as to deliberately deprive themselves of the power of selecting their Chief Magistrate. He remembered a conversation which he had with an eminent gentleman standing high in office in reference to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and who was very much opposed to his re-election, and that he [Mr. Hoar] had then said that he believed the American people intended to re-elect Mr. Lincoln, if necessary, during the rest of his life, until he was recognized by every part of the country as President of the United States. He [Mr. Hoar] did not propose to aid in depriving the American people of the right, under any emergency or exigency, of determining whom they should keep in the Presidential chair. He did not believe that they ever would keep a man beyond the time which Washington's example had sanctioned, and which was one of the traditions of the Republic; but it was a very grave and serious question to deprive the people of the power to choose.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, suggested that it was a serious question with all popular governments whether ineligibility should apply to any but the next term of office, and he proposed to amend the bill in that respect, (allowing eligibility after six years.) The amendment was allowed to be offered.

On motion of Mr. E. R. HOAR, the vote ordering the main question was reconsidered, and the question opened to discussion.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, defended the Judiciary Committee from the implied censure of his colleague [Mr. Hoar] in regard to passing a constitutional amendment under the previous question. The proposition was simply offered to the American people to decide, after full consideration, and without any previous question. If the House said that it would not offer them such an amendment, there was no way in which the people could discuss and pass upon it. The House could stand in the way of constitutional amendments, but it could not bind the people in any other way. Therefore he should be pretty liberal in voting propositions for constitutional amendments to be sent to the people. If the people wanted them, they ought to have them, and if they did not want them, they would take good care in the several States not to pass them.

Mr. HAZELTON, of Wisconsin—Have there been petitions from the several States for this amendment?

Mr. BUTLER—For a long series of years there has been agitation and petitions for this amendment. It has been urged all over the country, and it comes up now without any possible personal relations to it. Nobody, so far as I know, has a single idea of any possible personal relations to the present Executive. I agree that the people ought to have the right to elect a man President just as many times as they choose and nobody ought to interfere with that right. But the people ought also to have a correlative right, which is to say that they will not elect a man more than once if they want to say so; and if we will not give them that privilege they can never have the opportunity of saying so. I do not think that this proposition refers to the corruption of the people by the President, but that it rather refers to the political action of Congress. It has been said that the first Congress that comes in with a new President is engaged in getting the offices under him, and that the second Congress is engaged in seeing how it can make a new President, so as to get the offices under him. It is, therefore, desirable to have one term of Congress for attending to business without any such temptation. It has also been said that the reason why the country has been so unsuccessful in Vice Presidents when they became Presidents is that they have always looked to a re-election, and therefore we propose to take away the temptation from the Vice President as well as from the President. I differ, however, with my colleague, [Mr. Hoar.] I can conceive of a condition of things under which I would vote for a President three, four, five, ten times.

Mr. E. R. HOAR—How does my colleague differ from me in saying that?

Mr. BUTLER—If I do not differ with my colleague I am glad for once in my life to agree with him. I say to-day that I believe that the saying of the late President Lincoln had good sense and good wit, that "it is not worth while to swap horses in crossing a stream." When George Washington set us the example, he had got across and all was peace and quiet. But the time which would call for the re-election of a President is when a strong hand has hold of the Government and when in time of commotion, in time of rebellion, in time when thousands and thousands are murdered in one section of the country without any punishment for their murder, and the people feel a doubt as to what will be the future of the country without a re-election—then I can conceive a possibility of the people coming up as one man to the re-election of a strong hand that will hold the Government in the future as it has held it in the past. Then they will cry out in the language of the Poet Laureate of Great Britain:

> "Oh God, for a man with head, heart, and hand,
> Like one of the strong ones long gone by,
> Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—whatever they call him—what care I—
> One who can rule, and dare not lie."

I can conceive of that, and the only thing that will ever make a third term successful, and I warn my Democratic friends of it, is the keeping of one section of the country disturbed and at war with itself. If a third term for the Presidency is now made possible it is made so only by the upturning which you [indicating the Democrats] have thrown upon us; and if it is possible it will be done by you.

Mr. E. R. HOAR—My sole object was to turn the attention of the House to what seemed to be a course of proceeding which was not commendable on a question of this grave importance. I thought that it ought to be discussed, if any member of the House desired to discuss it. I wish to say, in reply to one of the remarks of my colleague, [Mr. Butler,] that with his facility for misunderstanding the remarks which I make, he was entirely too quick if he supposed that I suggested that we were binding the American people. I spoke of the wisdom of the American people undertaking to bind themselves or their successors on such a point, and I would like to ask my colleague where the evidence is found of that strong desire of the American people to bind themselves which he speaks of. Are their petitions on your table? Have any of us been charged with petitions for a constitutional amendment like this? It may be so, but I am not aware that any such petition has come from my district. Whether they have come to my colleague from his district, he knows best. Is there anything in it but these same newspapers which my colleague is so fond of adverting to, that give him this information of the desire of the American people? On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, I am willing to trust the American people on all occasions in the selection of their Chief Magistrate. I believe that there is not half as much danger of corruption as in the election to offices of inferior position to his, which are the subject of personal ambition and personal desire. The President of the United States is elected by great waves of public sentiment. The people are always aroused on that occasion and manifest their will, and why the people of to-day should undertake by a constitutional restriction to prevent the people at any future day from expressing their choice for Chief Magistrate under existing public exigencies I cannot imagine. My colleague says that we prevent the people who he supposes to have this desire from passing upon the question of such an amendment through their Legislatures. We are the representatives of the American people here to-day, and our office is to express what we believe to be their interests and their desire. It is, therefore, for us to say whether such an important amendment ought to be brought before the people. I have not, for one, come to the conclusion that it ought to be, and I propose to act on behalf of the people who sent me here by giving them the benefit of my best judgment and opinion so long as I remain their representative.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York—I yield to no man in my confidence in the American people, but this is not a question of confidence in that sense; it is a question whether or not grave principles had better be settled in times of calm. Whether or not great principles had better be laid down, independent of personal considerations. And it does seem to me that it is well for an American Congress to consider whether a Republic can afford to elect its Chief Magistrate twice or thrice continuously. As I read history, Republics are overthrown by the plea of necessity, and in times of great excitement, and I desire that in cold blood the American people shall have an opportunity to say whether or not they are willing in any emergency to re-elect a President for the third time. As I read history dangers to Republics come not, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] suggested, from below, but always from above. Always the pretense is that the country needs a strong man. Always the pretense is that there is disturbance somewhere; that there is need of an army and of a military chieftain. Dictators come through the plea of necessity. Tell me one Republic that has ever been overthrown in any other way than that? I want the American people at least to have the opportunity to say how they read history, and whether they do not believe that in that way lies murder to the Republic. For one I desire to say that even in the case which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] has suggested—the re-election of Mr. Lincoln—it would have been better to have elected another man rather than to have established the principle of a continuous Executive. I cannot conceive the contingency in which I would be willing to be for a continuous Executive of this Republic, and I ask the gentlemen on this side to consider whether or not they are willing now to be put upon the record as willing to invite a contingency in the future, when we should be called upon to meet the question of disturbance, of excitement, of a continuous Executive, of a strong man in a strong government. My faith is not in strong men; my faith is in the American people. Constitutions are made in time of deliberation if they are good constitutions, and I want the American people to have the privilege of saying what their Constitution shall be. I deem that as infinitely more important than the privilege at any time of being able to call upon one man, however strong or however great, and I think it is essential to the Republic that an amendment like this shall be put to the Constitution.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, argued against the proposed amendment on the ground that the people are competent to determine who should be President. He saw no reason for saying that the American people should establish a statute so high that it could not readily be reached; saying that in the future they shall not elect this man or that man. He had heard no clamor for this constitutional amendment. As he would trust his own vote in the next Presidential election, so he was willing to trust the people. He moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

The House refused to lay it on the table—yeas, 98; nays, 138.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, then moved to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee, which was negatived—yeas, 110; nays, 123.

The joint resolution was then rejected—yeas, 134; nays, 104—less than the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. All the Democrats voted for it, and the following Republicans: Messrs. Albright, Buffinton, Cannon, Cessna, Chittenden, Clayton, Darrall, Dawes, Dunnell, Field, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Gunckel, Harrison, Hawley of Connecticut, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hoskins, Hunter, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Lawrence, Lowndes, McCrary, Merriam, Monroe, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Scudder of New-York, Smith of New-York, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Ohio, Southard, Standard, Strait, Strawbridge, Thornburgh, Tremain, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Massachusetts, and Wilson of Indiana—47.

THE M'GARRAHAN AND NEW-IDRIA MINING CLAIM.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution in reference to the McGarrahan and New-Idria Mining Company's claims in California, directing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to institute legal proceedings in the name of the Government against the New-Idria Mining Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for California, to restrain further waste of the property, for the appointment of a Receiver, and for the recovery of possession, and also for the recovery of $7,000,000 illegitimately and wrongfully taken therefrom by the New-Idria Mining Company, and such other action as the Commissioner may deem proper; also directing the Secretary of the Interior not to issue patents to the New-Idria Mining Company until the legal proceedings are determined.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of California, made the point of order that the resolution should be sent to the Committee of the Whole. The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, asked Mr. Butler whether the object of the resolution was not to revive the McGarrahan claim.

Mr. BUTLER—It does not revive any claim but the claim of the United States. The New-Idria Mining Company has been using up this property at the rate of one or two millions a year, and the majority of the stockholders of that company are by law excluded from having mining privileges because they are foreigners and live out of the country. All that is proposed by the resolution is that the Secretary of the Interior should have an admonition from the House that he shall take steps to vindicate the title of the United States. If the Secretary of the Interior will not be admonished in that way, I have no doubt that there will be a way found to admonish him.

Mr. GARFIELD—If I were the Secretary of the Interior I would be admonished by the law only.

Mr. BUTLER—You would not be Secretary of the Interior a great while if you did not mind the House.

Mr. GARFIELD—It is not the House that makes the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, but it unmakes a good many.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of California, protested against the adoption of the resolution as being an attempt to favor one of the parties in suits now pending in California.

Mr. BUTLER denied that it favored anybody except the United States.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, suggested to his colleague that the House could not by a simple resolution give all the directions and make all the provisions contained in this resolution.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, took the same view, and pointed out that the resolution had been originally drafted and introduced as a joint resolution, requiring the action of both Houses.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, said that he himself had offered the resolution originally, and he had done it, not in the interest of any individual, but in the interest of the United States Government, which was kept out of this extremely valuable property by squatters and trespassers.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of California, represented that the proposed action would be a great injustice to the company which was operating this quicksilver mine, and a great injury to the gold mining interests of California, as it would increase the price of quicksilver, which was a necessity in gold mining operations.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, opposed the resolution.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, advocated it as a proper and necessary measure.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, also advocated it, and said that he had, at a previous session, voted against the McGarrahan claim, and against the New-Idria Company's claim, and had, with Mr. Butler, of Mass., taken the ground that the property in dispute belonged to the United States. The pending resolution only looked to securing the title of the Government; it provided for the employment of a special counsel to carry on the legal proceedings, because the Attorney General had been, before he entered on that position, the counsel of the New-Idria Mining Company in this litigation, and could not properly appear now against the company and in behalf of the Government.

Finally, Mr. BUTLER moved the previous question, and it was seconded in the face of a noisy opposition, and of the efforts of Messrs. Houghton and Page, of California, to secure an adjournment of the House, which would have defeated the resolution, as the special assignment to the Judiciary Committee applied only to this day. When it came to the vote on the adoption of the resolution, an attempt was made to defeat it, by members opposed to it refraining from voting, but as the friends of the measure intimated that they would insist on a call of the House, a quorum eventually passed between the tellers, and the resolution was declared adopted by a vote of 136 to 11.

The House then at 5:40 P. M. adjourned.

SNOW-SLIDES IN UTAH.

HOW THE AVALANCHES OCCUR—PERILS OF THE MINERS.

A miner in Utah writes to an Eastern paper, under date of Jan. 15, and gives an interesting account of a serious accident that happened a short time before to one of the mining camps, occasioned by a heavy snow-slide. He says:

In one of our mining camps, known as "Big Cottonwood," the mountain peaks loom up to the height of from 11,000 to 12,000 feet, and, during the Winter, the snow-storms rage incessantly. Consequently the camp is subjected to the most terrific snow-slides. One of those storms was of the most fearful character, not a little fall of snow of six or eight inches during a night, but that many feet, with the wind howling, and drifting the snow in every direction. There are places up there where the snow is probably over forty feet deep. These avalanches are caused by the wind sweeping up on one side of the mountain and forming a large drift just over the ridge on the opposite side, which soon becomes too heavy, and, detaching itself, plunges down the mountain, increasing in size until a moving mass of snow, covering acres, and ten to forty feet thick, sweeps with the rapidity of lightning down into the cañons, carrying everything before it. No soft snow, but packed and jammed together so solid that the moment the mass stops, heavily-loaded ore teams can be driven anywhere on top of it, the horses' shoes only making an impression. One of these slides swept over a mine called the Anna, last Tuesday, killing four men. The mine was working six men on eight hours' shifts, which necessarily kept two men at work while four were either sleeping or resting. Their cabin, or boarding-house, immediately in front of the tunnel they were running, was built very strong, and considered safe from slides. At 12 o'clock at night the shafts were changed, and the two men whose duty came on left two of the men in the house asleep, and the other two sitting up at the fire. One had commenced writing a letter, and the other was sitting on a stool smoking his pipe. The two men had just reached the face, (or back end of the tunnel, which was in a distance of four hundred feet,) and one had raised the sledge to strike the drill when they heard the roar of the slide. They ran back to the mouth, which the slide had run over, leaving it filled with about five feet of snow, which they had to dig through, and on getting out found nothing in sight. The house was swept away completely. They raised an alarm as soon as possible, and getting word up to the mine called the Prince of Wales, which was running about one hundred hands, they all turned out and commenced digging for the house, which was not found until late the next morning. It had been carried down the mountain about two thousand feet, with about thirty feet of snow on top of it. The four men inside were found just as the other two had left them. The snow had broken through the roof, and had enveloped them so suddenly that they had not moved. They were not bruised in any way, but had been suffocated. The man sat there at the table in the act of writing, the inkstand not even having tipped over, but the man smoking had probably heard it coming one second before he was struck, as his pipe lay between his feet. There they sat molded in the snow, looking as natural as if alive. The two men in bed lay with the blankets over them as smoothly as if just spread. The men who helped dig them out, and who brought the bodies into the city, said that by the looks of the men they couldn't have awakened at all. The slides have started in early this year. There have been seven men killed within the last two weeks, and a number of animals, but the camp for snow-slides is "Little Cottonwood," at which place, a couple of Winters ago, an avalanche came down, killing thirteen men and some thirty odd animals. A rumor is in circulation this evening that another had happened at the same place, killing six men.

BOSTON POST OFFICE BOX ROBBED.

The lock drawer of the Maverick National Bank, in the new Post Office in Boston, was feloniously opened Sunday night or Monday morning, and robbed of its contents, consisting of letters covering remittances from their country correspondents, and embracing two days' business. The bank officials have no means at present of knowing what the mail contained, but the presumption is that unless there were coupons among the remittances the thief will not be able to realize a great deal on his plunder. The robbery was first discovered by a distributing clerk in the Post Office, who, having occasion about seven o'clock Monday morning to place letters in the drawer, found it open. Immediately after this discovery the drawer was closed from the outside, as the clerk then supposed by the bank messenger. These robberies are becoming so frequent in the Boston office, the *Journal* says, as to excite grave apprehensions for the safety of all mail matter deposited in the wooden drawers, which being located immediately over the steam-heating apparatus, have probably shrunk to such an extent as to draw the bolt away from the "catch." The Post Office officials, however, attribute the robberies to the carelessness of box holders in leaving them unlocked.

ROBERT E. LEE'S TOMB.

A recent letter from Lexington, Va., to the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Valentine has been here for several days conferring with the Memorial Committee in reference to the final arrangements for placing his beautiful sepulchral monument over the grave of Gen. Lee. It is hoped that full arrangements can be made, and the statue inaugurated on the 12th of October next—the anniversary of Gen. Lee's death—with an oration by ex-President Davis, and appropriate ceremonies, participated in by all of the old Confederates who can gather there. It will be a matter of general interest to mention that fresh flowers have never been wanting to deck Gen. Lee's tomb. From all parts of the country the most exquisite wreaths, crosses, anchors, &c., are sent, and fair hands in Lexington are continually fashioning evergreens, immortelles, &c., into the most beautiful decorations for the tombs of the General, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Agnes. The beautiful custom of having a student-guard to keep daily watch and ward at the tomb is still kept up, and the General's office is still preserved just as he left it on the day of his fatal illness."

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS—THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM CONDEMNED—ITS INJUSTICE—SETTLEMENT OF CONTESTS—THE PLURALITY RULE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1875.

The committee of the House on elections, which has been especially charged with the duty of preparing a report on the method of electing President and Vice President, and submitting propositions for a change of the Constitution in this respect, have given the subject very thorough consideration, and have presented the following report through Mr. Harrison, of Tennessee. The committee has authorized the report to be made as its report, though all the members do not commit themselves to its reasoning concerning the power of the Senate and House in counting the electoral vote. The report is complete in its citations from the history of the Constitution, and from the history of the various elections of President since the Constitution was adopted. It makes a startling exhibit of the dangers to the Republic in the present system, which are liable to be encountered at any future election. However the views and recommendations of the report may be regarded, it is certainly an able and exhaustive paper, which deserves the attention of the whole country. It may be said in this connection that the question of changing the method of election is not a partisan question, and that there is some probability that both Democrats and Republicans may unite in action which shall be a guarantee of safety for the future.

THE REPORT.

The Committee on Elections were instructed, by order of the House, on the 11th of December, 1873, "to examine and report upon the best and most practicable mode of electing the President and Vice President, and providing a tribunal to adjust and decide all contested questions therewith." On the 22d of June, 1874, the committee, by its Chairman, Mr. H. Boardman Smith, reported and recommended the adoption of the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States in respect of the election of President and Vice President, which was recommitted to the committee, viz.:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring therein,) That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE —.

SECTION 1. The President and Vice President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people in the manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts, equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and to be as nearly equal in population as may be; and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district, which shall count one Presidential vote; but no voter in any State shall vote for candidates for President and Vice President who are both citizens in the same State with himself.

SEC. 2. The person having the highest number of votes for President in a State shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large.

SEC. 3. The person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

SEC. 4. If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one Presidential vote from the State at large; and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, no Presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more persons than one shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number in any district, no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

SEC. 5. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice President.

SEC. 6. The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting the elections of President and Vice President. The returns of such elections shall be made to the Supreme Court of the United States within thirty days after the election. Said court shall, under such rules as may be prescribed by law, or by the court in the absence of law, determine any contest in respect of such returns, canvass the same, and declare, within ninety days after such election, by public proclamation, who is elected President and who is elected Vice President.

SEC. 7. The States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter the same.

SEC. 8. No person who has been a Justice of the Supreme Court shall be eligible to the office of President or Vice President.

The report says that the committee have given these proposed amendments that careful and laborious examination which is demanded by the gravity and importance of the questions involved. They present to the House some considerations, in opposition to the existing provisions of the Constitution upon the subject, drawn from the history and the practical workings thereof; and the views that have occurred to the committee, favoring an amendment to the Constitution looking to what they regard as an improvement on the present plan, and as avoiding the dangers which are imminent and certain, if the existing mode of electing the President and Vice President, and counting the vote, is continued.

After detailing the history of the present plan the report goes on to say that in one respect, at least, its theory had not been carried out in practice. The electors, according to the original theory, were to be independent of pledges to vote for any particular person, so that when they met they could deliberate with freedom, and act for the best interest of the Republic. In point of fact, in most instances, they had been nominated by conventions of political parties, had accepted the nomination, and been voted for upon an implied pledge to vote for particular persons for President and Vice President. These implied pledges public opinion has made binding. There has been no instance of a violation of these pledges in three quarters of a century.

While, however, it was fortunate that the theory of the independence of the electors in the matter of voting—unrestricted and uninfluenced by pledges—had not been carried out in practice, this pledge in advance defeated one of the main objects, if not the main object, to secure which the plan of an Electoral College was adopted; for in practice the electors are converted into agents to carry out instructions given them before their selection. The Electoral Colleges, or the system, had proved to be useless. While the system had proved to be useless it might be potent for evil. The system has not only proved to be useless, but it is not in harmony with the American theory announced by Mr. Madison that, "It is indispensable that the mass of citizens should not be without a voice in making the laws which they are to obey, and in choosing the magistrates who are to administer them." Ours being a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, each voter entitled to have his voice heard in the selection of the highest as well as the lowest elective officer in the country should be permitted to vote directly for the men of his choice for President and Vice President. But under the Electoral College system a very large number of voters had been deprived of the privilege of voting for their choice for President and Vice President, and are thus practically disfranchised. In 1860, in most of the States in the Southern section of the country, electors who were pledged to vote for Mr. Bell, Mr. Breckenridge, and Mr. Douglas, were nominated and voted for, but no voter in that large section could have his vote for Mr. Lincoln counted, however anxious he may have been to vote for him, because no convention or party had nominated electors on the Republican ticket. The vote of each State being cast or counted solidly, it was the same in effect as if the people of the States, giving in the aggregate a majority of the electoral votes, had voted unanimously for the same man, which was never the case.

THE INJUSTICE OF THE PLAN.

There was an inherent injustice and unfairness in the present plan. It had its origin in the idea of preserving the equality of the States in the selection of a Chief Magistrate, and of protecting the smaller States in their rights. A familiar and forcible illustration of the truth of the proposition that, instead of preserving and securing an equality of influence among the States, so far as the smaller States are concerned, the elections may be controlled by some one of the larger States, was found in the case of the election for President in 1844, when the small vote of 5,000, given in New-York to Mr. Birney, resulted in giving the whole electoral vote of that State to Mr. Polk, and elected him over Mr. Clay. The influence of the States in the Presidential election was secured at the expense of a principle of fair representation. There was now no tribunal by which, or law under which, contests growing out of these elections can be decided. All of the States now, by the enactment of their Legislatures, provided that the electors shall be chosen at large by the qualified voters of the States, but in none of them was there any provision of law for the settlement of any contest that may arise out of such election. Besides, the omission to provide for settling contests in the election of electors, if any, in the States, it was claimed that there is no provision under which the two Houses of Congress can make any determination of any question which may arise upon opening the certificates and counting the votes.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

To remedy the evils above described the committee recommend the adoption of the amendments now reported back to the House on these grounds: The amendments proposed secure the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, so that the voice of each citizen of the country, entitled to vote, shall be heard and have its weight in determining who shall fill these high positions. The proposition is in harmony with what has become a fundamental principle in our theory of government, and that is, that this being a government of the people every citizen should have a voice in selecting the magistrates who are to execute the laws, and that the people must be, and are entitled to be, trusted in the decision of any and every question affecting their interest, safety, and welfare. The people voting directly for President and Vice President, the danger of cabal, intrigue, and corruption, which may be brought about by the use of Executive patronage and influence, and which might tempt electors and electoral colleges, will no longer exist, unless a majority of the whole people could thus be corrupted or influenced, which is improbable, if not impossible. And lastly, the proposed amendment in this respect secures the adoption of the only mode by which the will of the people can be effectually and certainly carried into effect in the important matter of the selection of President and Vice President.

THE VOTE BY DISTRICTS.

The proposition embraced in the amendments looks, says the report, to a vote of the people by districts, equal in number to the Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and to be as nearly equal in population as may be. It has been seen that, with the vote of each State cast *in solido*, that the popular will has been sometimes defeated. A very small majority in a State carries the whole electoral vote of that State, as in the case of New-York in 1844, hereinbefore mentioned, and that, this occurring in, say one-fifth of the States, will elect, notwithstanding there may be in the other States a large popular majority given for the unsuccessful candidate. If, under the amendment proposed, the person having the highest number of votes in each of said districts is entitled to the vote of the district, counting one Presidential vote for the person obtaining a majority in the particular district, no such result as that of defeating the popular will can occur. Under the amendment the person receiving the highest number of votes in a State, it is true, would receive or be entitled to two Presidential votes for the State at large; and this is proposed as a just concession to the autonomy of the States as such, which has found its sanction in the almost universal recognition by the people, ever since the formation of the government, of the wisdom of the framers of our Constitution in providing that the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each of the States of the Union. It is also true that under the proposed amendment, if two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one Presidential vote from the State at large, and that if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, no Presidential vote shall be counted. And there can possibly be no valid objection to either of these provisions; for, if the vote in any State between two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in that State is divided between them, no principle of fairness and none of the rights of the State are violated by giving the State, so to speak, the benefit of two votes in the count, or one vote each to the two candidates; and if more than two candidates each have the same number of votes in a State, being the highest number of votes, it would be simply impossible to divide the two Presidential votes for the State at large between the three candidates without giving to each a candidate a fraction of a vote. But, notwithstanding these provisions are made in the amendments for securing to each State, or to the candidates having the highest number of votes in the State, two votes for the State at large, yet the important feature or element in the plan proposed is, that under it there is to be a vote of the people by districts, which will tend to prevent a defeat of the will of the people, and will have a powerful tendency to prevent frauds in the election. The risk and expense will not be incurred to carry the vote of a single district that would be incurred if the result of the fraud was to determine the vote of the whole State, and perhaps secure the election of a President.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

The amendment provides that Congress shall have power to provide for conducting the elections of President and Vice President, and provides also that the States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but that Congress may at any time by law make or alter the same. This proposition is based upon the theory that there should be some uniform constitutional rule upon this subject. The election of a President and Vice President is a national affair; therefore, Congress is the only power which can appropriately and efficiently control in this matter, so vitally important to the interests of the entire people. The power to appoint electors being conferred by the Constitution of the United States on the State Legislatures, it cannot be taken from them, or modified by their State Constitutions. The very fact that it is in the power of the Legislatures of the various States, under the present system, to adopt different modes of choosing electors, is suggestive of the necessity of establishing a uniform system, or a uniform constitutional rule on the subject, especially as it is apparent that some of the States, under the existing system, may dispense, as some of them have done in the past, with an election of electors by the people, and thus to that extent defeat the popular will.

THE SETTLEMENT OF CONTESTS.

The amendment now proposed provides that the returns of the election shall be made to the Supreme Court of the United States within thirty days after the election, and that said court shall, under such rules as Congress may adopt, or such as the court in the absence of law may adopt, determine any contest in respect of such returns, canvass the same, and declare within ninety days after the election, by public proclamation, who is elected President and who is elected Vice President. Without going into a lengthy argument in support of this branch of the proposition, the committee say: "We are satisfied that, conceding that it is important (and we think it is vitally important) that there should be a tribunal created by the Constitution for canvassing the returns and determining questions arising thereupon, the plan of having the Supreme Court of the United States to determine these questions is preferable to any other; and mainly because its rulings and decisions, while they are apt to be characterized by an intelligent apprehension and clear understanding of the questions of law and fact involved, will be made with less of partisanship and party bias than that of any tribunal which could be established for the purpose of deciding these questions, and its judgments and rulings would therefore be more likely to be acquiesced in by the people and be regarded as a final settlement of the question. The court is independent of the Executive Department, and, so far as it can be, is independent also of the other department of the Government; and with the provision in the proposed amendments that "no person who has been a justice of the Supreme Court shall be eligible to the office of President or Vice President" adopted, that court would be as completely free of any of the motives or influences which would weaken the force of its final adjudications on the questions submitted to it, in the judgment of the country, as that or any other tribunal could be made. And, after all, the sanction of an indorsement by the people of the United States, or their acquiescence in measures affecting the country, is the most important consideration connected with legislation. The Supreme Court has always enjoyed the confidence of the people of the United States, and their faith in its wisdom and integrity is well founded. We do not mean to intimate a doubt that it will continue to deserve the fullest confidence of the whole country, by reporting a proposition to make its members ineligible to the office of President and Vice President; but it will release the court, besides being fitting, that as the court is under the proposed amendments to decide questions which may in some cases be decisive of the result of a Presidential election, its members should be relieved of the possible imputation of having personal interest in the action of the court.

THE PLURALITY RULE.

The amendments now proposed provide that the person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President, and so of the Vice President. This substitutes what is known as the plurality rule for the majority rule. Under the present provision of the Constitution there can be no election except by a majority of all the electoral votes, and if no candidate receive such majority, the election is thrown into the House of Representatives, where the choice is made between the three highest candidates. By the amendment proposed the candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast in the United States will be elected, although he may not have a majority of all the Presidential votes, so that the election in every case is final. This finality of the election is the feature which chiefly recommends the plurality plan; as, being final, it does away with the unfairness and the danger of an election by the House of Representatives. Under the present system of electing a President and Vice President, unless there is a candidate who has received a majority of the electoral votes the election is thrown into the House, where, to say nothing of the other elements of unfairness in such an election as an election not by the people but by the House of Representatives, the voting in the House is confined to a selection between the candidates, not exceeding three, having the highest number of electoral votes, and in this case the majority vote is the result of compulsion—a choice between what the Representatives may regard as evils. If the plurality system is adopted, and the people vote directly for President and Vice President, every voter casts his vote with the full knowledge that the candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be declared elected, and this takes away the inducement to scatter the vote and throw the election into the House, as in the present system. The Electoral Colleges, under the present system, in all the States, may be chosen by a plurality vote, as there is no provision of law in any of them that the Electors shall have a majority of all the votes cast in the State.

THE LATE LADY CARNARVON.

The Countess of Carnarvon, whose death was on Monday announced by cable, was no ordinary member of the peerage, but "a bright particular star" in the social world of London. The only daughter of Lord and Lady Chesterfield, she was born in the very centre of the ultra-fashionable world, the society of Chesterfield House in her father's heyday being a by-word for the most extravagant elegance. But the daughter's tastes and capacities were of an order far too high to be satisfied with such superficial charms in social life as sufficed for the majority of those who used to throng those beautiful historic rooms which the taste of "the letters lord" created. Her talents for society were, indeed, of the finest type, and had she not subordinated society to home, deeming time spent for the former as of small account compared with that given to domestic joys, she might have led a *salon* as brilliant and attractive as those which have given fame to the social world of Paris. And Lady Carnarvon was the more conspicuous in this respect, inasmuch as she was almost the only woman in England of high birth—as distinguished from high rank through marriage—of whom this could be said since the death of Lady Ashburton, who, with perhaps more ability, was too often wanting in the tenderness of feeling and thoroughly domestic traits which distinguished Lady Carnarvon.

Lord Carnarvon had lately entered on the occupation of a fine house singularly well adapted for receiving company, and full of historic social interest, which would no doubt have been enhanced under his accomplished wife's auspices. It is a great mansion in Bruton street—which runs from Berkeley square to Bond street—and was in the last century the London home of John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, the same who is described as befriending Jeannie Deans in the *Heart of Midlothian.* The Duke was one of the most shining men of his time. For many years prior to Lord Carnarvon's occupation this house was tenanted by Lord Granville, and on one floor of it lived the now famous author of the *Greville Memoirs.* Lord Carnarvon—who is now Secretary of State for the Colonies—is only forty-four, and his wife was in the prime of womanhood. Her mother, who has thus lost both her children within four years, is the same whom some newsmongers have been so busy in appropriating as a wife to Mr. Disraeli. Such comfort as can be derived from a widespread sympathy this bereaved lady will be secure of, for Lord and Lady Carnarvon have been beloved and respected by high and low, and have been as notable examples of what people in their position should be, as too many of their order are of the reverse.

SPARKLING HOCK.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: For some years the great anxiety of the manufacturers of sparkling hocks was to render their wines as much as possible like champagne, which was only to be accomplished by disguising their true flavor and dosing them largely with syrup. In this form they satisfied, and indeed still satisfy, their German and Russian consumers, but of late years the character of the wines for the English market has undergone a complete change. England has set the example of a decided preference for the drier kinds of sparkling wines. And in this we have shown our wisdom, inasmuch as low-class wines devoid of flavor, or possessing a flavor that is objectionable, can have these drawbacks disguised by a liberal dose of syrup. In dry sparkling wines, on the contrary, the actual flavor of the original wine—the *vin bout*—is preserved, which necessitates wines of a comparatively high class being employed in their manufacture. The principal difference between champagnes and sparkling hocks designed for the English market consists in the former being made almost exclusively from red grapes, pressed immediately they are gathered, and not allowed to ferment in their skins, while the latter are made from white grapes alone. The finest champagnes come from the *pineau noir*, or the black Burgundy grape, while the best sparkling hocks are made from the Riesling, and the commoner kinds chiefly from the Kiebroth variety, the latter being a red grape. Effervescing Rhine wines of the highest class have a marked and refined flavor, together with a very decided bouquet. Moreover, they retain their effervescent properties for a considerable time after being uncorked, and appear to the taste quite as light, if not precisely as delicate as the higher class champagnes, although in reality such is not the case; for all sparkling hocks possess greater body than even the heaviest champagnes, and, therefore, cannot be drunk with equal freedom. The process pursued in the manufacture of sparkling hocks is, with a single variation, precisely the same as that followed with regard to champagnes, the difference being that in the case of hocks the raw wine, after the fining which takes place following its first fermentation, has a small quantity of sugar added to it previously to being put into bottle. After it is bottled the wine remains in a cool cellar for eighteen months or a couple of years, being constantly moved during this period, in the same way as champagne is, to force the sediment which it forms to deposit itself near to the cork. By this time the added as well as the natural sugar contained in the wine has become converted into alcohol and carbonic acid; and after the sediment has been expelled from the bottle, the operation of dosing, or flavoring, the wine takes place. According as this is required to be sweet or dry, a larger or smaller quantity of liquor is added to it; and, with regard to the sparkling hocks destined to the English market, the dose is generally of a minimum description. Indeed, the finest qualities from such houses as Müller, of Eltville, and Ewald, of Rudesheim, which are to be obtained in England much cheaper than second-class champagnes, are even drier, and consequently more natural, wines than most of the champagnes we are acquainted with. Foreigners cannot understand our preference for dry, sparkling wines. They do not consider that as a rule we drink them during dinner with the *plats*, and not at dessert, as they almost invariably do, with all kinds of sweets, fruits, and ices. Sparkling hocks for the home and Russian markets are frequently almost cloying in their sweetness. The sparkling Moselles, too, for Russia are largely dosed with the preparation of elder flowers, which imparts to them their well-known muscatel flavor and perfume. The manufacturers say they are doing their best to abandon this absurd practice of artificially perfuming sparkling Moselles; but many of their customers, and especially those in the English provinces, stipulate for the scented varieties, possibly from an erroneous belief in their superiority. Great impetus was given to the manufacture of German sparkling wines during the recent war, when the Champagne was in a measure closed to the outside world. At this epoch the less scrupulous manufacturers, instigated by dishonest speculators, boldly forged both the brands on the corks and the labels on the bottles of the great Rheims and Epernay firms, and sent forth sparkling wines of their own production to the four quarters of the globe as veritable champagnes of the highest class. The respectable firms acted more honestly, and, as it turned out, with better policy; for by maintaining their own labels and brands they extended the market for their produce, causing German sparkling wines to be introduced under their true names into places where they had never penetrated before. The result was a considerable increase in the annual demand, even after the stores of Clicquot, Roederer, Moët, and Mumms were again open to all the world. Owing to this increased demand, and the deficient supply of Rhine wines at moderate price, the manufacturers of sparkling hocks are reduced to follow the example of the Champagne firms, and buy much of their raw wine at a distance; and this year they have had to pay double the price of six years ago for suitable wines of the Palatinate. Among the principal manufacturers of sparkling hocks are included the two firms already mentioned—Matheus Müller, of Eltville, and Ewald & Co., of Rudesheim—together with the Hochheimer Association at Hochheim, and the Rheingauer Association at Schierstein. These four firms produce annually about a million and a half of bottles between them, or nearly double their production of eight or ten years ago. Krote, of Coblenz, and Lauteren & Son, of Mayence, are also manufacturers on an extensive scale as well as of considerable repute. So widespread now is the manufacture of German sparkling wines—so-called hocks and Moselles—that it forms an important branch of industry not merely in the Rheingau and at Coblenz and Mayence, but also at Trèves, where sparkling Moselles are extensively made; in the Nahe valley, at Wurzburg, in Bavaria, where the best vineyards are owned by the King, and by far the best sparkling wine is made at the royal factory at Esslingen, in Würtenberg, at Berbheim in Alsace, and at Grüneberg in Prussian Silesia. Next to the home the principal markets for sparkling hocks are Great Britain. Afterward come the north of Europe, the United States, Australia, China, and Japan. The cheapness of these wines no doubt tells largely in their favor, as the commoner kinds can be purchased as low as two shillings per bottle, while the higher qualities average no more than four shillings, excepting in the single instance of sparkling Johannisberger, not *schloss* Johannisberger, which is priced at five shillings sixpence the bottle.

RAILROAD LAWSUIT.

ACTION OF THE KANSAS AND DENVER PACIFIC RAILROAD AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican, Jan. 21.

The most important lawsuit ever before a Nebraska court was commenced yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for this district, the parties thereto being the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company and the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, plaintiffs, vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company, defendant. The suit is brought to compel the Union Pacific Railroad to pro rate with the Kansas and Denver Pacific Railroads west of Cheyenne, and it is commenced under a special act of Congress passed at the last session. The original act that incorporated the Union Pacific Railroad had a provision that all the Pacific railroads that received Government aid under the act should pro rate and operate their roads as one continuous line. The Kansas Pacific have held that under that provision they had a right to connect directly with the Union Pacific, a privilege that they do not now enjoy. They intend, if they can, to make that provision, if they construe it correctly, apply to freights, time-tables, and all facilities for transportation. This claim has been denied by the Union Pacific, and this suit will determine which party is right in its construction of the incorporating act.

HOW MR. LINCOLN FORGAVE HIM.

From the Washington Chronicle.

An editor of a weekly paper, published in a little village in Missouri, called at the White House, and was admitted to Mr. Lincoln's presence. He told Mr. Lincoln that he was the man who first suggested his name for the Presidency, and pulling from his pocket an old, worn, defaced copy of his paper, exhibited an item on the subject. "Do you really think," said Mr. Lincoln, "that announcement was the occasion of my nomination?" "Certainly," said the editor, "the suggestion was so opportune that it was at once taken up by other papers, and the result was your nomination and election."

"Ah! well," said Mr. Lincoln with a sigh, and assuming a rather gloomy countenance, "I am glad to see you and to know this, but you will have to excuse me; I am just going to the War Department to see Mr. Stanton." "Well," said the editor, "I will walk over with you." The President, with that apt good-nature so characteristic of him, took up his hat and said, "Come along."

When they reached the door of the Secretary's office, Mr. Lincoln turned to his companion and said, "I shall have to see Mr. Stanton alone, and you must excuse me," and taking him by the hand he continued, "Good bye. I hope you will feel perfectly easy about having nominated me; don't be troubled about it; I forgive you."

CONGRESS ON LOUISIANA.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF MR. PEASE, OF MISSISSIPPI—HE REPLIES TO SENATOR GORDON, SHOWING THE LAWLESS CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—REPLY OF SENATOR THURMAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate to-day resumed consideration of the resolution of Senator Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary by Congress to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government.

Mr. PEASE, of Mississippi, continued his argument, begun yesterday. He commented at some length upon the condition of affairs in the South, and said that outrages were daily committed there. In Georgia a militia company had refused to carry the American flag. He said the American Senate, and the American people should become awakened to the fact that the country was on the eve of another revolution more fatal in its results than the late rebellion. He next referred to the troubles in Colfax and Coushatta, Louisiana, and argued that Gov. Kellogg was right in calling upon the Government for troops, as he knew the character of the men he had to deal with. These outrages in the South were for the purpose of advancing the cause of secession Democrats.

CRIME IN THE SOUTH AND THE NORTH.

He read from statistics of crime, and argued that crime was much greater in the South than in the North. Referring to his own State, (Mississippi,) he said that until within the past year there had been better order and less lawlessness there than in any other Southern State. It was a well-known fact that it was one of the best reconstructed of any of the insurrectionary States. It had the best judicial system of any Southern or Northern State, yet there had been ninety-nine murders committed within a year. He read numerous extracts from papers published in the South, complaining of outrages, and then from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* a statement that crime was a blot upon the Southern section; that Grand Juries would not indict, and Petit Juries would not convict, on account of politics. Continuing his argument, he said: In Alabama there were thirty-nine murders committed in three counties. He did not know of a single instance where a white man had been convicted and punished for the murder of a negro, but there were hundreds of instances since reconstruction where negroes had been hanged or imprisoned for killing white men. He next read from a Georgia paper a paragraph advising the formation of a White League in every hamlet, village, and town, that the people might prepare for a great conflict, which seemed inevitable, and said the same spirit pervaded the press of the South at this hour as in 1861. He knew that there was a large element in the South which did not subscribe to these doctrines. The old Whig Party did not subscribe to them. But that party was powerless. The same old secession Democrats who brought on the difficulty before were the men who were the leading editorial writers to-day—the men who were "firing the Southern heart" to murder, assassinate, and overturn the Government of the United States if necessary. There were in the South to-day at least half a million of arms of the most improved styles in the hands of these Democrats. During the late canvass in Georgia the distinguished Senator from that State [Mr. Gordon] made a speech in Macon County, and he [Mr. Pease] had been informed by an honorable gentleman that the Senator during that speech said: "I suppose there is not a white Republican in this county. If there is I want the good people of Macon County to drive him out, and not permit him to live here." He [Mr. Pease] was informed of this by Jack Brown, a man of character, who belonged to the first families in Georgia, and he was responsible as a gentleman and a man.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Pease said fifty school houses had been burned in Mississippi, and the number of crimes in other States was great. In almost every case where the treasury of a Southern State had been plundered, it had been plundered by Democrats—a Democrat was in the scheme someway. The prospect of a Democratic victory in 1876 had done more to paralyze the industries of the South than anything which had ever happened. Many people of that section knew and felt a Democratic victory would ruin them. He would say to his Southern Democratic friends not to count too strongly upon the assistance of Northern Democrats. They would find the Democrats of the North would be turning away from them as they did in 1861. They would support the flag and put down the revolutionary enterprise in Mississippi. The Republican Party had reconstructed the public buildings and advanced the interest of the State in every way. Every dollar of the State debt could be paid in two years. South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi were all improving. South Carolina had a better Government to-day than ever before, and what was true of that State was true of Louisiana and Mississippi. There had been a system of reform inaugurated, which was beneficial to those States. In conclusion, he referred to the argument of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman,] and called upon that Senator, as the leader of the Democratic Party, to say to the Democrats in the South that the outrages there must be stopped.

Mr. THURMAN said on the 18th of January, 1871, in a speech in the Senate, he condemned anything like violence, and said that every outrage of the kind complained of in the South was only an injury to the party to which he belonged, and if his voice could reach every man in the South who violated the law, and have potential influence with him, it would be addressed to him in three simple words, "Obey the law." Nothing was to be gained by outrage. These were his words four years ago for which the then Senator from Alabama [Mr. Warner] expressed upon this floor his thanks, and characterized his [Mr. Thurman's] words as brave and useful words, for which he [Mr. Warner] honored him. If there were outrages in the South it was not the fault of the Democratic Party on this floor or in the other House of Congress. The picture of Southern society was not to be drawn by clippings from newspapers. If *ad nauseam* clippings were to be taken as a picture of society, there might be a picture of Northern society drawn in that way which would make any man living north of the Potomac River shudder. History was not to be made in that way, and it was poor service for any man to do his country to stand up here as the herald and compiler of all these acts which find recital on hearsay in the daily press of the country. The record made in this Senate was not to be the great police gazette of the nation. The great question now engaging the Senate could not be obscured by all the clippings from newspapers which industry could possibly collect.

Before concluding his argument, Mr. Thurman yielded to a motion for an executive session, and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

THE CONTEST IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A letter written from Charleston, the capital of West Virginia, before the balloting began in the Democratic caucus, to a Democratic paper in Wheeling, speculated as follows: "Walker is the leading candidate. He seems to have cut out his work like a mechanic, and pursued it with such energy and care as to gather to his support a substantial, earnest constituency. Johnson N. Camden has a good line of followers, who will cling to his interests with intelligent tenacity. He will be apt in the contest to gather strength rapidly after other candidates have been crowded from the field. The result of the contest between these two gentlemen is now uncertain. Faulkner cannot be considered in the field. I do not believe he can now, or ever could, count upon the support of the delegates from his own county and district. His disposition to circulate biographical sketches of himself, and assume an importance that does not belong to him, have injured his chances, if he ever had any, and even his own friends think that he should be satisfied with his seat in the Lower House of Congress, to which he has been elected. Okey Johnson and Judge Camden are much in the same condition as Faulkner, so far as their chances for election are concerned. They are not in the contest. Ex-Gov. Price and Allen T. Caperton have each a little strength, which may avail them something in a bitter contest between the two leading candidates, but it is very doubtful. Their strength is of that uncertain sort which comes of admiration for a man's personal value, and is not apt to last long or avail him much, unless fair chances of success are shown at the start. Judge Haymond, of Marion County, seems to be mostly spoken of as a compromise candidate, if one should be needed. Price or Caperton might be put in that place, but I don't think indications point in that direction. Judge Brannon's name is barely mentioned."

THE SHOEMAKERS' NEW ORDER.

The shoemakers of Lynn, Mass., assembled in large numbers Friday evening for the purpose of forming a labor organization for mutual protection and benefit. A series of resolutions were read, and after considerable discussion, passed. Mr. Neal, in calling the meeting to order, expressed the hope that the new organization would be accompanied with unity and harmony, and that a pleasant feeling between employer and employe would be created. He thought from the action of the manufacturers during the past few days that there would be little possibility of a strike this Winter. The constitution of the new organization is somewhat similar to that adopted by the old Crispin order, and provides that no strikes shall be made unless subject to the Board of Arbitration; that no member can take the place of a striking member, and that no member can work for a less price than a striking member, with the intention of obtaining his situation. The meeting was a very orderly and harmonious one.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 West. Union..b3.	72¼	100 Union Pacific...c.	36⅝
600 do.........	72⅛	100 do......b3.	36¾
3600 do.........	72¼	100 do......s3.	36⅝
400 do.......b3.	72⅜	100 do.........	36¾
100 do........c.	72½	1600 do......b3.	36⅞
100 do.........	72⅜	500 do......s3.	37
700 do.........	72½	1500 do.........	37
200 Mariposa L. & M.	7	1200 do.........	37⅛
100 do.........	7¼	1500 do......b3.	37¼
900 Pacific Mail......	34	1000 do.........	37¼
400 do.........	34⅛	900 do.........	37⅛
1000 do.........	34¼	200 Rock Island......	103½
600 do.........	34⅜	200 North-western...	44¼
100 do.........	34½	300 do.........	44⅜
400 At. & Pac. Tel....	24¾	800 do.........	44½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.s3.	102¼	200 do......b3	44½
300 St. Paul........	37½	200 do......s3.	44½
300 Erie Railway.....	28⅞	200 do.........	44⅝
100 do......b3.	29	200 do......c.	44⅝
1000 Lake Shore.....	73½	400 do......b3.	44¾
1400 do.........	73⅜	500 Ohio & Miss......	28⅜
100 do.........	73½	500 do.........	28¼
200 do......b3.	73½	100 do.........	28⅜
600 do......s3.	73⅝	500 do.........	28⅝
300 do......b3.	73¾	200 do......s3.	28½
600 do......s3.	73⅝	200 Pac. R. of Mo....	47¾
100 Tol. & Wab.......	15⅝	300 do.........	48
100 do.........	15¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U.S.6s,'81 R.	119¼	$5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'64.	117½
500 do.........	119⅜	500 U.S.5-20 C.'67.	119¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......12.	115½	10,000 U.S.5s.10 40 R.	116⅛
		5,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C.	116⅜
10,000 U. S. 5 20 R., '65.......12.	119¼	75,000 U. S. 5s, '81 R.	114⅛
		5,000 do......12.	114⅛
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'68.	119½	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C.	115⅜
5,000 do.........	119⅝	90,000 do......b.c.	115¼
5,000 do......12.	119¾		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$7,000 N. Y. State Bounty Reg..	106¾	600 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c.	24¾
		200 Harlem (R...b.c.	128
5,000 Mo.6s,L.bs.b.c.	96½	50 American Ex.....	63
1,000 Tenn. 6s n. s.	47	100 U. S. Express.b.c.	62½
6,000 Tenn. 6s old x coupon..b.c.	47	50 do.........	62
		26 N. Y. C. & H..b.c	102½
3,000 Bkln. 6s,W. L.	100½	100 do.........	102⅜
11,600 Va. 6s,Con.b.c.	55½	100 do......s3.	102¼
6,000 Bos.,H.& E.1st.	23	100 do.........	102¼
2,000 C. B. & Q. 8s..	112	300 Erie Railway.b.c.	29
3,000 N. J. Cen.Co..	106	400 do......s3.	29
2,000 N.J.C.1stC.b.c	103¾	10 do.........	28¾
7,000 do.........	103⅞	900 do.........	29
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Consol....b.c.	91	100 do......b3.	29⅛
		700 do......s3.	29
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. bs....	81¾	400 L. S. & M. S..b.c	73⅝
		800 do......s3.	73½
7,000 Gal.& C. 2d m.	102	1200 do......b3.	73⅝
13,000 D..L.& W. Con.	109	500 do......s3.	73½
1,000 Mor.& E.7s,'71.	102⅛	1100 do.........	73½
2,000 Morris& E.1st.	109	100 do.........	73⅝
19,000 H. & St. J. Con.	84	300 do......s3.	73⅝
8,000 do......b.c.	84½	300 Union Pac.b.c.s3.	37
1,000 Mich. So. 2d..	102	800 do.........	37⅛
3,000 Mich. So. S. F.	105⅝	400 do......b3.	37⅛
500 L. S. Div. bds.	101	700 do......s3.	37
8,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	102	2800 do.........	37
6,000 N.Y.C.1stM.R.	111½	300 do.........	37⅛
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	83	20 Clev. & Pitts., gd.	91
45,000 Cen. Pac. G. b.	95	400 C. & N. W.b.c.b3.	44¾
5,000 Toledo & Wab. 1st, St.L.Div..	62	200 do......s3.	44⅝
		100 do......s3.	44½
5,000 Tol.&Wab.1st.	80½	200 do......b3.	44⅝
8,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt.	92	300 do.........	44½
40,000 U. Pac. 1st M.	92	100 do.........	44⅜
15,000 do.........	91⅞	200 do.........	44½
12,000 do.........	92	200 do......b3.	44⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76	103¼	100 C. & N.W.Pfd.b.c.	59¼
1,000 Am. Dock Imp. Co. 7s.........	99½	215 N. J. Central.b.c.	107
		100 do......b3.	107
2,000 Quin.& Tol.1st.	60	200 C. & Rock I..b.c.	103⅝
10,000 do......b.c.	60	200 C.M.&St.P.b.c.s3.	37½
3,000 Pac. 7s, g'd by State of Mo....	100½	300 do.........	37½
		800 do.........	37⅜
10 Hanover Bank...	90	100 Tol.Wab. & W.b.c.	15⅞
10 Market Bank.....	115	400 do.........	15⅝
14 Park Bank.....	137¾	100 do.........	15¾
100 Canton Co...b.c.	64	200 Del. L. & W.b.c.	108¼
100 do......b3.	64	20 do.........	108⅜
100 Mariposa L.&M'g.	7	400 do.........	108¼
100 do......b.c.	7	100 N. J. So......b.c.	3
200 do.........	6½	100 do......s3.	3½
200 do......b3.	7	200 do.........	3½
100 do......b3.	6¾	100 do.........	4
100 Mar. L. & M. Pf'd.	8	28 Pac. of Mo..b.c.	47
200 do.........	7½	100 Morris & E..b.c.	95⅜
10 Consolidation Coal.	42½	100 Chic. & Alton.s5.	105¾
55 D.&H.Canal.b.c.o.	112½	8 do......s5.	105½
600 West. Un. Tel.b.c.	72⅛	100 do.........	105¾
1900 do.........	72⅜	10 N. Y., N. H., & H..	136
300 do......b3.	72⅜	800 Ohio & Miss.b.c.	28⅜
1600 do......s3.	72½	200 do.........	28¼
1900 do.........	72½	500 do.........	28⅛
2800 do.........	72⅜	1900 do.........	28
1600 do.........	72¼	1100 do.........	27⅞
800 do......s3.	72¼	10 do.........	28⅛
800 do.........	72⅜	600 do.........	28
2300 do.........	72½	500 do.........	27⅞
1400 do.........	72⅝	100 do......s3.	27¾
100 Pacific Mail..b.c.	34½	700 do.........	27¾
600 do.........	34⅜	100 do......b3.	27⅞
100 do.........	34¼	700 do.........	28
100 do......s3.	34⅜	100 do.........	28⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '64.........	117½	800 Lake Shore...s3.	73⅝
		1300 Union Pacific...	37
5,000 U. S. C., 5s, '81.	115½	1000 North-west...s3.	44½
10,000 N. J. C., 1st C.	103½	100 do.........	44½
3,000 H.& S.Jo.8s,cv.	84½	15 N. J. Central.....	107¼
5,000 Gt.W., 1st,'88.	79	100 Rock Island.......	103½
200 West. Union..b3.	72⅝	200 St. Paul......s10.	37¼
400 do......s3.	72½	200 Tol. & Wab....s3.	15¾
1200 do......b3.	72⅝	200 do.........	15¾
200 do......c.	72⅝	1400 Ohio & Miss......	28
200 Pacific Mail......	34⅜	200 Pacific R. of Mo..	47½
100 Erie Railway.....	29		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.........	119½	3,200 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........	119¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.........	117½	13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b.c.	119¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.........	115½	5,000 U. S. 10-40 C..	116¼
		3,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81......b. c.	115½
2,000 do......b.c.	115⅜		
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....	118⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s.,R.,'81.	114
		50,000 do......b.c.	114
10,000 do.........	118¼	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..	119½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s..	45	25 Mich. Cen....b. c.	79
10,000 Cen. Pac. G.Bs.	95¼	900 Un. Pac......b. c.	37
10,000 do.........	95¾	500 do......b3.	37⅛
4,000 do.........	95½	600 do.........	37
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Br'ch.	84½	1700 L.S.& M.S.b.c.s3.	73⅝
		100 do.........	73⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..	92¼	600 do......b3.	73¾
12,000 do.........	92⅜	200 do.........	73¾
10,000 do.........	92½	100 do......b3.	73⅞
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s,c.	84½	500 do......b3	74
2,000 S. Pac. of Mo..	71	1600 do.........	74
20,000 N.J.C.1st,con.	103⅞	500 do.........	74⅛
4,000 C. & N. W.con. coup. G. Bds.	82	1400 do......s3.	74
		100 Panama......s60.	110
4,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	102¼	57 Ill. Central........	98
10,000 M. So. S. F.Bs.	105¾	50 C. & P. g'd...b. c.	92
3,000 Rome, W. & O. con. 1st......	94	500 C. & N. W.b c.s3.	44½
		900 do.........	44½
5,000 Gt. West. 2d....	55	100 do.........	44⅜
100 Mariposa L. & M.	7	200 do.........	44½
300 do......b. c.	6½	200 do......b3.	44⅝
100 West. Union.b. c.	72⅝	100 N. J. Cen..........	107
2400 do......s3.	72½	60 do.........	107⅛
400 do......s3.	72⅜	1100 C. & R. I...b. c.	103⅝
1900 do.........	72⅜	1000 do.........	103½
200 do......b3.	72⅜	1000 C., M.& St. P.b.c.	37¼
700 do......b3.	72½	100 do......b3.	37½
1200 do.........	72½	300 T., W. & W..b. c.	15⅝
400 do......b3.	72⅝	36 C., B. & Q....b. c.	110
1900 do.........	72⅝	500 Ohio & Miss.b. c.	27⅞
100 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c.	24⅛	500 do......b3.	27¾
15 Adams Ex.b.c.b3.	99	500 do.........	27¾
50 U. S. Express.b.c.	62	900 do.........	27⅝
100 do......s60.	61¾	2600 do.........	27⅛
700 Pac. Mail.b. c.b3.	34⅜	500 do......s3.	27½
50 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c.	102⅜	700 do.........	27⅝
100 do......s3.	102⅛	600 do......b3.	27⅝
400 do.........	102¼	500 do	27¾
100 Erie......b. c.b3.	29⅛	18 Mor. & Essex.......	95⅜
500 do......s3.	29	800 Pac. of Mo...b. c.	48
300 do.........	28⅞		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bs..	97	1935 Lake Shore.......	74
10,000 Cen. Pac., San Joaquin B'ch.	84½	1000 do......b3.	74¼
		1500 do.........	74¼
15,000 do.........	84⅝	100 do.........	74⅛
10,000 do.........	84⅜	100 Union Pac.....s3.	37
25,000 C., B. & Q. 7s.	102¼	300 do.........	37
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	92⅝	200 do.........	37⅛
10 Hanover Bank...	92	100 Ill. Central....b3.	98
48 Del. & Hudson...	112	1100 Rock Island.b3.	103¾
400 Pac. Mail......	34⅜	300 do.........	103¾
100 West. Union...s3.	72½	1000 do.........	103⅞
200 do......b3.	72⅝	200 St Paul..........	37⅜
600 do.........	72⅝	100 Tol. & Wab.......	15½
1800 do.........	72¾	700 do.........	15⅝
500 do......b3.	72⅞	300 do......s10.	15½
1300 do.........	72⅞	500 do.........	15⅜
13 Wells-Fargo Ex...	83½	200 Del., L. & W....	108¼
25 U. S. Express x d.	60	20 Chic. & Alton.....	105½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....	102⅛	100 Ohio & Miss......	27¾
15 do.........	102⅜	400 do.........	27⅞
200 Erie Railway.....	29		

TUESDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

The Stock market to-day did not differ materially from yesterday, and the dealings throughout were on a small scale and devoid of animation. The great bulk of business was on two or three of the leading shares, aside from which the market presented few features worthy of comment. In the early dealings prices advanced ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent., but a reaction soon followed, and in the case of Ohio and Mississippi a decline of 1⅛ ⅌ cent. was noted, sales having been made as low as 27½ at the second call. Shortly before the close, under the influence of vague rumors in relation to the payment of the dividend, which could be traced to no trustworthy source, Lake Shore rose to 74¼, an advance of ⅞ ⅌ cent. from earlier quotations. In the remainder of the list an advance of ¼ to ¾ ⅌ cent. was established late in the day. Among the miscellaneous shares, Canton advanced to 64, and reacted 1 ⅌ cent. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced to 24¾, and closed at 24⅛. Investment shares were firm and prices well maintained.

The extreme rates for money to-day were 2@3 ⅌ cent. for called loans. The supply is excessive at these figures. Discounts are unchanged.

The most important item of foreign news to-day was the announcement that £246,000 sterling had been withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance. This large loss created some surprise among the foreign bankers, and an explanation is awaited with much interest. The London market for securities closed quiet and steady at 92⅜@92½ for Consols, 107¾ for 1865s, old, and 1867s, 104⅝@104¾ for 10-40s, 102½@102⅝ for new 5s, and 26½ for Erie. The foreign exchanges were dull, and, for actual business, the market was hardly as firm as yesterday, although the changes were very slight. There was no pressure to sell bills, and the business was at $4 86@$4 86¼ for good bankers' 60 days' sterling, up to $4 86½ for prime. An impression prevailed that some of the sterling on the market was against recent railroad negotiations. Demand bills were dull at $4 89 to $4 89½. The steamship City of Merida, for Havana, took out $130,000 gold coin. The specie engagements for Europe to-morrow are reported at $300,000. The gold market was unaffected by the loss of bullion by the Bank of England referred to above, notwithstanding some large purchases by a prominent foreign banking-house, against importations of new 5s, and the unusually small produce exports for the week. The effect of these influences was counterbalanced by a rumor that the Syndicate had taken $20,000,000 of the new 5 ⅌ cent. loan, against which the Secretary would call in on Feb. 1 an equal amount of 1862s for redemption. This naturally militated against any important advance in gold, which opened at 112¾ and closed at 112⅞. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3 ⅌ cent. for carrying to flat. The Customs receipts to-day were $389,000.

The exports of domestic produce from the Port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $3,611,472, as against $5,406,967 for the corresponding week last year, and $4,856,819 for 1873. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 are $16,744,402, against $20,781,489 for the same period last year, and $17,411,481 in 1873.

There was an active business in Government bonds to-day at a further improvement in prices, the late considerations governing the market being still in force. Sixes of 1881, coupon, sold at 119½, 1868s at 119½@119¾, and 1867s at 119¼. New 5s sold at 114⅛@114 for registered and 115¼@115½ for coupon. At the close the market was strong. Railroad bonds were firm and higher for some issues. This is particularly true of the Pacific mortgages, which advanced from 95 to 95½ for Centrals and 91⅞ to 92⅝ for Union firsts, on large transactions. Chicago and North-western consolidated sold at 91 and the Gold bonds of the same company at 81¾@82. Toledo and Wabash firsts sold at 80½, and St. Louis Division at 62, against 82 and 64 respectively yesterday. State bonds were heavy for Tennessees, which declined from 47 to 45 for the new series. Old ex coupons sold at 47, and the other issues were nominally lower than yesterday.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1875.

Gold receipts	$420,465 70
Gold payments	250,765 32
Gold balance	46,243,817 53
Currency receipts	501,675 23
Currency payments	626,277 46
Currency balance	45,228,430 58
Customs	389,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 26.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	115½	115½
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	119¼	119¼
American Gold	112¾	112⅞
Bills on Lon., 60 days	$4,86¼@$4,86½	$4,86@$4,86½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅜	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅝	103⅞
Pacific Mail	34¼	34⅜
St. Paul Common	37⅜	37⅜
St. Paul Preferred	59	59
Western Union	72⅜	72⅞
Union Pacific	36¾	37
Lake Shore	73⅝	74¼
Toledo and Wabash	15⅝	15⅝
North-western Common	44¼	44⅝
North-western Preferred	59	59¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	108⅛	108¼
New-Jersey Central	107	107
Panama	111	111
Erie	28⅞	29
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅜	27⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	8¼	8¼
Harlem	127½	128

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅜	102⅛	1,100
Harlem	128	128	200
Erie	29⅛	28⅞	4,200
Lake Shore	74¼	73⅜	20,200
Wabash	15⅞	15⅝	2,800
North-western	44¾	44⅛	6,600
North-western Pref.	59¼	59¼	100
Rock Island	103⅞	103½	3,800
Missouri Pacific	48	47½	1,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37½	37⅛	3,600
Del., Lack. & Western	108¼	108¼	800
New-Jersey Central	107	107	400
Illinois Central	98	98	100
Union Pacific	37¼	36⅝	17,100
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅝	27½	19,900
Western Union	72⅞	72⅛	38,500
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	24¾	24⅛	1,100
Pacific Mail	34½	34	4,900
Morris & Essex	95⅝	95⅝	100
New-Jersey Southern	4	3	500
Chicago & Alton	105¾	105¾	120
Mariposa	7¼	6½	1,500
Mariposa Preferred	8	7½	200
United States Express	62½	62⅜	200
Canton	64	63	300
Total			129,920

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Cur.6s..	119⅝	119⅞	U.S.5-20'65, c.	118⅛	118¼
U. S. 6s, '81, r.	119¼	119½	U. S. 5-20'67,r.	119	119¼
U. S. 6s' 81, c.	119⅜	119⅝	U. S. 5-20'67,c.	119⅛	119¼
U. S. 5-20'62 r.	115½	115¾	U. S. 5-20'68, r.	119½	120
U. S. 5 20'62 c.	115⅜	115⅝	U. S. 5-20'68, c.	119½	120
U. S. 5-20'64 r.	117¼	117½	U. S. 10-40. r..	116	116¼
U. S. 5-20'64, c.	117⅜	117⅝	U. S. 10-40, c..	116⅛	116¼
U. S. 5-20'65. r.	119	119¼	U. S. 5s, r....	113⅞	114⅛
U.S.5 20 '65, c.	119⅜	119⅝	U. S. 5s, c....	115¼	115½
U.S.5-20'65n r	118¼	118½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $175,000 for interest, and $52,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$36,744,000
Gold balances	1,243,500
Currency balances	1,415,357

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$74,055,048
Currency balances	3,638,534
Gold exchanges	6,005,345
Gold balances	1,071,086

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, funded	24¼	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77..	110
Ark.7s,L.R. & F.S.is.	9	N. Y. 6s. C. L., '78..	110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R..	9	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..	113
A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O.	9	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87..	113
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R.	9	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..	113
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	9	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75..	110
California 7s	105	N. C. 6s, Old, J. & J.	27¼
Connecticut 6s	103	N. C. 6s, Old,Ap.& O.	27
Georgia 6s	81	N.C.6s,N.C.R., J.&J.	55⅜
Ga. 7s, new bonds	89	N.C.6s.N.C.R..A.&O.	55⅜
Ga. 7s, indorsed	82	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J.	37
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	72		
Indiana 5s	100	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Ap. & Oct.	37
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100		
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C. 6s, F. Act, '68..	17
Ill. War Loan	100	N. C. 6s, N.B., J.&J.	16
Kentucky 6s	100	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl.1.	3
Louisiana 6s	27	N. C. 6s, Sp. T.. Cl.2.	3
La. 6s, new bonds	25½	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 3.	3
La. 6s, new F. D.	24	Ohio 6s, 1875	99¾
La. 7s, Penitentiary	27	Ohio 6s, 1881	103
La. 6s, Levee bonds	27	Ohio 6s, 1886	104
La. 8s, Levee bonds	26	Rhode Island 6s	103
La. 8s, Lev. bs of '75.	26	South Carolina 6s	35
Mich. 6s, '78-9	102	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	33½
Mich. 6s, '83	102	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	33½
Mich. 7s, '90	104	S. C. 6s, F. Act, '66.	32
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100	S.C.6s. L.C.,'89,J.&J.	32
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,A.&O.	32
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100	Tenn. 6s, Old	63
Mo. 6s, due in '78	98	Tenn. 6s, N.B.,Ex-C.	47
Mo. 6s, due in '79	97	Tenn. 6s, N. B.	63
Mo. 6s, due in '80	96	Tenn. 6s, Ex-Coup..	47
Fdg. bds., due in '94.	95	Tenn. 6s, N. Series..	45½
Lg.b. due '81 to '91 in.	96¼	Texas 10s of 1876..	96
Asy. or U., due '92..	95	Virginia 6s, Old	33
H. & St. Jo., due '75.	100	Va. 6s, N. B., '66	33
N. Y. Reg. Bnty. Ln.	106	Va. 6s, N. B., '67	32
N. Y. Coup. Bnty.Ln.	106	Va. 6s, Con. B.	55
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75..	110		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & S. 1st bds	106	Clev. & Tol. n. bds..	101
Alb. & S. 2d bds	103	Clev., P. & A. o. bs..	101
B., H. & E. 1st	23	Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	101
B.,C.R.&M.1st, 7s,G.	45	Det., M. & T. bds..	102
C. & O. 6s, 1st	44	Buff. & Erie n. bds..	102
C. & O. ex. c.	34	Buff. & S. L. 7s.	101
C. & A. 1st	105½	L. Shore Div. bds..	101
C. & A. In	100½	L. Shore C. C. 2d..	91
L. & M. 1st G	90½	Mar. & Cin. 1st.	107
St. L., J. & C. 1st...	97½	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.	101⅞
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	112	M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S.F.	113
C., B. & Q. Con., 7s.	102⅜	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	101⅛
C., R. I. & P.	106¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....	99
C. R. of N. J. 1st, N.	109¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	99¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	103¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..	95
C. R. of N. J. C. C...	106	N. Y. Cen..6s, Sub..	95
Am. D. & I. bds	99	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	103¼
M. & St.P.1st,8s.P.D.	108⅞	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	112
M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10P.D.	94	H. R. 7s 2d S. F.,'85.	106
M.& St.P.7s,G.. R.D.	82	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75....	101
M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D.	87½	Harlem 1st 7s C.....	109½
M. & St. P. 1st C....	74	North Mo. 1st.......	83
M. & St. P. 2d	78	Ohio & M. C. S. F...	99
Chic. & N. W. S. F...	103½	Ohio & Miss. Con...	97½
Ch. & N.W.Con. bds.	91	Ohio & Miss. C. 2d..	82½
Ch. & N. W. 1st.....	100	Cen. Pac. G. B.	95
C.&N.W.Coup.G.bds.	81½	Cen. P., San J. B'ch.	84⅜
Galena & Ch. Ext'd..	106⅝	Cen. Pac. St. A. bds.	103
Galena & Ch. 2d.....	102	West. Pac. bds......	85¾
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	90	Union Pac. 1st......	92
Ch. & Mil. 1st	92	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	91⅞
Win. & St.Peters 1st.	77	Union. Pac. S. F....	80⅞
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	105⅞	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st...	91¾
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	102	Pac. 7s,guar. by Mo.	100½
Del.,L.&W.7s, Conv.	108⅞	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	107½
Morris & Essex 1st..	109	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..	103
Morris & Essex 2d..	105	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	102¾
Mor. & Es. Const'n..	98	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....	101
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71..	102	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....	95
Erie 1st. Extended..	104½	C., C. & I. 1st.......	70
Erie 2d 7s, '79......	102½	C., C. & I 2d.........	25
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......	101	R.,W. & Og. Con.1st.	93
Erie 4th 7s. '80.......	98	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	95
Long Dock Bonds....	101	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	70
B.,N.Y.&E.Large bs.	86	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf..	94
Han.&St.Jo.Land G.	106	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	77
Han.&St.Jo.8s,Conv.	84	Tol., P. & W.. E. D	79
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75.	101½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	68
Dub. & S. City 1st..	97½	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex...	80
D. & S. City, 2d Div.	96	Tol. & W.1st,St.L.D.	60
Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	82½	Tol. & W. 2d..........	51
Ind..Bloom.& W. 1st.	42	Tol. & W. E. bds.....	35
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d..	102	Tol. & W. Con. C.....	45
M. So.,N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c.	105½	Great West. 1st, '88.	78
Clev. & Tol. S. F....	103	Great West. 2d, '93..	51

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Mercantile	110
American Exchange	117½	Merchants'	119
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs'	130	Merchants' Ex	101
Chatham	137	Metropolitan	131
City	300	Nassau	108
Citizens'	125	New-York	125
Corn Exchange	120x	New-York County	200
First National	205	Ninth National	100
Fourth National	96	North America	97
Fulton	155	Pacific	160
Gallatin National	130	Park	137
German-American	86½	People's	138
Grocers'	97	Phenix	98
Hanover	86	Republic	105⅛
Import. & Traders'	195	Shoe & Leather	149
Irving	127	State of New-York	112
Manhattan	148	Tradesmen's	141½
Market	115	Union	133
Mechanics'	137		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 26.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	...
City 6s, New	105	105⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130¾	131
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56	56¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22⅜	22½
Northern Central Railroad	35	35⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	100½	101

The annual statement of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company shows the concern to be in a very flourishing condition. The gross assets are in excess of those of the previous year $200,000. It is announced that not only will the company make a larger dividend than last year on most of its policies, but that, in addition, the reserve has been materially increased over the legal requirement.

In our advertising columns will be found the annual exhibit of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, which is of a character speaking well for the ability and skill with which the affairs of the institution are conducted. The total assets of the company foot up $16,003,584 74. It is announced that 6 ⅌ cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next. The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1871 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next. A dividend of *Forty ⅌ cent.* is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1874, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of April next.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1875, of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton Railroad Companies will be paid on and after that date at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway.

The unpaid coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company which became due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Feb. 1, 1875, at the Bank of America, in this City, or on presentation to St. John Boyle, Receiver, at Louisville, Ky.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds
A limited amount for sale by
KUHN, LOEB & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	20	Hides, bales	1,124
Beans, bbls	118	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Bees-wax, pk	1	Leather, sides	17,396
Flour, bbls	8,031	Sugar, bbls	230
Meal, bbls	996	Skins, bales	4
Meal, bags	1,016	Starch, pks	835
Wheat, bushels	13,800	Beef, pks	202
Corn, bushels	129,300	Pork, pks	666
Oats, bushels	23,600	Cut-meats, pks	3,0 3
Rye, bushels	1,200	Lard, tcs	3,158
Malt, bushels	3,100	Oil-cake, pks	1,068
Barley, bushels	5,000	Butter, pks	3,012
Grass-seed, bags	496	Cheese, pks	282
Cotton, bales	1,619	Dressed Hogs, No	1,941
C. S. Oil, bbls	76	Tallow, pks	157
Dried Fruit, pks	136	Tea, pks	5
Eggs, bbls	443	Tobacco, hhds	16
Flax, bales	13	Tobacco, pks	79
Hops, bales	83	Wool, bales	193
Hides, No	629	Whisky, bbls	296

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, with Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔., on, however, a slow trade.

COFFEE—Rio has been offered very reservedly, at a further advance of ¼c. ⅌ ℔., checking business, though a good demand has been noted. Sales have been made, here, of 2,000 bags by the Florence, on private terms; and at Baltimore, 4,600 bags by the Neptune at 18¾c. for barely fair. Other kinds very scarce, and quoted strong in price, but inactive. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 19c.@19¼c.; good, 19½c.@19¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@21c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@20c.; Mocha, 29c.@30c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery, at steady rates. Shippers have been rather more disposed to operate. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,652 bales, (of which 160 bales were placed on last evening,) including 972 bales to shippers, 348 bales to spinners, and 332 bales to speculators. There has been an active movement noted for forward delivery, opening weak, under the discouraging reports from Liverpool, but rallying subsequently about ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., influenced by the diminished receipts at the shipping ports, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,400 bales, (of which were 6,700 bales on last evening, and 16,700 bales to-day,) with 4,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 3-16c.; February, 15 3-16c.@15 7-32c.; March at 15 15-32c.@15½c.; April, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; May at 16⅛c.; June, 16 7-16c.; July at 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; August at 16⅞c.@16 29-32c. ⅌ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,619 bales, including 611 bales by railway, and at all the shipping ports 13,139 bales, against 20,545 bales same day last week....The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new standard of classification:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Fair	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderately active demand for shipment and home use, at about steady rates. Desirable lines of shipping Extras have been in request, but the bids in most instances have been under the view of holders, thus checking operations. City Mill product has been inquired for, mainly for the West Indies, within the previous range. Minnesota Extras have been attracting rather more attention, and have been quoted somewhat firmer as to values. Superfine stock is selling more freely at the quoted rates. The sales since our last have been 14,900 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 40@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35, chiefly at $4@$4 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 65@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 10@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5 05; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 65@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 90@$5 70; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 95@$6 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 25; Western White do., Extras, at $5@$7; St. Louis Extras, $4 75@$7; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 65@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 5,600 bbls. shipping stock within our range, in good part City Mill product....Southern Flour has been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted business. The export call is light. Sales have been reported since our last of 840 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 85 for very poor to very good shipping and Trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand and quoted firm within the range of from $4@$5 25 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been fairly active within the range of from $4@$4 65 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $4 60@$4 65 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,300 bbls., including 700 bbls. Brandywine at $4 75@$4 80 ⅌ bbl. Corn-meal, in sacks, has been very moderately sought after at from $1 45@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal quiet, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been slow of sale within the range of $2 55@$2 85 ⅌ 100 ℔. for poor to fancy, in bags.

FRUIT—There has not been much animation in the general market, but prices of the leading kinds have been fairly supported. Sales include 1,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85 ⅌ box; 300 half-boxes Valencia do. at 11¼c.; 100 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 15 cases Citron on private terms, and 40 casks Turkey Prunes at 9¼c.@11c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet. Holders of Spring have been claiming an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, on lighter offerings. The demand has been fair, chiefly for export, though partly on speculative account, on the basis of yesterday's prices, which, however, have not been satisfactory to sellers. No important dealings have been reported; a few odd lots sold within the range of $1 13@$1 16 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, (with $1 13 bid for prime, in store, and $1 15 bid for do., afloat; $1 09@$1 12½ for No. 2 Chicago do., in store and afloat, with $1 09 bid for prime, in store, and $1 10 asked, and two boat-loads rumored sold at $1 09½, in store; $1 18@$1 23 for No. 1 Spring. Winter Wheat has been quite moderately sought after at about former figures. Sales have been reported of equal to 23,500 bushels at $1 26@$1 28 for fair to about prime Amber Western; $1 22@$1 25 for fair ordinary to very good Red Western; $1 27@$1 32 for White do., and $1 25 for Amber State. ....New Corn has been offered more freely at a reduction of 1c.@1½c. ⅌ bushel, leading to a fairly active business, in good part for export, closing rather more steady; Old Corn neglected and nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 83c.@84½c. for poor to strictly prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 84c. for very good average stock, closing at 84c.@84½c. for good to strictly prime, afloat; 84½c.@85c. for New Yellow Western; 84½c.@85½c. for New White do.; and (nominally) 90c.@92c. for old Mixed Western. ....Rye inactive; quoted at 94c.@96c. for car stock. ....Barley quiet, at about previous prices; sales, 3,100 bushels Canada West (light stock) at $1 54....Barley Malt, in very limited request, within the former nominal range....Oats have been moderately sought after, chiefly on trade account, at firm prices, with sales reported since our last of 43,000 bushels, at 67c.@68¾c. for ordinary to strictly prime Western, the latter rate for strictly prime Chicago, afloat; 67½c.@70c. for White Western, and 67c.@68½c. for Mixed State....Feed has been quoted steady on a moderate trade, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the range of from $24@$31 for poor to choice, ⅌ ton. Hay has been quoted firm, on a fair inquiry for supplies. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw quiet at 50c.@70c.; Oat at 55c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has been a good demand noted for Domestic Cloth, of which 1,500 rolls, February delivery, sold at 11¾c.; market otherwise dull, and values nominal.

HIDES—The inquiry for stock has been on a moderate scale at steady rates; sales 4,928 Montevideo, 500 Dry Texas, 500 Wet-salted Texas, and 500 City Slaughter on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been fairly active at rather stronger prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close 21½c.@21¾c., cash, ⅌ ℔.; sales, 500,000 ℔. at 21½c.@21¾c.; also, 100 tons, for export, at 21½c....Copper products have been moderately inquired for, with new Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 20c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c. ⅌ ℔....Iron has been offered with less freedom, and holders have been more confident in their views as to values, checking business, though a fair inquiry has been noted for supplies. Of No. 1 American Pig 300 tons sold at $27. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock at $36@$37; Coltness, $37@$39; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22@$25; English Rails, $48@$49, gold; American Rails nominally $50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $28@$33 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been slow of sale, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 87½@$6 90; and American at $6@$6 06¼, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter generally dull at $7@$7 15, gold, for foreign, and 6½c. for ordinary domestic....American Steel inactive and nominally unchanged in price....Regulus Antimony has been quoted at 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔., but quiet....Shot quoted at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔....There has been a limited inquiry noted for Pig-tin at former figures; Straits quoted at 22¼c.@22½c., English at 21½c.@21¾c., Refined at 21¾c.@21⅞c., and Banca at 25¾c.@26c., gold. Tin Plates have been in better demand and quoted stronger in price; sales, 750 bxs. Coke at $7 75@$8, 2,000 bxs. Coke Terne at $7 12½, and 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $8 75@$8 87½, gold. We quote Tin Plates thus: I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$7 87½; Charcoal Terne at $8 62½@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$7 50. ....Zinc has been quoted steady at 9¼c.@9½c., gold, but has been in limited request.

MOLASSES—Trade is slow, with values quoted nominally unchanged; 240 bbls. new crop New-Orleans sold in lots at 58c.@66c. for very good to fancy. A small invoice of new crop Cuba—the first of the season—has been received, but not yet brought on the market. We quote here: Porto Rico, 43c.@55c.; Barbados, 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 35c.@47½c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 56c.@66c. for good to fancy. Cuba product wholly nominal. Syrups have been in fair request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ⅌ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses continues very quiet, on the basis of 30c. for hhds. and 33c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after on the basis of $2 15@$2 20 for Strained to good Strained, ⅌ 280 ℔.; sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2 15, free on board....Tar and Pitch in very slack request at unchanged quotations....Spirits Turpentine less active, but steady, at 38c. for merchantable, on sales of 120 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been moderately sought after, but the advanced prices claimed have been against free dealings. Linseed has been selling rather more freely in a jobbing way at former figures. Lard-oil has been in less request, and somewhat irregular as to values. Menhaden rules steady, on, however, a restricted trade call. Cotton-seed Oil held with confidence, though not active. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 72½@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95; Bleached do., $2; Lard-oil, $1 07½@$1 17½ for good to choice, and 85c.@$1 02½ for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 58c.@62c.; Linseed-oil, from 77c.@79c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 17½@1 22½, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@42½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 46c.@47c.; Yellow do., 52c.@57c.; White do., 60c.@65c.; Paraffine, 22c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—There has been a restricted inquiry noted from all sources, with prices quoted somewhat irregular....Of Crude, in bulk, 1,200 bbls. sold for early delivery at 6⅜c., closing at 6¼c.@6⅜c....Refined dull at 11⅞c.@12c. here, and 11⅞c. at Philadelphia, for early delivery....Refined, in cases, quiet at 17c....City Naphtha at 9¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and quoted firmer, with sales reported for early delivery of 350 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $19 50; 200 bbls. Family at $19@$19 50; small lots of Prime Mess at $18@$18 25; and of Extra Prime at $15 75. And for forward delivery, of new Extra Mess, 1,750 bbls., March options, at $19 20@$19 25, with May quoted at $19 50 bid....Dressed Hogs in request, with City quoted firmer at 8⅝c.@8¾c., and Western at 7⅞c.@8c....Cut Meats, quoted about steady, though not active. Sales 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.; 750 Smoked do., at 8½c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 10½c.@10¾c.; small lots of Smoked do., at 12c.@12½c.; 28,000 ℔. Rib Bellies, 12 to 11 ℔., at 9¾c.@10c., with Rib Bellies, in bxs., quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 7½c.; and Western Pickled Hams, in tierces, at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon held rather more firmly, on a fair inquiry, with sales reported since our last of 125 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅛c.; 250 bxs. Western Short Clear at 10½c.@10 9-16c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 10c.@10⅛c. And for Western delivery, 2,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, (at Chicago,) on private terms; and 300 bxs. do. at do., at 9⅝c....Western Steam Lard has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery at a shade lower prices, on more liberal offerings. City product about steady, but quiet. Refined somewhat brisker. Sales, 400 tcs. Western Steam at 13¾c., closing at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for prime stock; 50 tcs. choice do. at 14c.; 250 tcs. City at 13¾c.; 1,250 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms—quoted at 14⅛c.@14¼c., with West India stock at 13⅞c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been comparatively moderate at weaker figures for January and February, but at firm rates for later options. Sales, 250 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 13¾c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c., with February, quoted at the same figures; 1,250 tcs., March, at 13 15-16c.@14c., and 500 tcs., April, at 14 1-16c....A light trade has been noted in Beef, mostly in a jobbing way, within our range. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess; $22@$24 for India Mess; $30 for Extra do. ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams quiet at $20@$22 50 for Western....Butter has been in slack request and generally weak as to values, especially so on other than the best makes. We quote: Firkins, tubs, and pails from 20c.@38c. for ordinary to very choice State and nearby products; 38c.@41c. for very choice to fancy do.; 15c.@30c. for poor to fancy Western; 15c.@27c. for rolls....Cheese has been in fair demand at essentially unchanged figures. State Factory quoted at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔....Eggs are slow of sale within the modified range from 26c.@31c. for fair to very choice, the latter an extreme....Limed stock quoted at 16c.@21c. ⅌ dozen, the latter for very choice.

SEED—An active business has been reported in prime Clover, for export, at full previous prices; sales 2,000 bags Western, in good part, to arrive, at 11c. ⅌ ℔. State quoted at 11⅜c.@11⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Trade in other kinds of Grass-seed light; values quoted as before. Of Calcutta Linseed further sales have been made of 4,000 bags by the Roslyn Castle, and 1,500 bags by the Pembroke Castle at $2 30, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔., four months' credit.

SUGARS—Raw have been unusually quiet at previous quotations. Refiners have shown very little disposition to operate, and the trade call has been unimportant. Sales, to-day, 32 hhds. New-Orleans at about steady rates. And, a day or two since, (not previously made public,) 3,500 bags Pernambuco at 8⅛c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair Refining at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been quite moderately sought after, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Granulated at 10½c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Quiet but steady; sales equal to 52,000 ℔., in lots, at 8¾c.@8 15-16c. for very good to strictly prime....Stearine wanted and quoted firmer; 100 tcs. prime Western sold at 14⅛c.; with City, in hhds, quoted at 14½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—A moderately active inquiry prevails for supplies, at very firm prices; sales 2,000 half-chests Green, 2,000 half-chests Oolong, and 3,000 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderate movement has been noted in the leading kinds of stock, on a generally firm basis as to values. Sales include 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@24c.; 100 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 7¼c.@55c.; 150 cases 1873 New-York at 10c.@13c.; 50 cases 1872 do., 42 cases 1871 do., and 44 cases 1873 Wisconsin, on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@50c.; and 1,000 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 15 ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at 97c. ⅌ gallon; market about steady.

WOOL—There has been a moderately active business reported in this line since our last, with values quoted in most instances quite firm. The inquiry has been chiefly on manufacturing account, for Domestic Fleece and Pulled, and for Texas and California product. Sales have been reported of equal to 57,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 55c.@56½c.; 30,000 ℔. Unwashed do. at 37½c.@40c.; 134 pks. and 19,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 35c.@47½c.; 60 bags and 5,000 ℔. Combing stock at 54c.@68½c.; 30 bales and 8,000 ℔. California Fall at 16½c.@21c.; 120 bales and 53,000 ℔. California Spring at 28c.@36c.; 39,000 ℔. Texas at 23c.@35c.; 6,500 ℔. Oregon and 10,000 ℔. Port Philip on private terms; 30,000 ℔. Cape at 35c., ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth freights has been quite active, with Grain room (especially by the Liverpool steam lines) quoted higher, and Provision and other general cargo room about steady, at the recently modified figures. Grain and Provisions constituted the bulk of the current offerings of produce. There has been more inquiry for tonnage on charter, mainly for the Petroleum and Grain trades, at about late figures....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last, have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d.; 24,000 bushels do., from store, at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 6,000 Staves, on private terms; and, by steam, 92,000 bushels Grain within the range of 10d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel, mainly for next week's shipment; 4,100 pks. Provisions, chiefly Bacon, at 40s. ⅌ ton; 150 bbls. Apples, reported at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; and 5,000 Staves on private terms. Also a bark, 538 tons, with Sugar, reported from Peruvian ports, at 67s. 6d....For London, by sail, 48,000 bushels Corn, at 8¾d. per bushel, 5,000 Staves, on private terms; and by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; also, a British ship, 844 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo, and an American bark, 673 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 4,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Glasgow, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 9½d. ⅌ bushel, and 1,700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; also, a British bark, 248 tons, hence, with Bone-dust, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 433 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and another, 428 tons, with Sugar, reported from Malabrigo, at 67s. 6d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 613 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 593 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d., and a bark, with 4,400 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 8s. ⅌ quarter....For Cork, direct, a Dutch brig, 183 tons, hence, with Mowing-machines, &c., at £550. ....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton reported from New-Orleans, at 15-16d. ⅌ ℔....For Antwerp, by steam, 2,100 pks. Lard and Bacon at 42s. 6d.; 150 bags Seed at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bags Clover-seed, at 47s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Genoa, by sail, 900 bbls. Resin at 90c., and 900 bxs. Extract Logwood at 20c. ⅌ cubic foot....For Barcelona, an Italian brig, 168 tons, hence, with 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Malaga, an Italian bark, 318 tons, hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum, at 27c....For Odessa, a German brig, 292 tons, hence, with Agricultural Implements, &c., reported at £750....For Montevideo, an American bark, 422 tons, hence, with Lumber and general cargo, on private terms....For the north side of Cuba and back, an American schooner, 273 tons, at $5 for Sugar....For Havana, two barks, 394 and 358 tons, with Guano, from Guanape, reported at $18 25. ....For New-York, a German bark, 345 tons, with Sugar, reported from Huanacho, at £1,500, with option of Liverpool.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,176 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,817 head, or 401 cars, against 377 cars for the same time last week; market slow and dragging; a small attendance of Eastern buyers; quality of stock mostly common to medium; not many prime Cattle offering; about 600 head were disposed of at last week's prices. The sales include 175 head of Illinois Steers, ranging from 904 to 1,298 ℔., at $4 25@$5 75; 75 head of Ohio Steers, ranging from 957 to 1,192 ℔., at $4 25@$5 80; 150 head of Indiana Steers, ranging from 818 to 1,240 ℔., at $4@$5 70. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 18,400 head for the same time last week; market opened dull and dragging; yards full of stock; buyers and sellers ⅜c. apart; about 1,100 head were disposed of at last week's prices. The sales include 750 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 86 to 100 ℔., at $5 50@$5 80; 350 Western do., ranging from 91 to 101 ℔. at $5 70@$5 75; Hogs—Receipts to-day, 500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 18,400 for the same time last week; market moderately active for Yorkers; Heavy Hogs dull, about 1,800 head disposed of; Yorkers, $5 75@$5 90; Heavy Hogs, $7@$7 25; Light Pigs, averaging 150 ℔., not wanted at any price.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 26.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 675 head. The demand has not been very active this week, the market for most of the stock being quiet; superior Oxen commanded full prices; but Oxen that sold last week for $10 25 ⅌ cwt. would not bring over $10 to-day. Sales of choice at $10 75; extra, $9 75@$10 50; first quality, $9@$9 50; second quality, $7@$8 50; third quality, $5@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,894; trade was slow, and prices declining from ¼c.@½c. ⅌ ℔.; dealers were somewhat discouraged, as they have met with poor markets for the past three weeks. Sales, in lots, at $2 50@$3 50 each; extra, $3 75@$6; fancy Sheep, 6c. ⅌ ℔.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Cattle quiet and weak for medium to fair Steers; firm and scarce for good to extra, which are quotable at $6 65@$6 75; Butchers, $3@$4 25; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,300. Live Hogs active and firm; receipts, 18,000; sales at $6@$7 25 for inferior to extra Shipping, bulk of sales being at $6 30@$6 75; good Packers, $6 60@$7; shipments, 8,500. Sheep active and firm; receipts, 1,000; sales at $4@$5 50 for common to choice.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 90½c.; No. 2 Spring, 88¾c., cash; 88⅝c.@88¾c., February; 89⅜c., March; No. 3 Spring, 82½c.@82¾c.; Rejected, 76½c.@77c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 64½c., cash; 64¼c., February; 64⅜c.@64⅞c., March; 71½c., May; Rejected, 60¼c.@60⅜c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52c.@52¼c., cash; 52½c., February; Rejected, 49½c.@50c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, $1 22½@1 23½c., cash. Seeds unchanged; in good demand. Dressed Hogs active and higher, especially light weights; Light, $7 25; Heavy, $7 60@$7 75. Pork dull and declining; unsettled and irregular; sales at $17 87½, cash; $17 95, February; $18 20, March. Lard quiet and weak at 13¾c., cash; $13 55, February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. At the call of the board—Grain quiet and unchanged; Pork dull and easier at $17 85@$18 90, February; $18 17@$18 20, March; Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 64,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½@$1 06¼. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 54½c.@55c. Barley dull and declining; No. 3 Spring, $1 25@$1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 30@$1 37½. Rye steady; No. 2, $1. Pork held at $18 25, cash; no sales. Bacon dull. Dry Salted Meats dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard held at 13¼c.; nothing done. Whisky higher at 95c. Live Hogs strong; some sales higher; Yorkers, $5 50@$6 25; Packing, $6 25@$7. Cattle weak; little demand; prices irregular; prime to choice native Steers, $5 75@$6; common to good, $4 25; fair to good Texan and Indian Steers, $3@$4 37½; native Cows, $3 50. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,600 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Flour steady; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $4 87½@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$5 75; High Grades, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 22; Amber, $1 23@$1 25; White, $1 28@$1 32; Rye, 90c.@92c. Corn slow; Yellow, 79c.@80c.; Western Mixed, 81½c. Oats steady at 66c.@67c. for White; 65c. for Mixed. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, 98c. Clover-seed—Common to Choice, 9c.@11¼c. Petroleum—Refined, 11⅞c.@12c.; Crude, in bbls., 9c.; in Bulk, 5⅞c. Butter quiet; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 39c.@40c.; Western Extras, 30c.@32c.; Western Firsts, 26c.@28c.; Western Rolls, Extras, 28c.@30c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 15¾c.@16¼c.; Prime Western, 14¼c.@15½c. Eggs unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; Amber Western, $1 12@$1 22; Red Pennsylvania, $1 15@$1 18; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet but firm; White Southern, 77c.@81c.; Yellow do., 79c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 79c., cash; 80½c., last half February. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 67c.@70c. White Western, 66c.; Mixed do., 64c. Rye dull, unchanged. Provisions, quiet but firm; not notably higher; business confined to supplying current jobbing demand. Butter quiet, unchanged. Coffee quiet but strong, with upward tendency; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 17¾c.@20c. Whisky dull; nominally 98c. Hay quiet; unchanged. Petroleum unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Receipts, all through shipments—Flour, 3,600 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 73,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour dull; small sales; quotations unchanged. Wheat in better demand and firm; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 06; 400 bushels Sheboygan at $1 05; 400 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1. Corn firm; sales of five cars New, on the track, at 78c. Rye inquired for; buyers offer 93c., sellers ask 95c. for State, on the track. Barley dull; sales of one car two-rowed State at $1 27, on the track. Seeds dull; sales of 250 bags Timothy at $2 80. Pork quiet; Heavy Mess, $19 50. Dressed Hogs quiet; two cars light sold at $8. Highwines held at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94c.; No. 2, 88⅞c., February, 89¼c.; March, 90¼c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, cash and February, 51c. Corn declining; new, 61c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, 95c. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 19; No. 3, $1 11. Provisions quiet and nominal. Mess Pork, $18; Prime Mess, $16 25; Extra Prime nominal at $13. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10¼c.@10¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c., loose; Middles, 9¼c., boxed; Prime, 9¾c. Lard—Kettle, 14c.; Steam-rendered nominal at $13 30. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady; Red, $1 05@$1 10. Corn dull and drooping at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and steady at 60c.@63c. Rye in fair demand and lower at $1 10. Barley firm; Spring, $1 35@$1 40. Pork quiet but firm, at $18 62½@$18 75. Lard quiet; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats quiet, but firm; some sales higher; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c., spot; 7¼c. buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand. Green Meats—Shoulders sold at $6 40; Sides held at 9c.@9½c. Whisky firm at 94c. Butter dull.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow 87c.@89½c. Oats in fair demand; Mixed and No. 1 White, 67c.@71c.; market rather dull. Rye, $1@$1 05. Mill-feed—Shorts, $27 50@$28; Fine Feed and Middlings, $29@$32. Flour in moderate demand; small sales; Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Common Extras, $4 75@$5; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 50@$6 50; Illinois $5 50@$7; St. Louis, $5 75@$8.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet, but firm, at 60c.@61c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon quiet, but firm and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard—Steam, 14c.; Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, 94c. Bagging quiet, but firm, at 12c.@12½c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 68¼c.; March, 70¼c.; May, 74½c.; Low Mixed, 67¾c. Oats dull and unchanged. Dressed Hogs, $7 30@$7 75. Clover-seed, $6 15. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Flour steady; sales of 600 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; Extra White Michigan, $1 37; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. Corn unchanged at 88c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 47@$1 48. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted, and $36 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye steady at 90c. on the street; 88c. car-lots or in store. Corn quiet and steady at 83c.@85c. for new No. 2, Low and High Mixed. Oats—Western dull at 62c.@63c. for all grades; sales, 1 car No. 2 State at 63c. Barley weak; sales, 1 car No. 2 Canada on private terms, understood to be $1 40.

DETROIT, Jan. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—Flour dull and drooping at $4 75@$7 25. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork, $21@$21 50. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 9⅞c. and 10¼c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn weak; High Mixed, 71c.; Low do., 70c. Oats steady, unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots, 9¾c.; Legal Test, 10¾c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 26.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35¼c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 75. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50. Tar steady at $1 65.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—The market for all articles is unchanged.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 26.—Printing Cloths continue firm at last quotations, with fair demand.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan. 27: Nos. 90, 91, 93, 30, 73, 95, 27, 16.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
49—Lugar, &c., vs. Taylor.
67—Arnott vs. Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie Railway Co.
64—Holmes vs. Lissberger
98—Murray, &c., vs. Willard, &c.
103—Orcutt vs. Lewis.
124—Thompson vs. Thompson.
134—Thwing vs. Osgood, &c.
198—Mercantile Nat. Bank vs. Blees. S. M. Co.

Nos.
200—May vs. Good.
215—Parish vs. Sherman, &c.
218—Catherwood vs. Erie Railway Co.
221—Loder vs. N. Y., N. and O. R. R. Co.
224—Jameson vs. Firoe, &c.
225—Blumenthal vs. Anderson.
227—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Demurrer—3.

Issues of law and fact.— Nos. 122, 72, 78, 61, 123, 127, 131, 132, 134, 137, 138, 139, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos. 211, 240, 58, 152, 155, 213, 215, 216, 217, 218, 131, 220, 37, 55, 55½, 144, 39, 69, 140, 220½, 125, 135, 142, 143, 153, 221.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1018—Carter vs. N. Y. and L. Mfg. Co.
984—Tyler vs. Jacobson et al.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.
888—Hart vs. Wilkins.
338—Cohen vs. Pinski.
1062—Brickford, &c., vs. Sutton.
1896—Richter vs. Wise.
154—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
1266—McCall, Ex'r, &c., vs. Jenkins.
88—Morehead vs. McNamee.
1122½—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
680—Clussmann vs. L. I. Railroad Co.
1592½—Payte vs. The Mayor, &c.
410½—Parker et al. vs. Patterson.
448—Poillon et al. vs. Luhing.
184—Quarssaick National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1333—Hook, Executor, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
912—Iselin vs. The Mayor, &c.
915—Kennedy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1889—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
2179—Grace vs. The Mayor, &c.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1589½—Peters et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1591½—Wynkoop vs. The Mayor, &c.
2111—Dollard vs. The Mayor, &c.
2113—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1593½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2107—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1325—Benedict vs. The Mayor, &c.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding, impl'd. &c.
1061—Wallace vs. Duryea.
979—Hayes vs. Connaughton.
1187—Gorge vs. Palmer.
1063—Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. Van Orden.
805½—Phillips, Executrix, &c., vs. Melville.
1455—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon, Penn., vs. Israel et al.
917—Faris, Survivor, &c., vs. Fargo, President, &c.
1445—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
987—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
989—Kelly vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until first Monday of February.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until February, on account of the assignment of Judge Van Vorst to the Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
896—Gusten vs. Waite.
808—Alford vs. Davidson.
826—Salmon vs. Dyett.
910—Mannheim vs. Koehler.
880—Coody vs. Erie Railway Co.
922—McCaldin vs. Risley.
924—Robinson vs. Weinberger et al.

Nos.
928—Metropolitan Gaslight Co. vs. Manhattan M. Co.
540—Kemble vs. Daus.
876—Brassington vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
846—Graves vs. Freeman, impleaded, &c.
936—Lally vs. Colgate et al.
868—Talcott vs. Belding.
754—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on.—No. 898—Goodman, Administrator, &c., vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.; will be the only cause tried this term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Martin Godfrey, mayhem.
George Williams, felonious assault and battery.
George Wothern, burglary.
George Wagner, grand larceny.
Peter Verden, grand larceny.
Frank Webb, grand larceny.
Mary Smith, grand larceny.
Helen Miller, grand larceny.
Alfred Winder, grand larceny.
Frank Gilmore, grand larceny.
Frederick Erbe, grand larceny.
John McCullough, burglary.
John Simpson, Charles Sanborn, and William Morgan, burglary.
Louis Klopsch, forgery.
John M. Mozaute, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Margaret Bowes, arson.
Thomas Wallace, felonious assault and battery.
Peter Loye, felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Kearney vs. Commissioners of Emigration, &c.; Marup vs. Abbott; Curry vs. Curry; Kelly vs. Waterbury; motions granted.

Thurber vs. Apolant; Bonner vs. Baker; motions denied.

Reynolds vs. Downing; memorandum.
Woolsey vs. Trenor; reference granted.
In the matter of McMullen; granted.
Ford vs. Knowland; memorandum.
Heyman vs. Farley; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Mann vs. Kohler; complaint dismissed. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Merritt vs. Merritt; papers handed up are incomplete.

Fonda vs. Amour; the proceedings must be discharged. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler; taxation by Clerk affirmed; appellant may move to have his costs set off against judgment. Opinion.

Metz vs. Broom; no costs to be taxed without order of General Term fixing amount. Opinion.

Shields vs. Stewart; motion granted. See opinion.

Smith vs. Babcock Manufacturing Company; $10 cost of appeal can be taxed. Hodman vs. Barry, 9 How 52.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—In the Court of Appeals Tuesday, Jan. 26:

MOTIONS.

No. 32.—Van Vechten vs. Keator; motion to restore to calendar.

No. 71.—People, &c., vs. Penrock; motion to restore to calendar denied.

No. 109.—Costello vs. Dale; motion to dismiss appeal. Samuel Hand for the motion, C. H. Mundy opposed. The Court took the papers.

No. 47.—Duncan vs. Bevlin; motion to dismiss appeal. S. Hand for motion, W. D. White opposed.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 251.—In the matter of the petition of Samuel Phillips to vacate an assessment; E. E. Anderson for appellant, William Barnes for Corporation.

No. 278.—In the matter of the petition of Aaron Arnold to vacate an assessment; argued by E. O. Andrews, of counsel for appellant, and by William Barnes for respondent.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

Judgment affirmed, with costs—Rosalie C. Barry vs. William H. Buen.

Judgment affirmed—Michael Mahoney vs. The People, &c.

Judgment reversed and judgment entered on verdict affirmed, with costs—Sarah L. Fitch vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company.

Judgment modified by deducting $180 30 and interest from April 25, 1873, the amount recovered, and as modified affirmed without costs as to either party in this court—Jane Patterson, executrix, &c., vs. William G. Patterson.

Conviction affirmed, sentence reversed, and case remanded to the court below for proper sentence to be pronounced—Charles Harris vs. The People, &c.

Appeal dismissed with costs.—Wilber, Treasurer, vs. Donalds; In the matter of Richard B. Kelly, &c.; C. Fawcett vs. Vary.

Motions for reargument denied with ten dollars costs—The Home Insurance Company vs. Watson; Rienne vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company; Jackson vs. Andrews; Genet vs. Davenport.

Motion to transfer from the Preferred to the General Calendar at its proper place granted—The Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Campbell.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute for respondent, on stipulation, with costs—Flower, Guardian, &c., vs. Lane, Executor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

A WIFE'S SEPARATE ESTATE.

Frederick H. Mann vs. Frederika Kohler.—The East River National Bank obtained a judgment against Charles Kohler, the husband of defendant, for $1,049 61, which judgment was subsequently assigned to plaintiff. Plaintiff instituted supplementary proceedings against Mr. Kohler, and his wife, the defendant, in consideration of those proceedings being discontinued, gave her individual bond to pay the amount, accompanied by a mortgage on a portion of her separate property to secure such payment. Plaintiff claimed that this bond gave him a lien on all of defendant's property to secure payment of the amount of the bond, but Judge Van Brunt has decided that only that portion of her property included in the mortgage is liable.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR THE DEATH OF A WIFE.

Isak Goodman, Administrator, vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.—Plaintiff sues as the Administrator of his deceased wife to recover $5,000 damages for her death, claiming that it was caused by the negligence of defendants' servants. On July 10, 1871, the deceased woman, then living in East Broadway, attempted to cross the street in front of her residence as one of the defendant's cars was approaching. She was knocked down by the horses attached to the car and sustained injuries from which her death resulted on the following day. The defense on the part of the company is, that the injuries to the deceased were caused by her own negligence, and that the company, therefore, is not responsible. The case was tried in February, 1874, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury, nine of whom were in favor of the defendant and three in favor of the plaintiff. The case is now on trial for the second time.

F. W. Wentworth for plaintiff; John M. Scribner, Jr., for defendant.

The past week of the time of this court has been occupied in the trial of a suit brought by Michael Goldie to recover from Ex-Sheriff Kelly the value of a stock of fancy goods alleged to have been unlawfully seized by the latter. The jury disagreed, nine being in favor of defendant and three for plaintiff.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 26—3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £246,000. Consols, 92⅜@92½ for money and the account.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped January and February, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; do., do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; California White Wheat, club, 9s. 8d.@10s. ⅌ cental. Corn, 37s. 3d.@38s. ⅌ quarter.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middlings, shipped December at 7⅞d.; do. do., shipped February and March at 7 15-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9¾d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 27s.@27s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26.—Petroleum, 27f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Gold irregular at 208@212. Exchange on the United States, 60 days, currency, 80@85 premium; short sight, 85@90 premium; 60 days, gold, 102@105 premium; short sight, 106@110 premium; on London, 130@135 premium; on Paris, 104@110 premium.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—Cotton firmer, but quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c. Net receipts, 1,636 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 76,157 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14¾c. Net receipts, 3,361 bales; gross, 3,694 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,440 bales; to France, 1,417 bales; to the Continent, 56 bales; to the Channel, 2,500 bales; coastwise, 1,817 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 302,909 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 26.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c. Net receipts, 1,577 bales; gross, 1,605 bales; exports coastwise, 8 bales; sales, 1,050 bales; stock, 71,144 bales.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Wool quiet, but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 48c.@51c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c. Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; do., unwashed, 45c. Canada, combing, 65c.@67c. Fine, unwashed, 35c. Coarse and Medium, washed, 40c.@42½c. Tub-washed, 55c.@60c. Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 22½c.@25c. Extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c. No. 1 and Super Pulled, 42c.@47c. Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@35c.; do., coarse, 21c.@25c. California not quoted.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW.

STATEMENT OF THE STATE COMMISSIONERS TO A GRANGER COMMITTEE.

A correspondence has recently passed between a committee appointed by the Illinois State Farmers' Association, Gov. Beveridge, and the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of that State, the prospect of which may be learned from the response of the Commissioners, which we reprint below:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD
AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date is received, informing us that you have been appointed a committee on behalf of the State Farmers' Association to confer with us, and ascertain, if possible, what obstacles are in the way of an immediate enforcement of the enactments known as our Railroad laws, especially in reference to the rates of transportation of persons and property over the various railway lines in this State; and propounding several questions in relation to the same subjects, as follows:

"1. What obstacles are in the way of the immediate enforcement of these laws?"

In reply we say that we know of no obstacles in the way of the enforcement of these laws but those that prevent the enforcement of any penal statute. In order to enforce the collection of the penalties prescribed, the people must prove their case in court, and in doing this we necessarily encounter the same delays that attend any similar action. We can only say for ourselves that, in the cases brought, no delay has arisen, nor has any continuance been granted at our own request; on the contrary, we have pushed them for trial as fast as possible, and now have the question for final decision before the Supreme Court. We have found it impossible to present the case at an earlier date. The delay has occurred in granting such time to the railroad companies to prepare a defense as, in the judgment of the courts, seemed necessary to a fair hearing.

The second and third questions may properly be taken together, viz.:

"2. Are these laws perfect?" and "3. If not, what further legislation is necessary to secure the result aimed at by these laws?"

While, perhaps, it would be claiming too much to assert that the law is perfect in all its details, we firmly believe that the principle contained therein is sound, and, if sustained by the courts, will fully accomplish all the desired ends. Therefore we do not recommend any change in the law at the present time, believing that such changes would only tend to unsettle the whole question.

"4. What is there to hinder the Executive from suing out an injunction to prevent further violation of the law, until it is invalidated by the courts or repealed?"

There is no law of this State under which an injunction can be obtained to prevent railroad companies violating the law in question. The remedy marked out in the statute is to prosecute for penalties incurred by such violation. The status of this question in this State is totally different from that existing in Wisconsin, where such injunction has been obtained. The decision of the Wisconsin courts granting the injunction is predicated upon the clause of the Constitution of that State authorizing the Legislature to amend charters of railroad corporations. It appears, from the opinion of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, that without that provision the injunction would have been refused. There has never been such a provision in the Constitution of this State.

As to that portion of your communication relating to delay in the enforcement of the law, we will state that we are not unmindful of the fact that the people are impatient for results under the law looking to their relief, and we can assure you that none are more solicitous and anxious for such results than the Commissioners themselves, to whom is given in charge the great responsibility of the enforcement of this law. Whatever may have been said to the contrary, we are conscious of the fact that we have labored diligently in the execution of the trust reposed, and that we have moved with all the rapidity that prudence and the surrounding circumstances would allow; and in conclusion, we repeat here what we have already said in our last report, that we cannot move faster in any way looking to your relief than the courts, to whom is rightfully confided the final adjustment of all these differences. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN M. PEARSON,
DAVID A. BROWN,
JAMES STEELE,
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Messrs. Edward Roessler, M. M. Hooton, J. H. Bryant, Committee.

Upon this correspondence the committee made the following report, briefed: They believe that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are in sympathy with the industrial classes, and that they have done all they can in the ordinary course of duty to enforce the law. They were favorably impressed with the desire of the Governor and Attorney General to enforce the law, and, while they concede all this, yet they protest against the conclusion that there is no law by which these roads can be enjoined from a further violation of the law. The right to enjoin them is a common law right, which only needs the necessary courage and determination to put into effect. If it be decided that there is no such law, then one ought to be enacted by the present Legislature. Railroad dispatch lines are condemned, and the committee offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily protest against interference with the present Railroad law until the validity is fully tested.

Resolved, That in view of the intense feeling of impatience which prevails throughout the State on account of the tedious delay in the enforcement of these laws, we think the public now demands that the Government and Board of Commissioners should make use of every power within their reach for their immediate enforcement.

MISSED THEIR GAME.

How some railroad gamblers came to grief is told by the Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise*: These men, it says, are usually excellent judges of character and are seldom mistaken in their man. Sometimes, however, their judgment is at fault, and the apparent fly they entice into their parlors proves to be a tarantula. The other day at Battle Mountain they allured a German from the East, who exhibited a large roll of greenbacks on the platform, into the spider's nest. The "drunken man" was on a big spree when the expected victim entered, and was losing money on every bet. The German declined to bet, and to get him in the notion one of the cappers gave him a $20 piece on which to try his luck. He placed it on a card and won. Pocketing the $40 he refused to bet again, and walked out of the house followed by the cappers, who insisted on getting the money back. The German drew a large-sized revolver from his pocket, and assuming a defiant attitude, said: "You speak to me I put you so full of holes you don't know what you am. I am an old Californian, and know all about your tricks. You take me for an emigrant you make fools mit yourselves." The three-carders discovered that they had caught a tartar as they saw their would-be victim board the train, as the conductor shouted "all aboard" and left them lamenting.

TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON PROPOSED BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The bill to prevent cruelty to animals was referred to the Committee on Agriculture on March 23, 1874. It contains two propositions: First, to amend a similar act of 1873 requiring animals to be fed and watered as often as once in twenty-eight hours while being transported, so as to have feeding and watering done every twenty-four hours; second, that "all railroad companies shall convey over their roads any car or cars belonging to individuals or companies that are in good running order, and are so arranged that the animals have space for rest, and can be rightly fed and watered while confined therein."

It may be observed that, as the railroads over which animals are conveyed to market are inter-State railroads, if any cruelty is practiced on the animals in transit, Congress has the right to legislate so as to prevent it. And if, owing to existing usage of the animals on railroads, their carcasses are rendered unwholesome for food, Congress is the only power that can redress the grievance. But as the live stock interest is one of the most extensive in the country, and from which the United States receive one-fifth of the amount paid by foreign countries for exported articles, it is the duty of the committee to inquire whether the change proposed will prevent cruelty to animals, and what added tax on their production the changes might entail. It is also the duty of the committee to inquire whether this new law is demanded by growth of public opinion consequent upon the observation of a condition of circumstances requiring it, or whether parties interested in placing cars on the railroads are the most urgent petitioners. The proposition to compel one corporation to convey the cars of another, or of an individual, by Congressional law comprehends much more than is expressed in the bill submitted to the committee. It is part of the great transportation question not yet settled. It comprehends placing the live stock interests of the country subject to the exactions of parties owning patents on the cars that might and would be placed on the railroads before Congress has determined that the demands of either patentees or railroads shall be reasonable, and shall have provided legal machinery by which the shipper can be protected from the rapacity of either.

When the actual condition of the live stock interest is carefully looked into and we ascertain that its growth is not at all equal to that of population, that the price is gradually increasing instead of diminishing, it is very evident that to place heavier taxes on the industry would hasten the time when our workmen, like those of European countries, would seldom taste meat.

The cattle car, built for the purpose of feeding and watering cattle without unloading, while in transit, is arranged to keep the cattle separate by fastening a swinging gate against each animal. The common car used for transporting cattle, sheep, and swine is twenty-eight feet long, and will hold, without crowding, sixteen steers, averaging fourteen hundred weight gross. The car proposed to be put in use is thirty-six feet long, and holds the same number, closely packed, as the car in common use.

The steers are put in the cars one by one, requiring the attendance of numerous men, much urging, and time. It is evident at first sight that only tame, quiet cattle can be thus loaded. The half-wild cattle of the South-west could never be loaded singly without the persuasion of a rope and windlass. These wild, cheap cattle, however, are the very ones that suffer, if any do, as they are not so valuable and do not demand so much care from the shipper, from a pecuniary point of view.

An examination of the arrivals of cattle at the great receiving yards on the Hudson River will demonstrate that the Texan steer suffers most from his long journey, and the valuable grade steers from Ohio and Kentucky reach their destination in as good condition as is possible from the most careful handling.

Of 3,000 Middle State, Illinois, and Iowa cattle unloaded at the New-Jersey Yards while your committee was present, not one lame or bruised steer was observed. They had stopped at Cincinnati on their way from the middle grazing States to New-York, and at Chicago and Pittsburg from the North-west.

Careful inquiry whether stopping oftener would bring the cattle to market in better condition elicited a divided opinion. Your committee consulted Miss Morgan, the lady who reports the daily condition of the live stock market to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and who is an expert in transporting live stock, whether cruelty to the animals would be prevented by more frequent stopping, and she, without any hesitation, said that live stock should not be unloaded at all between Chicago and New-York, if the railroad companies could be induced to bring them through in two days instead of five. Upon the question whether fine animals should have feed and water in the car while in transit, your committee saw a patent stock car, as described herein, loaded in Chicago and unloaded in Jersey City. There was abundance of timothy hay in the stalls within reach of the cattle. A man interested in getting the cattle through in the best condition was in charge of them, and who undoubtedly watered the cattle as often as they would drink. The car was about five days on the way between the two cities, and still the cattle did not seem to be in any better condition than those that had no feed in the cars, but were stopped over one day at Pittsburg to rest and feed. We are satisfied that after the animals are on the cars two days they are too tired to eat, and want rest more than food or drink. When the cattle were unloaded from the "place" car they seemed gaunt, although they had abundance of feed before them. The close confinement so long a time seemed to cripple the animals. Each steer would lie down in the narrow space allotted to him, but not in a natural position. It is quite evident that if cattle could be loaded in such cars, the first day they are on the road much of the straining they undergo through nervous excitement would be prevented, and the greatest shrinkage to which they are subject avoided; but after the first day on the car all give up to freedom.

We ascertained that shippers of horses who previously tied up each animal, find that less damage results when they are turned into the car loose, and they arrive at their destination in better condition.

There is no dispute about swine, since they seldom suffer from want of food, and abundant facilities are now furnished for watering. They suffer often, however, from overloading.

The law now in force requires animals in transit to be unloaded every twenty-eight hours for rest, feeding, and watering. The practice is to observe the law in most instances, but quite often cattle are shipped from Chicago to New-York and only stopped once instead of three times on the route, and it is a question not of easy solution which is best for the animals. A careful observation of the transportation of cattle, sheep, and swine, will show that the cruelties inflicted on them are caused by loading and unloading, and not while in transit, and also shows that they principally suffer from fear, excitement, and want of rest, instead of want of food. It is admitted, consequently, by shippers that they get animals to market with the least damage when they stop seldomest. We will, perhaps, have to look to increased speed in transportation of cattle from the West to the sea-board cities to lessen the inconvenience to them and improve the quality of their meat as an article of food.

The proposition to shorten the time between stoppages from twenty-eight to twenty-four hours, would work a radical change in present arrangements respecting feeding-yards that is not warranted unless it is clear that a very great benefit would result to either the animals, or their owners, or consumers. Millions of dollars are invested that would be lost to the country, and it is more than probable the raisers of cattle would ultimately have to pay for the change. The cattle that are in transit will be handled by their owners with a view to profit generally. But there are many exceptions where humanity to the animals interposes decided disadvantage. A natural law that operates stringently, and is perhaps more effectual than any that can be enacted by Congress, is that abuse detracts from the value of the animal. Long experience has enabled shippers to determine by what methods live stock shall be transported so as to present the best meat to the purchaser.

It is worse than useless for Congress to enact laws unless the general public indorse them. The law requiring unloading every twenty-eight hours is not observed unless it suits the convenience of the shippers. To shorten the time would require a Federal officer specially appointed to enforce it. Disinterested observers of the transportation of live stock assert that more cruelty results from overloading than from any other source. When too many cattle are crowded into a car they have not room to lie down without danger of being strangled or seriously bruised. When too many swine or sheep are put into a car there is danger that the weakest may be smothered. The dead animals sometimes seen at the yards are killed, in most cases, from overloading. The railroad companies have rules against this, but they are not always observed.

As a more accurate knowledge of the disposition and habits of animals is acquired by producers, the liability to injury in being shipped is estimated and brought to bear on their profitableness for this purpose as well as their liability to disease; consequently the helpless Suffolk is discarded by the Western breeder, and the more lively and animated Berkshire adopted in his stead; and as the blood of the Berkshire becomes more fused into the native or common swine their exemption from injury in shipping and disease on the farm will become more apparent.

The committee do not deny the fact that it is of great importance that wholesome meat be secured to the consumer, and that more or less diseased meat finds its way to market; but it is not at all clear that disease is contracted by animals while in transit more than the fever incident to the trip. Perhaps the fever contracted by animals consequent upon transportation will be gradually obviated as the cheaper classes of animals are slaughtered more and more in Chicago and other Western distributing points. This will be encouraged by the saving in transportation of the parts of the animals that are now manufactured into ammonia-furnishing fertilizers, now very extensively done in both Chicago and New-York, for the use of cotton-planters in the Southern States. The higher-priced animals will perhaps always be killed near the consumer, as there is a prejudice in the minds of fastidious caterers against that brought in quarters from a distance, however fresh. But the consumers of first-class meats are in no danger from disease caused by abuse to the animals while in the hands of shippers, as interest prevents inhuman treatment.

It is very evident that live stock would reach the large cities of the East in much better condition if but half the time was occupied between the West and the East. About two days' continuous time is taken to carry a train from Chicago to New-York.

When the present through lines shall be able to run trains between those cities in one-half this time, or more lines shall be built that shall not consume more than three days running this distance, the cruelty to the animals and damage to them will be reduced to the minimum, whether the animals are unloaded more than once on the way or not.

Perhaps the growing practice of slaughtering the cheap class of cattle near their pastures and in Chicago will ultimately eliminate the most prominent cause of complaint from the subject under consideration. The profits arising from handling of this class of cattle are so small, the danger from cattle-thieves, the drought in their Winter feeding-grounds in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska so frequent, that it is evident from the best information obtainable that the interest in Texas and Cherokee cattle is declining in their native ranches. They suffer most on railroads; if it were practicable to put them in the proposed improved cattle car, its additional weight, consequent upon its additional length, would put such an additional tax on their production as to cause a comparative discontinuance.

It may be said that Congress can exercise the power vested in it by the Constitution to prevent a company owning a patent car in general use by its authority from charging exorbitant prices; but Congress has not taken decided action in that direction, and the passage of this act would be like erecting part of a superstructure before the foundation is laid. It is true, this House has passed the McCrary bill; that would bring into existence the means to prevent railroads and all persons and corporations engaged in inter-State commerce from charging more than a reasonable rate, but action has ceased with the House. The results consequent upon legislation on railroads in some of the Western States illustrate the question under consideration. The States fixed maximum rates on local shipments. The railroads observed these rates, but increased the rate of transportation on shipments beyond State jurisdiction.

The result of the State law was, on the whole, a considerable increase in the cost of the movement of all staple products that had a market at the seaboard, while local hauls were in most cases reduced. Had both branches of Congress acted upon the question while the States were trying the experiment the result would have formed a basis for an intelligent conclusion on this subject. Those States that limited charges on local hauls now pay $8 and often $10 per car more to move their live stock to points in adjoining States, being inter-State commerce and beyond State jurisdiction. Whether this industry will be injured by this extra charge by through railroads nobody seems to care, although we realised about $100,000,000 in 1873 by the sale of our meats and animal products abroad, while the amount received from the sale of our breadstuffs only equals that received for our live-stock products. The latter industry has never received a tithe of the attention of the former. The production and sale of grain is seldom attended with profit to the producer—never to the country: while the production of live stock and the manufacture of animal products is the most remunerative branch of agriculture, and is always accompanied with increased fertility of soil.

In view of these and other facts the committee recommend that the bill lie on the table.

UNION AND REBEL SOLDIERS.

SPEECH OF THE NEW EX-CONFEDERATE UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. F. M. Cockrell, after his election to the United States Senate from Missouri, made a speech to the members of the Legislature, in which he gave expression to his views concerning the proper and probable future treatment of ex-Confederate and Union soldiers, as follows:

I confidently believe that the principles of the Democratic Party are the wisest and best to guide our Federal Administration, and that when observed and adhered to they will most surely promote the best interests of our common country and most securely guard the rights of the citizens and the rights of the States in the Union, and most certainly restore peace, prosperity, happiness, and contentment to our whole land. Yet I shall not be a mere political partisan. I shall as faithfully and earnestly guard the rights of the humblest colored citizen of this great country as I will the rights of any millionaire, whether Democrat or Republican. I shall strive to promote the very best interest of every citizen of our common and beloved country, regardless of his race, color, or previous condition or political bias. I say to you frankly that I would not forfeit the confidence, love, and esteem of those brave Southern soldiers and citizens who have supported me in order to gain this high office or any other office in the gift of the people of this country. I say to you frankly that I shall gratefully remember and cherish the friendship and love and esteem of those brave men who shared with me the dangers and sufferings and privations of four long, weary years, as sweet mementoes, as beautiful, fragrant oases in memory's waste. Yet I say it plainly, and God knows it, that I have never appealed to one single mortal man for his support upon the ground that he and I were Confederates or Southern people. Some of those who followed with me the devious course of those four long years and were my bosom friends and companions, warmly supported my distinguished competitor, Gov. Phelps, in preference to me, and did it with my hearty approbation. I say to you that it is no less pleasant, and I shall not less warmly cherish the support and influence of the brave, gallant soldiers of the Union Army, such as my distinguished friend, the thrice-honored statesman and gallant soldier, Gen. James Shields, as well as the other distinguished soldiers and Union citizens of this General Assembly. The point I make is this: That services, however humble or conspicuous, in the Federal and Confederate armies should neither impede nor promote nor advance to official position. Because those who shared the common dangers of four years with me have given me their confidence, and their love, and their support, only manifests their high regard for me as a fellow soldier and sufferer with them, and because the gallant soldiers of the Federal Army who followed the old flag under the leadership of Gen. Shields and other distinguished officers in that army, who to-day rally around and acknowledge and warmly support him for any official position, only manifests their confidence and love and high regard. I fearlessly maintain that the Democratic Party which arrayed itself with crushing power against the proscriptive tendencies of the Know Nothing Party, its political proscription, and its intolerance, and which has always been in its usages and practices anti-proscriptive and anti-intolerant, does not to-day and will never again in the future proscribe any of its members because they may have been in the Confederate or Federal armies, Union or Southern men. I thank God that in my humble opinion the Democratic Party has risen above the power and influence of the hates and the prejudices and the enmities and the heartburnings of the late civil conflict, and without distinction recognizes the brave, true, honest, good men of the North and the South, the East and the West; and they are equally honored and trusted elements in its political organization. In my heart of hearts I thanked the great Creator that the late Southern soldiers and citizens are too magnanimous and patriotic to cherish any enmity or ill-will against any of the noble, true, good people who may have differed with them during the war; and I rejoice, too, that the brave, honest, good men of the Federal Army and Union citizens occupy precisely the same position. But there are some blinded by prejudices and passion who still hate us, and who seek new and novel modes of oppression and tyranny. Why will they thus continue to feel and act? It does us personally no harm and themselves no good. They are violating the laws of their own being; they are doing violence to their own feelings, and they are openly violating the laws of Almighty God, whom they profess to obey and worship. And more than all this, they are jeopardizing the very best interests of our common country; they are jeopardizing the rights and liberties of the citizens of every State in the Union, and the perpetuity of republican institutions in this land. Regardless of what they may say, of what they may feel, of what they may do, we will obey the Divine injunction: "Love our enemies; bless them that curse us: do good to them that hate us, despitefully use and maltreat us." Honored Senators and Representatives, since the close of the war there has been no bloody chasms separating the late Southern soldiers and people from the good people of the North. When the roar of the last hostile gun died away, with more than the heroism of the Roman Curtius, we filled that chasm with all our hopes for the establishment of a separate nationality, and bowed in recognition of our allegiance to the Federal Union and our love to our common country. We besprinkled it with tears, and immediately there sprang up, as if by the hand of magic, beautiful perennial flowers of the richest and sweetest fragrance, which wafted love and peace and friendship and good will northward and southward and eastward and westward, and we planted ourselves in the midst, with the olive branch of peace extended to those who had differed with us during the war, and we proclaimed peace, friendship, and love, and that voice has reverberated throughout the length and breadth of our entire land; and we occupy that position to-day. As members of the Democratic Party, we love our common country, we love her mountains and her valleys and her woodland and her prairies; we love her lakes and her rivers and her streamlets, and we love her diversified climate and her diversified productions; we love her republican institutions, and we love her republican form of government; we maintain the rights of the State in the Union, and we respect and pledge ourselves to guard and maintain the rights of every citizen regardless of race, color, or previous condition; we maintain the inalienable right of every citizen to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these rights our Government was instituted, deriving all its just powers from the consent of the governed; we affirm the rights of the several States to self-government. We respect the old flag, that symbol of our national powers and of ancestral memories. I challenge the Republican Party—I challenge the Democratic Party—to show any element or class in either, whether original Abolitionists, whether constitutional or unconditional Union men, whether war or anti-war Democrats, or Union soldiers, to show that any of these classes are more law-abiding, more forbearing, more patriotic, more truly loyal to our common country and her best institutions, and the peace, prosperity, and happiness of her every citizen, than the late Southern soldiers and citizens.

THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

The San Francisco *Call* publishes a record of meteorological observations made near Lake Tahoe, the site spoken of for Mr. Lick's great observatory, and thus summarizes it: "If one of the conditions to determine the selection of a site is a clear, dry atmosphere, Lake Tahoe will claim a first consideration in this respect. Our correspondent's résumé is unquestionably accurate, and the figures he presents are truly remarkable. Two hundred and three entirely clear nights to fifty variable, twelve cloudy, and only twenty all stormy, is a record, and this in a severe Winter, not easily paralleled. The altitude of Lake Tahoe is 6,226 feet above the level of the sea. This altitude is suggestive of cold weather in the Winter, yet the report shows that the thermometer read as low as ten degrees above zero on six mornings in the Winter, and once as low as six degrees above zero—the lowest point for the year. The lowest at noon was twenty-one degrees above zero, with only six days at thirty degrees. To our Eastern friends, living where the thermometer occasionally drops down to ten, fifteen, or twenty degrees below zero, this must seem like pleasant Summer weather. The great majority of the people on this coast have no other object in the selection of a site for the observatory than a desire for the best possible accomplishment of the purpose of its founder. If there are any real estate, turnpike, or railroad speculations connected with its establishment, they are of outside parties, and should not be considered by the persons having the fund in charge. It is a magnificent gift for a most worthy object, and if wisely carried out will centre on this coast a large share of the attention of eminent astronomers of all nations."

THE PRESIDENT'S LOUISIANA MESSAGE.

Referring to the reports of disagreement between the President and the Cabinet on the Louisiana question, the Washington *Chronicle* says: "At the Cabinet meeting previous to which the Message was submitted the subject was informally discussed by the members of the Cabinet, all of whom were present except Secretary Delano. There was no disagreement as to what course should be pursued. The President prepared his Message, and at a subsequent meeting submitted it to the Cabinet, and it met with the entire approval of every member. The Secretary of State did not suggest the change of a single sentence. Messrs. Bristow, Jewell, Williams, Belknap, and Delano approved of its entire review of the case and the recommendation it contained. No member of the Cabinet in any manner, directly or indirectly, threatened to resign on account of any views of the President on the question, nor was the Message altered in a single particular to accomodate the views of any member of the Cabinet, and the country is indebted to the President, and to no one else, for the able, comprehensive, and statesmanlike view of the Louisiana question thus presented to Congress and the country."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Nothing worthy of note occurred at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 26. The legal sale, by Hugh N. Camp, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, west of Second avenue, being adjourned to Feb. 3. On the street the market was generally quiet.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The only auctions noticed for to-day are the following:

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. N. Wilson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 165 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Long Island, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a farm, containing about fifty-two acres of land, located on the north side of Kentuck lane, one salt meadow, containing about one and one-half acres, lying east of Chichoggen Swamp, and a plot containing one acre on the west side of the road, leading from Matinecock to Woolva Hollow, all in Jamaica.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 25.

Christopher st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 4th st., 22x75; Jacob Story and William Veitch, Executors of Martin H. Reed, et al., to Eleanor Stevenson	$14,000
13th st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Avenue C, 300x103.3; 13th st., s. s., 88 ft. e. of Avenue C, 300x103.3; foreclosure; Frederick Smyth, Referee, to William Hastings	115,500
Same property; William Hastings to Edward Freel and John McNamee, one-half part	58,438
17th st., s. s., 363 feet e. of Avenue B, 25x92; Morris Altman to Jacob Brunner	3,000
Same property; Jacob Brunner to Terence Farley	23,750
20th st., No. 329 East, 15.4x92; Mary M., wife Silas F. Sherwood, to Robert Sherwood	7,550
23d st., No. 364 West, 24x74; Anna Mary, wife George W. Tooker, to Moses B. Taylor	19,650
30th st., No. 340 East, or No. 4 Phelps place, s. s., 22.6x98.9; Joseph Levy to Jacob Brunner	3,108
Same property; Jacob Brunner to Terence Farley	23,750
53d st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x44.10, foreclosure; William C. Traphagen, Referee, to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Guardian	1,900
56th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th av., runs n. 100.10 ft.; thence w. 175 ft.; thence s. 53.8 ft.; thence e. 25.2 ft.; thence s. 50.8 ft. to n. s. 56th st.; thence e. along 56th st. 150 ft.; S. Kaufman and A. D. Ausbacher to Terence Farley	106,000
57th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 125x100; 56th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100; Catherine Schaefer, widow, to Martin Schwaner, Executor of Christian Schafer, (release of dower)	15,000
Same property; Bernhard G. Amend to Martin Schwaner and Paul Amend	110,000
74th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Avenue A, w. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 74th st., 25.6x100; 74th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Terence Farley to Samuel Zeimer	42,500
110th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11; W. L. Loew to Rachel McCauley	3,500
121st st., w. s., 278.7 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17.10 x100.11; Sereno B. Bulkley to William H. Gray	16,000
St. Nicholas av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 147th st., 50x100; Henry Nicoll to Daniel Butterfield	11,000
10th av., e. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 148th st., 25x100; Same to Same	4,500

LEASES RECORDED.

46th st. s. s., 494 ft. w. of 8th av., 15.6x100.5; 20 years, per year	$248
James F. Chamberlain and Charles F. Southmayd, Trustees Henry Astor, to James Henderson and James Blackhurst, 8th av., No. 899; 3 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION OFFICES.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE for house on Murray Hill, the first-class brown-stone house No. 9 East 22d st. Terms reasonable.

TO LET OR LEASE—One of the most centrally-located stores in the City, No. 907 Broadway. Terms very easy.

TO LET—In first-class building No. 744 Broadway, one of the finest banking-rooms in the City, with new fixtures. Also, three very fine offices facing Broadway and Astor place, on first and second floors, together with a basement office. All complete in every respect.

TO LET—Offices and floors in the building south-west corner of Broadway and Clinton place.

TO LET—Offices in the building north-east corner of 8th st. and Broadway.

TO LET—The first-class store floor, show window, south-east corner of 11th st. and University place; also two flats in the same building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—The beautiful modern four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 109 East 16th st.

TO LET—To a private family, No. 19 Washington place; in perfect order; unexceptionable in every respect.

TO LET—First-class lofts, with unfailing steam power, in new buildings, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st.

STORAGE—Furniture stored at No. 12 Washington place, at moderate rates.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY are respectfully requested to leave description. NO CHARGE UNLESS SOLD OR RENTED from this office; references.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-story houses, 23d st., near 6th av., lots 50 by 100; also, first-class brown-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av., 25 by 60. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PATENT PLASTERING.—Ceilings and walls put up in one-fifth the time of ordinary work, and warranted not to fall. P. G. HUBERT, No. 61 Liberty st.

FOR SALE ON CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a full-sized four-story brick house, with extension. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

NO. 33 WEST 5TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., 4-story brown-stone house; immediate possession. TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 24th st.

TO EXCHANGE—For property in New-York or vicinity, the finest farm in Dutchess County, N. Y.; price $55,000. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT THE VILLAGE OF Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; four and three-quarter acres of land, plenty of fruit, good buildings in good order; near to depot; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SMALL FARM OF fifty acres, improved, near good markets; price very low and terms easy; with a capable, honest man, would cultivate on shares.

JOHN COLVILL, No. 134 Reade st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, one of the most desirable residences in Orange, N. J., completely furnished; house with gas, and all modern improvements; stable, green-house, &c., and one and a half acres of ground; situation unsurpassed. THOS. DUNN, No. 7 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the pier foot of 25th st., East River.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR one or more years, a spacious mansion situated in Flushing, Long Island, with all modern improvements and thirteen acres of ground, six laid out in lawn; hot-houses, grapery, stabling, and every requisite of a first-class suburban residence. Address H., Box No. 872 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM THE 1ST OF MAY next, a four-story brown-stone house, in good order, with modern improvements; east side, between 59th and 72d sts., Lexington and 5th avs., at a rental of $1,500 per year; principals only dealt with. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.

K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT.

TO BANKS, BANKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c., a large and very eligible OFFICE 25x100, suitable for banking, insurance, or law business. First floor on BROADWAY, in the immediate vicinity of the Post Office.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

OFFICES TO RENT, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building No. 50 Wall st. Apply to The United States Mortgage Company.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected:

HENRY DAVID,
CHARLES JENKINS,
M. M. VAN BUREN,
J. W. BROWN,
EDWARD SCULLY,
B. A. MAYEREAU,
WILLIAM MILES,
NELSON SAMMIS,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
HAML'N BLYDENBURGH,
BERNARD McFEELEY,
MERRITT H. SMITH,
R. G. HATFIELD,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,
J. WINDMULLER,
WM. H. MONTANYE,
JOHN A. BAUSH,
JAMES NEEVES,
THOMAS WEBB,
GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
NOAH A. CHILDS,
JOHN M. BIXBY,
ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
DAVID MAHANY,
JOHN ROMER,
J. B. BLYDENBURGH,
H. J. BARINGER.

D. D. WHITNEY, President pro tem.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1874:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	$6,512,086 21
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1874	2,433,258 19
Total amount of marine premiums	$8,945,344 40

No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	$6,489,971 53
Losses paid during the same period	$2,370,659 96
Returns of premiums and expenses	$1,373,657 47

The company has the following assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$9,931,060 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	2,152,800 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	367,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	453,676 72
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,832,848 48
Cash in Bank	266,199 54
Total amount of assets	$16,003,584 74

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1871, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1874, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 6th of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WILLIAM STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ROYAL PHELPS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
GEORGE W. LANE,
ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
ADAM T. SACKETT,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
HORACE GRAY,
WINTHROP G. RAY,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,
SHEPHERD KNAPP.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

PROPOSALS FOR $645,000.
STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, until THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $645,000 Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

City Parks Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 645, laws of 1874, payable July 1, 1903	$100,000
Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900	100,000
Dock Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by section 6, chapter 574, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1905	145,000
Assessment Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 397, laws of 1852, and chapter 580, laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1879	300,000

Said Stocks and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of May and November of each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1875.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.

Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo.

J. M. C. RODNEY,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Caratei Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 615 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. H. WELLINGTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding.

BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M.

Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York; the Semi-annual Dividend due Feb. 1 on the Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building; also, Dividend (Quarterly) on the Common Stock.

JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 128 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1875.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees, held this day, Mr. E. D. L. SWEET was appointed Second Vice President of the company.

ALFRED NELSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1875.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the company MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING FIVE COUPONS OF LONG DOCK COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 2,700, 28, 2,101, 2,693, 1,927, representing $35 each, payable Dec. 1, 1874; payment has been stopped. The finder will please leave them at F. A. REICHARD'S, No. 15 Platt st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.;

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD,
TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS.

Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS, GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE, FRANKLIN TEL., NATIONAL TRUST, and CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN R. R. STOCKS, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company adopted the following resolution on the 5th of January instant:

Whereas, This company has applied to Congress for aid to complete its road by a Government guarantee of interest on its bonds hereafter to be issued, and whereas, it is desirable that the holders of this company's first mortgage bonds should meet for conference and action concerning their interests generally, and especially in relation to any action Congress may take on the company's application now pending before it; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary call a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to be held in its office, in New-York City, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, to take action in the premises.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the holders of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet at its office, No. 23 5th av., New-York City, at noon of the 18th day of March, 1875.

SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

W. B. SCOTT & CO., NO. 24 PINE ST., EXecute orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds on commission.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

RESOLUTE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 151 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on DEMAND.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 187 BROADWAY, JAN. 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE,
Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVIdend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE P. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, and after Feb. 1 prox.

The Transfer books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 23 to Feb. 1, 1875. By order.

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THE UNPAID COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, which became due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Feb. 1, 1875, on presentation to the Bank of America, at New-York, or to St. John Boyle, Receiver, at Louisville, Ky., with Six per Cent. interest to that date.

ST. JOHN BOYLE, Receiver.

GEO. A. JARVIS, Pres't. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Sec'y.
OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent.; both payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN H. BEDELL, Secretary.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1875, OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN and CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANIES will be paid on and after that date at agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer,
No. 120 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875, $292,640 90.—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1875.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS PAYAble on demand.

SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., Jan. 27 | CUBA..........WED., Feb. 10
JAVA........WED., Feb. 3 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 27

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE..........Saturday, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Thursday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Feb. 6 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $60, and $70, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all parts, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.

The Inman steam-ship CITY OF BROOKLYN will sail for Queenstown and Liverpool from Pier No. 45 North River on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 10 A. M.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Tues., Jan. 26, 9 A.M. | Italy....Sat., Feb. 13, 12:30 A.M.
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P.M. | Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........Saturday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Feb. 9.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Feb. 16.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Nederland......Jan. 27 | Switzerland......Feb. 26
Vaderland......Feb. 2 |

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland......Feb. 14 |
Vaderland......March 10 | Switzerland......Feb. 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70 according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Wednesday Jan. 27.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ALPS..........Feb. 5.
ANDES..........Feb. 23.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ETNA..........Jan. 27.
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 13.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CUBA..........Thursday, Jan. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, Friday, Jan. 22, A. D. 1875.

Present, Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, District Judge.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (complainant) vs. The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, Samuel M. Nickerson, Ransom R. Cable, Cornelius Lynde, The Orion and Minersville Railroad Company, and Philander L. Cable (defendants)—In Chancery.

It appearing to the court that through inadventure the order entered in this cause on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1874, in the words following—

It satisfactorily appearing to this court that among the objects of the above suit is the foreclosure of mortgages given to said complainant as Trustee for all the bondholders, to secure two different series of the bonds of the said Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, to the aggregate amount of nine millions of dollars, and that there may arise conflicts of interest among the holders of said bonds as to their respective rights, equities, and claims of priority in the premises, and that the holders of said bonds are numerous, scattered, many of them residents of Germany, in Europe, and to a large extent unknown; on motion of the solicitor for complainant: It is ordered by the court that notice be given to all the holders of said bonds to appear and intervene in this cause on or before the first Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, (1875,) and present to this court for adjudication their respective equities and claims of priority, if any they have; or, in default thereof, that they will be deemed to stand upon an equality with other bondholders similarly situated, as set forth in said bill of complaint. And it is further ordered, that the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a daily newspaper of general circulation published respectively in each of the Cities of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; New-York, in the State of New-York, and Berlin, in Germany, and in two newspapers of general circulation published in the City of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, one of which shall be a daily newspaper, the last of said publications to be at least four weeks previous to the first Monday of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and for the Cities of Berlin and Frankfort to be in the German language,

—has not been published in the City of New-York, as required by said order:

It is hereby ordered that this order be published for five successive days, commencing the 26th day of January, A. D. 1875, in the daily editions of the New-York *Tribune* and The New-York *Times*, two newspapers published in said City of New-York.

Above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of said order.

WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk.

CAUTION.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS DESIROUS OF warning the people of New-York and other States against purchasing the EUREKA VENTILATOR, or the State right for the same, the patent having been fraudulently obtained, the subscriber being the inventor, and not the present holder of the patent papers, which he will prove in court in due time.

HENRY KELLEY,
No. 7 Spring lane, Boston, Mass.
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

THE "STAR" SPRING BED.—PATENTED, with adjustable, reversible slats, composed of wood and wire only, no hiding places for vermin; strong enough for any two persons under 500 pounds; the best lying bed in the world, regardless of price; warranted to give satisfaction or money returned; liberal terms to the trade; sent in compact bundle on receipt of money.

Price, single bed, $4 50; double bed, $5 50.

Call and examine at "Depot of the People's Pumps."

W. S. BLUNT,
No. 77 Beekman st.

WANTED—WESTON'S SECOND-HAND CENTRIfugal machines; state lowest cash price. Address COLWELL & BROTHER, foot of West 27th st., New-York City.

VERY ELEGANT FRENCH BALL-DRESSES and flowers for sale at No. 425 6th av., second floor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our house, in this country and England.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. E. V. R. SCHUYLER BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAYNES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited now will draw interest from Feb. 1.

Assets..$3,255,861 62 | Surplus..........$320,001 91

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 Times Office.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can find a number of first-class servants.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is also a good washer and ironer; would do chamber-work and washing; is a nice waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; prefers the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy, neat German girl, strong and well able to work; is a good waitress; very active; can take care of a furnace; is also a good laundress; has eighteen months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid in a private family; very particular and well recommended; she is altogether a desirable person; has no objection to do some sewing, or assist in taking care of children. Seen at Odell's Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl with good City references; is strong, willing, and industrious; speaks good English; can iron nicely. Call at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, lately landed, to assist with the care of children and chamber-work; is a neat sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would mind grown up children; is kind and affectionate. Address, for three days, Lennox, Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By an English young woman, with best City references, or as nurse care children, do sewing, waiting, &c.; in City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PERSON AS CHAMBER-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 100 West 26th st., corner of 6th av.; ring dress-maker's bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and fine washing; City references. Call at No. 217 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 11 West 37th st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, who is also an excellent washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country work of all kinds; has a daughter about fourteen; very useful; requires no wages for her this Winter if together; have good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE WOMAN for cooking in all variety; Protestant Swedish woman, with good City references; is a tidy, respectable, and reliable person; country or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—A highly respectable young woman, good cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, side dishes, &c.; would assist with washing; best City testimonials; sober, honest, neat, tidy, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of meats and soups; will assist with the coarse washing; private family or boarding-house; is careful, neat, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED COOK; CAN bone, lard, cook pastries, game, and make a variety of desserts; is very orderly in her kitchen, and pleasant with girls; has the best of references from her former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A STRONG young woman would like a place in City or country; is a good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, and a superior laundress; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for D.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is some years in America; can do French and English cooking; all kinds of side dishes. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED WOMAN, who is first-class in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; PREFERS A country family; is good on all kinds of meats, poultry, game, and soups, and a good bread and pastry cook; understands milk and butter. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS; one as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best recommendations from last employer. Can be seen at No. 490 6th av., third floor, front, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant person as first-class cook in a nice private family; is competent in every respect. Call or address for two days Mrs. Rose, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; very good bread and biscuit maker; would assist with washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 370 West 52d st., corner 9th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands all kinds of cooking; a small family preferred; has good reference. Call or address No. 220 East 26th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing and ironing; two years' best reference. Call for two days at No. 410 West 53d st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook. Call for two days at No. 313 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs., one pair of stairs, in the front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WELSH COOK (PROTestant) in a private family where a kitchen maid is kept. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at 217 West 28th st., rear, between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WHO WILL assist with the coarse washing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, who understands plain cooking, washing, and ironing; would like a place in a private family; can furnish superior reference, and will go at moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for K. M.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman, as working housekeeper, who thoroughly understands all parts of house-work; is a good cook; can take entire charge of a household; City or country; has best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, COMpetent young woman, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to be generally useful; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl with good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper in a private family, or would care for an invalid lady; good reference. Address M. J., Box 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as house-maid and chamber-maid; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 152 West 23d st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, GOOD working girl; has very good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS lady's maid and laundress; no objection to assist with children; best City reference. Call at 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, speaking German; is a thoroughly experienced laundress, and has the highest testimonials from City families. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKING little English; has very good references; is a superior laundress; can do up curtains, laces, and fineries in superior style. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; is willing to make herself useful; has first-class reference. Call or address No. 314 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl in a private family as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 217 East 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, lately landed, as laundress; City references. Address S. C., No. 464 3d av., in the store.

MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REFINED YOUNG Swiss girl; speaks German, French, and English; is a very good seamstress, and can dress hair nicely, or would take care of children; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN SPEAKING French to wait on growing children and seamstress; no objection to light chamber-work; can operate on different machines; can furnish City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWISS-French girl, speaking English; can give the best City reference; is very fond of children and a first-class seamstress; is a Protestant; very steady and willing. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; will take an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 352 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WET NURSE; IS A healthy, fresh young woman; is in her present place; can give good references. Seen at No. 1,253 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; baby three weeks old; best City reference if required. Call at No. 206 East 28th st. Ring first bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; will take an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A wet nurse. Call at No. 189 Madison st., first floor back.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN WITH a full breast of milk, to wet nurse; City reference. Call at No. 189 Madison st., first floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—WHO CAN CUT AND MAKE children's clothing; make ladies dresses and all kinds of family sewing; can work Willcox & Gibbs' and Grover & Baker's machines. Address Seamstress, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY girl as seamstress; can cut and fit, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and wait on a lady or growing children; will be highly recommended by present employer, where she has lived two years. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of dress-making; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as seamstress and to wait on ladies or assist with light chamber-work; best City reference. Call or address No. 1,276 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.; can be seen for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and dress-maker by the day or week; can cut and fit; her own Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 270 West 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; thirteen years' best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress (operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine) to go out by the week or month; good City reference. Call or address No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES to go out by the day, week, or month; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 115 West 15th st., rear.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a few gentlemen's washing, or would take family washing by the week or month; excellent references. Call all the week at No. 288 3d av.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE, trustworthy, single man, of long experience; or would take care of a gentleman's road horses; is temperate and obliging, and would make himself useful; best City and country references. Address T., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is strictly temperate; has the best of references for honesty and capability. Call or address M. Thomas, No. 213 West 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best City references, and is well acquainted with both Cities. Address J. M., Box No. 234 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—OF TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in New-York, by a qualified, honest, sober, careful man; is respectful, willing, and obliging; highest reference. Address D. M., Box No. 216 Times Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; two and a half years' best City reference from last place. Call or address E. G., No. 136 West 17th st., rear.

FARMER AND DAIRYMAN.—BY A MARRIED man, aged forty-one years, who can do all branches of farm and dairy-work; is also a good hand with horses and cattle; would take charge of a farm or work it on shares; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, married, as vegetable gardener; understands hot-beds and the raising of all vegetables; wants a steady place; not afraid of work; will be ready on the 8th of February; best of reference. Address or call on my present employer, Geo. H. Kennedy, No. 40 Wall st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, who understands greenhouses, grapery, and gardening in all its branches; unexceptionable references as to capability. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 278, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; can produce first-class testimonials from his former employers. Address J. A., No. 12 Cortland st.

GROOM.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT married man (one child) as groom and coachman; City or country; best City reference. Address H. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HORSE-BREAKER, TRAINER, FARMER, &c.—By an American Protestant young man, aged twenty-five years, who thoroughly understands the management and treatment of young horses; can bit and break to saddle and harness, train, speed, &c.; also is a good farmer, and can care cattle, sheep, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WAITER OR SERVANT IN HOTEL OR Boarding-house.—By a man aged 25 years, who understands waiting thoroughly; can also build fires, attend doors, sweep, wash windows, &c. Best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, WITH CITY references; speaks English; willing, industrious, strictly temperate, and of good conduct. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A HOLLANDER, WITH TWO years' City references; is a first-class waiter; willing, neat, and competent; is strictly sober, single, and steady; speaks French and English. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN; SPEAKS SOME ENGlish and French; is a very good waiter; eighteen months' City references for competency, honesty, and sobriety. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, (SINGLE,) AS waiter in a private family; excellent reference from his last employer. Address D. Y., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE BONNE FRANCAISE (ALSAcienne) demande une place dans une bonne, gentil famille; des bonnes recommandations. S'adresser No. 12 East 16 rue, entre 5th av. and Union square, pour deux jours.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN, A young married man; must be fully competent, and have first-class recommendations; none others need apply. Address Post Office Box No. 1,601.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GARDENER WHO understands vegetable garden and greenhouse thoroughly; a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GARDENER WHO understands vegetable garden and greenhouse thoroughly; a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT EIGHTEEN years of age, who has had some experience in the drug business, to attend to the chemical department of a wholesale house. Address OZONE, Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG PERSON AS SEAMSTRESS who has City recommendations; must understand how to wait on a lady and dress her hair. Apply at No. 15 Waverley place, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—SERVANTS IMMEDIATELY; NICE situations ready at fair wages for Protestant or Catholic at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS in a private family; German or Swede preferred; must have a good City reference. Call at No. 119 East 27th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WHO HAS City recommendations. Apply at No. 15 Waverley place, on Wednesday morning at 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; A THORoughly experienced woman, with first-class City references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—AN HONEST MAN OF ACTIVE, STEADY habits, as assistant porter in an importing house. Address JAMES, Box No. 143 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SMART WOMAN BY THE MONTH, to cook, wash and iron, who can lodge at home; white or colored. Apply at No. 62 West 45th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WITH $10,000 to $20,000; willing to go West, and for a time to work hard, may possibly make an arrangement with an established house in a large Western city, by addressing X. A. X., Box No. 148 Times Office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF A first-class poultry and vegetable stand; will be sold at a great sacrifice; satisfactory reasons for selling.
F. FINAN, Nos. 5 and 6 Croton Market, 42d st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN WINTER GOODS.

WE HAVE REDUCED OUR WOOLEN

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

TO LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

It will pay our friends well to call and examine these reduced goods.

HAVING made large purchases of

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES

before the recent advance in prices, we can still guarantee our prices in these lines as being the LOWEST IN THE CITY.

We have just opened our entire new stock of Ladies' and Misses'

COTTON UNDERWEAR,

and Infants' complete Outfits—lock-stitch made, and the newest styles and the finest qualities. We will give our customers the full benefit of the recent fall in prices on these articles.

In addition to the above specialties, we have been filling up our stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

LACE GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

WHITE AND LINEN GOODS,

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,

with all of the best novelties offering either in this or the European markets.

OUR STOCK OF NOTIONS—Crockery, House-keeping and House-Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Toys, Dolls, &c., are unusually attractive.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:50, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:15 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JAN. 26, A LADY'S SMALL GOLD WATCH and locket; $25 reward will be paid for its return to No. 1 West 47th st., or No. 26 Front st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. **HORSE BLANKETS,** Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, **CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS,** of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE, NO. 802 FULTON st., Brooklyn; covers three lots; front on two streets; doing an extensive business; price, $25,000; terms easy; possession May 1. C. D. WILLITS, No. 644 Fulton st.

TRUCK AND WAGON FACTORY.—ONE AND two horse trucks on hand, made in the best manner; orders attended to promptly.
W. WESTERFIELD, No. 177 Prince st.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND HEARSE, clarence front, in good condition. Address for three days, WILLIAM MORRIS, Earle's Hotel, Canal st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET—AT NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR floor, with three rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., and private table if required; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University Place.—Newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; desirable rooms on parlor floor; transient boarders taken.

NO. 35 GRAMERCY PLACE, (NO. 152 EAST 20th st.,) near 3d av.—Room, good board, fire and gas, for two, $13. Also, a small room for a gentleman, reasonable.

A BASEMENT, FURNISHED—FINE LOCALITY for a physician, lately occupied by one; also, small room, $2. No. 216 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board—private table if desired—sunny parlor and extension on second floor; terms reasonable; references. No. 145 West 41st st.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—TWO PLEASANT communicating rooms, with southern exposure and large closets, on second floor, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.

Two large rooms, or one large room with hall-room adjoining; board first class; references exchanged.

NO. 385 5TH AV.

Miss Bushnell has now ready a parlor floor, private table; references exchanged.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A FINE, LARGE room to let, in a house first-class in all its appointments; also single room; excellent table. References.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, rooms to let on second, third, and fourth floors, with board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

ONE SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO RENT.—On second floor, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Two pleasant hall rooms to let on upper floor, with board; highest references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A THIRD STORY, sunny room to let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED front room, with side room, separate or together, with board.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET—TO A GENtleman, without meals; house first class and occupied by owner. No. 52 West 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER HAS A suite of rooms unexpectedly vacated which will be rented with private table or without board.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—TO LET, TWO rooms connecting, on second floor, with board.

BOARD AT NO. 255 4TH AV.—PLEASANT rooms.

NO. 312 14TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A FEW nicely furnished rooms at moderate prices.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO medium-sized rooms, unfurnished, on second floor, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, and board with private table; west side, above 42d st., preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, PERMANENT, Box No. 143 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD FOR HIM-self and mother; a private family residing in their own house preferred; terms must not exceed $175 per month; unquestionable references. Address, with particulars, PERMANENT, Box No. 113 Times Office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,707.—In the matter of JAY COOKE, William G. Moorhead, Harris C. Fahnestock, Henry D. Cooke, Pitt Cooke, George C. Thomas, James A. Garland, and Jay Cooke, Jr., trading as JAY COOKE & CO., bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having, under the act of Congress of 2d March, 1867, filed their petition for a discharge from all their debts provable under the said act, and for a certificate thereof, it is ordered that a meeting of creditors be held on the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., before the Register, Joseph Mason, Esquire, at the United States District Court-rooms, No. 435 Library street, Philadelphia, to be continued by adjournments, if necessary, when and where the examination of the said bankrupts will be finished; and that the Register certify to the court whether the said bankrupts have in all things conformed to their duty under the said act, and if not, in what respects; which certificate, and the said examination, when closed, with all other papers relating to the case, will be filed by the Register in the Clerk's Office. It is further ordered, that a hearing be had upon said petition for discharge and certificate, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of February, 1875, before the said court, at Philadelphia, at ten o'clock A. M., when and where all creditors who have proven their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Witness the honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1875.

[Seal.] G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest: J. MASON, Register. ja27-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. BELDEN, Bankrupt.—No. 4,747.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third and final general meeting of creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, Room No. 6, on the eighth (8th) day of February, 1875, at twelve (12) o'clock, noon, at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title XLI., entitled Bankruptcy. And, further, that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of the said bankrupt in said court, and that on the said eighth day of February, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock noon, I shall apply to said court at chambers, before the said Register, at his office aforesaid, for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,095, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title XLI, entitled Bankruptcy. And, further, that I will offer for sale the outstanding uncollected accounts due to the estate of said bankrupt, at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1875.

HIRAM BURDETT, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Leonard F. Requa, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel M. Brown, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1875.

ja27-1aw3wW* JOHN W. SMITH, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.:—At Newark, on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FERDERICK KAUFMANN and PETER HAUCK, of Harrison, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER Assignee, &c.,
ja27-1aw3wW* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS,

OF FISK UNIVERSITY,
Nashville, Tenn.,
will give their
FIRST CONCERT
in New-York, since returning from their
MARVELOUSLY SUCCESSFUL TOUR
IN ENGLAND,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

This company has been reorganized by Prof. George L. White, assisted by Prof. Theodore F. Seward, and they have now undertaken to raise $100,000 to further enlarge the facilities, and to lay the foundation of permanent endowment for Fisk University.

The Concert will surpass in attractiveness those which were so universally popular two and three years ago.

Sale of tickets will begin Thursday, Jan. 28, at Steinway Hall, and at the rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 56 Reade st.

Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c.

Doors open at 7:15 o'clock; Concert begins at 8 o'clock.

The FIRST CONCERT in Brooklyn will be at the Academy of Music,

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

PARK THEATRE. OPERA BOUFFE.

LAST NIGHTS and LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
REDUCED PRICES.

Lecoq's charming opera bouffe, in three acts,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
which delights crowded houses.
Mlle. GIRADIN, MINELLI, KID, DE QUERCY, VALAIRE, GENOT, VALTER, DORALIS.

In active preparation, at great expense, the musical sensation of the year in all the leading capitals, Lecoq's new spectacular Opera Bouffe, GIROFLE-GIROFLA, with splendid Moorish scenes by Matt Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin. New costumes specially imported from Paris, and a picked cast, introducing Mlle. CORALIS GEOFFROY, from the Folies Dramatique, Paris, her debut in America. Watch future announcements for first night.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

Every evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
Fourth month in New-York of the brilliant success of
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original mirthful and ventriloquial entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.

The popular and artistic success of Mr. Maccabe's present engagement is without parallel in New-York.

The programme for the present week will be of
SURPASSING EXCELLENCE,
Including "The Wandering Minstrels,"
"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow,"
"The English Railway Porter,"
"Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of
"SIR ROWLAND THE RUFFIAN."

Ticket-office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF
Mrs. ROUSBY in her original rôle of LADY ELIZABETH.
To-night, and every evening this week.
Also, for the MATINEE on SATURDAY.
Last appearances of Mrs. ROUSBY in her great original rôle of LADY ELIZABETH,
(as played by her 1,000 times in England,) in Tom Taylor's great historical play
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
supported by GEORGE CLARKE and full dramatic company.
MONDAY, Feb. 1, first time this season in New-York, Shakespeare's AS YOU LIKE IT.
First appearance of Mrs. ROUSBY as ROSALIND.

DE CORDOVA

will deliver his new lecture,
BUMBERLY & CO.,
At STEINWAY HALL, FEB. 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1875,
engagement of S. C. FRANCE.
MARKED FOR LIFE. Also, LOST IN LONDON.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE INTERMEDIATE examination of the classes in this College will commence on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued until Saturday the 6th. The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

A YOUNG FRENCH-AMERICAN LADY OF high attainments and best of references desires board in a respectable family, in exchange for private lessons. Address E. L., Post Office Box No. 2,565.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDU-cate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—FOR Young Ladies and Children. Combining home care and a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES AN ADDITIONAL EN-gagement to teach English, either in a school or family; can furnish best of references. Address H. G., care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—In the matter of the petition of STEPHEN F. BEEKMAN for an order that two certain mortgages be discharged of record.—At a Special Term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, held at the Court-house, New-York City, on the 26th day of December, 1874, present, Hon. John Sedgwick, Justice.—A petition having been presented to this court by Stephen F. Beekman for an order that a mortgage made by said Beekman to Thomas Connell to secure the payment of one thousand dollars and interest thereon, dated Sept. 1, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the second day of September, 1846, in Liber 299, at page 91, and assigned to John Barr, of Bermuda, by an instrument in writing dated April 1, 1847, and recorded in the office of the said Register on the 5th day of April, 1847, in Liber 302, page 66; and another mortgage dated November 30, 1846, made by said Beekman to secure said one thousand dollars to said Thomas Connell, and recorded in the office of said Register on the 9th day of December, 1846, in Liber 298, at page 450, and assigned to said Barr by said instrument of assignment before mentioned, said mortgages being upon premises situated in the City of New-York. Now, on motion of LaRoy S. Gove, counsel for said Stephen F. Beekman, it is ordered that all persons interested show cause at a special term of this court, to be held at the Court-house, New-York City, on the third Monday of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., why the mortgages before named should not be discharged of record, and an order of this court made to that effect. It is further ordered that this order be published in the *Daily Register* and New-York *Times* once a week for the period of six weeks, and a copy mailed, postage paid, to Thos. D. Middleton, executor, and William S. Barr, Bermuda, and to Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Marlall, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Clegg, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Agg, care of Major Stephen Lawson, Winchester, England.

ja6-1aw6wW*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—DAVID TORRENS, Plaintiff, against S. W. NASH, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—Non-resident.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within two days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirty-one 80-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the cost of this action.—Dated December 7, 1874.

DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
d23-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.—JAN. 5, 1875.

DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
j6-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN A. VANDERVEER and JOHN Z. LOTT as Executors of the last will and testament of John J. Vanderveer, deceased, against GEORGE A. PELLITT, and Margaret, his wife; Alfred L. Pellitt, and Eliza, his wife; Clarissa Green, sometimes called Clarissa Pellitt; John Fay.—To each of the defendants named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1874.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.
d23-1aw6wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Every Afternoon and Evening.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Great Trotting Carnival at Matinée To-day.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
See Matinée This Day.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Admission Half Price.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Everybody Attends.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
See the Great Roman Races.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Grand Tournament To-night.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Crowning of the Queen of Beauty.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Chivalry and Knights in Armor.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Fills all with Delight.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Daring Ladies' Hurdle Races.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
All the Ladies' Flat Races.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
The Thrilling Standing Races.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Splendor, Magnificence, and Excitement.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Semi-Weekly Trot, Tuesday and Friday.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Doors open at 1 and 6:30.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Performance 2:30 and 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, FAUST.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss BEAUMONT, Messrs. CARLETON, PEAKES, &c., and Mr. JOSEPH MAAS in the cast.
Full Chorus, Grand Orchestra, Military Band.
THURSDAY, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, ERNANI.
FRIDAY, Jan. 29—First time in New-York in English of Ambroise Thomas' charming and successful opera, MIGNON.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE, SATURDAY, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, family circle, $1. See circulars at music stores and Academy of Music for full casts of the operas.

THE NORTH POLE. THE NORTH POLE.

STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst.,
FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION
of the
AMERICAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

Illustrated narrative by the late Chief Engineer of the Polaris, EMIL SCHUMANN, who will give a true and impartial history of the expedition. He will exhibit Arctic views of the most interesting character, taken by him on the spot.

ESQUIMAUX JOE, the faithful and heroic guide, also other distinguished members of that famous expedition will be present. Tickets for sale at general offices, No. 33 Union square, No. 114 Broadway, No. 697 Broadway, in the drug-store; No. 677 Broadway, in the book store; also in the drug store at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Steinway Hall all day Friday.

Tickets..........$1

THE CHARITY BALL

(TWENTIETH SEASON)
Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February, under the usual management.

The few tickets not in the hands of the Committee may be had at Delemonico's at $5 each.

THE CHARITY BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 4.

Gentlemen purchase for the above KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair.

EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each.

French embroidered SHIRTS, $1 to $20 each, at PEREGO'S, NO. 85 NASSAU ST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS

AFTERNOON AT 2,
Only matinée of
JACK HARKAWAY,
AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

EVENING AT 8,
Last time of
JACK HARKAWAY,
AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York will be held at Association Hall, corner 23d st. and 4th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY CONCERTS—AT their parlors, No. 37 Union square, commencing THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 25, and every evening, except Saturday, during the week.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875. }

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS REQUIRED for the pupils and others of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., to be delivered on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and designated.

Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each contractor, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests.

The articles will be inspected by an officer of the school.

For details apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

DAVID WETMORE,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.

LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COAL AND PINE WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 3, 1875, for 1,100 tons Coal and 100 cords Pine Wood.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.

d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

PHŒNIX REMSEN, }
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, }
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS, }
WILLIAM H. KANE, }

d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.

JOHN N. BEEKMAN, }
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN, }

Ja20-1aw6m-W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.

o7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.

s2-1aw6mW*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Every night at 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

WOMEN OF THE DAY!
A GREAT SUCCESS.

The *Evening Post* says: "We advise any of our fellow-beings who are suffering in mind, body, or estate to go forthwith to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and enliven their melancholy by seeing 'Women of the Day.'"

The *Herald* says: "'Women of the Day' seems to have caught the popular fancy, and the demand for seats extends into next week. * * * The ladies, especially, are quite enthusiastic. The matinée on Saturday was the best of the season."

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.
Miss SARA JEWETT.
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM.
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER.
Miss NINA VARIAN.
Miss JEAN BURNSIDE.

Mr. JAMES LEWIS.
Mr. W. DAVIDGE.
Mr. GEORGE PARKES.
Mr. LOUIS JAMES.
Mr. D. WHITING.
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT.
Mr. F. CHAPMAN.

REALISTIC SCENERY!
FASHIONABLE TOILETS!
RESPLENDENT BEAUTIES!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

*** In consequence of the DEMAND FOR SEATS the Box-sheet is now open for TEN DAYS AHEAD, and all OTHER NOVELTIES are POSTPONED for the present.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
THIRTY-SIXTH TO FORTY-THIRD TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, SEVENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers.
LAST NIGHTS OF CHARLES DICKENS'
☞ LITTLE EM'LY, ☜
will not be presented after next Saturday evening.
The scenery of the charming play is remarkably fine, and includes
THE ILLUMINATED CATHEDRAL!
THE STORM AT SEA!
THE THRILLING SHIPWRECK SCENE!
THE SAILING OF THE SHIP!

*** During the entire week beginning Feb. 1,
THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED
for careful and elaborate rehearsals by the company, and of the scenery and grand mechanism of the grand Shakespearean Pageant.
☞ HENRY V., ☜
which will be produced on Monday evening, Feb. 8.
*** FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, an Extraordinary Bill, for the BENEFIT of Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE. LITTLE EM'LY and the SERIOUS FAMILY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ELEVENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
71ST TO 77TH PERFORMANCE.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mrs. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
Now ready the new burlesque,
THE SHOCKRAUN.
Every scene and appointment entirely new.
First appearance of Mr. JOHN HART.
Mr. ALEX. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist.
Mr. JAMES CLARKE, Irish Comedian.
New Stars and all the Old Favorites.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

GREAT OPTICAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29,
STEREOPTICON VIEWS IN EUROPE,
Imported expressly for this occasion.
Illustrated musically by the Choir of the Broadway Tabernacle.
Admission, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
A CLASSICAL CONCERT of the highest order will be given at Steinway Hall Feb. 10.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the society drama,
CLOTILDE; OR, THE BRUISED HEART.
First week of MY WIFE'S VISITORS.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

MR. WILLIAM G. APPLETON'S

READINGS.
Dickens, Tennyson, Mark Twain, &c.
Mott-Memorial Hall, Madison av. and 27th st.
FRIDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock, Jan. 29.
Tickets 50 cents each, at Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st.

ELEVENTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, C. E. HORSLEY, of St. John's Chapel, New-York; Vocalist, Mrs. C. E. HORSLEY, Soprano. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,

Unapproached in capacity and elegance. **WINNERS of three highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at VIENNA 1873, Paris 1867;** and at *Industrial Exhibitions in America always.* NEW STYLES, *with most important improvement ever made.* **Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs ($200),** a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. **Etagere Organs ($175),** very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. **Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.**

LECTURES.

THE HARLEM LIBRARY

AND READING-ROOM.

6,000 VOLUMES AND ALL PERIODICALS.

No. 2,238 3d av., near 122d st.

TERMS:

$3 00 FOR ONE YEAR.
2 00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
1 25 FOR THREE MONTHS.

Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

A choice selection of Foreign and American Pictures, comprising the names of some of the best artists, is now on exhibition at the

ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.,

to be sold at auction on Thursday and Friday, 28th and 29th inst., at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 15th January, 1875. }

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875, the privilege of keeping for one year floats at the steps at foot of Third Avenue Bridge, Harlem River. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their auction-room, No. 182 Church st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock, the stock of Hosiery and Dry Goods belonging to the estate of Messrs. HELLER BROS.

By order of BERNARD MAGUIRE, Sheriff.
New-York, Jan. 25, 1875.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock M. at Exchange Sales-room, under the direction of JOHN L. SHIRLEY, Esq., Referee, the brick house and lot, No. 167 Charles st., north side, 92 feet east of West st.; lot, 22x101.6. Maps and particulars at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, NO. 35 PINE ST.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.

$1 60 per Gallon.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

ATROCITIES OF THE OPPOSING FORCES—THEIR POSITIONS.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE AND A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH THE RULE OF ACTION—HORRIBLE CRUELTIES AND OUTRAGES BY BOTH ARMIES—THE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY—POSITIONS HELD BY THE CONTENDING ARMIES—THE FORCES IN THE FIELD.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPANISH FRONTIER, Friday, Jan. 1, 1875.

If the civil war raging in Spain were being carried on between two hostile tribes of red Indians there might be some excuse for the horrible atrocities which are constantly committed on both sides; but when the combatants belong to a civilized nation these outrages are inexcusable. Naturally, as a Carlist correspondent, I am somewhat of a partisan; but any one who has watched the course of this war since the commencement will agree with me when I say that there is not a pin to choose between the two sides so far as cruelty is concerned. One day we hear of the Spanish gunboats throwing shells into small villages along the shores of the Province of Biscay, and shortly after the Republicans burn every house they come across in the neighborhood of Irun and Oyarzun. For these outrages the Carlists retaliate by slaughtering prisoners in a wholesale manner at Casada. This is the last atrocity of which we have had particulars, so that it is now the turn of the Republicans, and they will doubtless avail themselves of an early opportunity to cry quits with the enemy. That the practice of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" is adopted by both sides has been proved on many occasions; but, unfortunately, it is more generally the case that when one outrage is perpetrated, the one which is committed in return is doubly atrocious; so that if things go on much longer at the rate they have been progressing for the last six or eight months, not only will the cry of "no quarter" be recognized by both sides, but the prisoners who are now in captivity are likely to "lose the number of their mess."

That this system of retaliation is really adopted, several instances tend to prove. Here is a case in point: About the 1st of December news was received at the head-quarters of Gen. Mendiri, near Estella, that the Republican soldiers, acting under the orders of Gen. Moriones, had shot a couple of Carlist prisoners who had been captured some days previous. The Carlist General immediately sent a letter to the Republican commander asking for an explanation of the affair, and stating that if such explanation were not forthcoming he would shoot two of the Republican prisoners in his power for each of the Carlists who had suffered the penalty of death. The messenger bearing this dispatch was detained, and no satisfactory answer being received, I am told that the threat was carried into execution. On several occasions I have seen Republican prisoners in captivity with the Carlists, and they seem not only to be treated with humanity but with an amount of kindness which must make their position a more agreeable one than when they were serving with the Government troops, where the kicks the poor fellows receive are pretty numerous, and the pennies come in very irregularly, if at all. How the Carlist prisoners are treated by the Republicans I have no means of telling, but I doubt if they receive the same attention as that which is paid to the Republican prisoners by the soldiers of Don Carlos. The idea on the Government side is "once an insurgent always an insurgent," while the Royalists think that by treating their prisoners kindly, if an exchange should take place, they will inform their fellow-soldiers how they were dealt with and may thus be the means of causing numerous desertions from the ranks of the Republicans to those of the Royalists. This theory has been occasionally put into practice, and has answered admirably.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.

As we are just now on the eve of an important, and perhaps decisive, engagement, or else are waiting for the curtain to rise upon one more act in the farce which the Madrid Government, under Marshal Serrano, has been playing of late—namely, the retirement of the Duke de la Torre from the front, it will not be inopportune to give a slight sketch of the positions occupied by the lines of the two contending armies. When Americans set about "doing" Europe, they rarely think it worth their while to pay a visit to the Peninsula, and but little is known in the United States respecting the geography and history of this country and the customs and appearance of the Spanish people. This remark is not made with the intention of serving as an excuse for a topographical dissertation which would furnish dry reading and would be much more tedious for one to write. But I do wish the sentence with which I commenced this paragraph to furnish an apology for the geographical description of the Basque Provinces which follows:

From a geographical, but not from a political, point of view, Spain may be said to be a "square" country. Upon the north it is bounded by the Bay of Biscay, upon the east by Portugal and the Atlantic, upon the south and south-west by the Mediterranean, and upon the north-east by France and the Pyrenees. The scene of the present military operations is confined to the Basque Provinces—except in Catalonia, where Don Alfonso is commanding—and may be said to be comprised within a square marked by the sea-coast from Santander to the mouth of the Bidassoa on the north, and thence along the Franco-Spanish frontier marked by the Bidassoa and the Pyrenees as far as the frontier line between the Provinces of Navarre and Arragon. From this point it may be marked by an imaginary line drawn to Logrono on the Ebro, and following up the course of the river to Miranda, by another imaginary line we reach Santander. The coast line to the north is entirely occupied by Carlists, except the fortified towns, such as Santander, Bilbao, and St. Sebastian, each of which places is surrounded by Carlists on the land side, and the only means of communication, therefore, is by the sea, where the Carlists can offer no opposition, as they have no ships.

It has often been said, "Why does not Don Carlos make an attempt to cross the Ebro, and push on to Madrid?" and again, "Why does not the Madrid Government take immediate steps to crush the 'insurrection,' root and branch?" It is not difficult to answer the first question, for it is obvious that instead of having been guilty of hanging back and hesitating to take advantage of opportunities which offered, the fact is that the Carlists have moved forward too rapidly; that is to say, much more rapidly than the badly-equipped forces at their command warranted them in doing, and the consequence is that now they are about to be attacked by a large force of the enemy, (at least there are indications that this will be the case, and possibly before you receive this letter the telegraph will have given you particulars of an important battle.) Their line of defense is so long that there must be some weak points somewhere between the sea-coast and Estella, and if the Republicans can only find these weak points, and attack in several places at the same time, they have some chance of success. Heart and soul every man in the Basque Provinces is a true Carlist, and if the Royalists could only arm each individual who is willing to carry a musket in the cause of Don Carlos, things would have a different aspect.

LINE OF COUNTRY HELD BY THE CARLISTS.

Let us now look at the line of country which the Carlists hold at the time of writing. Commencing on the sea-coast about twenty miles to the west of Bilbao, it runs in a southeasterly direction to La Puebla, a village of about 500 inhabitants, situated upon the road leading from Vitoria, the capital of the Province of Alava, and a town of 20,000 inhabitants, to Miranda, on the Ebro, a town with a population of about 3,000. Both of these towns are occupied by Republicans, but the Carlist outposts lie nevertheless between them, and while the Republicans levy a tax of twelve reals (about sixty cents) upon every person passing from Miranda or Vitoria to La Puebla, the Carlists do the same thing in respect to persons leaving La Puebla for either of the two Republican towns. If a sortie were made from either of the places mentioned, in the direction of La Puebla, the Carlists would be "over the hills and far away" without loss of time. From this point the Carlist line extends in a south-easterly direction through Villafranca, Maesta, and Acedo to Villatuerta, which is about five miles to the south of Estella, "the Carlist capital," and is the extreme southern point occupied by the Carlists. At Villatuerta the line turns in a direction due east, just inside the frontier line between Navarre and Arragon, and passing through Artajona, Baroscain, Lambier, and Roncal, it reaches the French frontier, which is here marked merely by a line of stones running along the crest of one of the higher mountains. This completes the south-western and the south-eastern sides of the square, which I have described as being in the occupation of the Royalists. The Franco-Spanish Pyrenees from this point to the mouth of the Bidassoa and the sea-coast of the Bay of Biscay form respectively the north-eastern and the northern sides of the square.

POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Having thus delineated the line of country in the Basque Provinces which is held by the Carlists, let us in the next place look at the positions occupied by the enemy—for such we term the Republicans from a Carlist point of view. To render this sketch more comprehensive in the event of the reader having no opportunity, or possibly no inclination, to refer to a map of Spain, I will retrace my steps from the Franco-Spanish frontier, and follow the boundary line between Arragon and Navarre until it reaches Sanguesa, in the last-named province, which is about thirty miles from the frontier of France, and may be said to constitute the extreme right of the Republican line. From this town the line of advanced posts of the Republicans takes a westerly direction—almost parallel with, and but a few hundred yards from, the Carlist line—through Tafalla and Baigorri to Los Arcos, which is on the road from Estella to Logrono, a town of about twelve thousand inhabitants, situated upon the Ebro, in a hill-inclosed plain upon the confines of Old Castile, Alava, and Navarre, where Serrano is at the time of writing. It was at this town that Espartero was married to the wealthy heiress Doña Jacinta de Santa Cruz, and it was here also that he fixed his head-quarters in 1838, when preparing to take Estella, which was at that time held by the Carlists under Maroto, who afterward infamously betrayed his King, the old Don Carlos, at Vergara. Espartero is still at Logrono, and he attended a conference there a couple of weeks ago with Serrano and Moriones.

From Los Arcos the Republican line extends in a north-westerly direction, through Bernedo and Pariza to Miranda, following a course parallel to the Ebro. Bergueado, a small town about four miles to the north-west of Miranda, may be looked upon as the extreme left of the Republican line, and as this place is at least seventy miles from Santander, and still further from Bilbao, it will be seen that the Republican line is much shorter than that of the Carlists. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Republicans have to keep strong garrisons in the sea-coast towns which are beseiged by the Carlists. They are constantly moving troops backward and forward from Bilbao and Santander to St. Sebastian, and consequently the Carlists have to keep a strict watch so that they may not be cut in two by an advance toward Tolosa, and thence to Vitoria. Without doubt the attack Loma made at Astiguragua and Urnietta about a fortnight ago was to "feel" the strength of the Carlists at these positions, and if possible to push on to Tolosa. How disastrous by this movement ended for him I have already related.

THE TROOPS IN THE FIELD, CARLIST AND REPUBLICAN.

Let us now see what troops are at the disposition of the respective sides. To commence with the Republicans: Gen. Moriones, who has command of the First Army Corps, and whose troops form the right wing of the Republican army, has his head-quarters at Tafalla. The First Army Corps consists of twenty-one battalions of infantry, thirteen squadrons of cavalry, four companies of pioneers, and four batteries, each with six guns. The Spanish battalion is supposed to consist of one thousand men, but it is rarely that the number is complete, and it is generally safer to calculate that a battalion consists of seven hundred or eight hundred men, so that Moriones' Army consists of about sixteen thousand men.

The centre and left wing of the Army consists of the Second Army Corps. It is under command of Gen. Pieltain, and extends from Logroño, along the line of the Ebro, through Haro, to Miranda, the advanced positions, as already mentioned, being Los Arcos, Bernedo, and Pariza. This army corps is made up as follows: Twenty-one battalions infantry, fourteen squadrons cavalry, one company pioneers, and five batteries of guns, or thirty pieces of artillery; total, fifteen thousand men. It will thus be seen that the Republican forces between Miranda and Tafalla amount to 31,000 men. The Third Army Corps is at St. Sebastian and Santander, and was under the command of Gen. Loma; but when that officer was wounded, Gen. Blanco replaced him. There are now about 10,000 men at St. Sebastian and 3,000 at Santander, without counting the regular garrisons, which are made up of troops taken from the three army corps. The regular garrison at Bilbao is 5,500 men; at Santander, 800; at St. Sebastian, 2,500; and at Irun and Fontarabia, about 1,500 men. The garrison at Pamplona consists of one battalion. Pamplona is one of the most strongly fortified towns in Spain, where every town is more or less constructed with a view to its resisting the attack of an enemy in case of need; and there is but little chance of the Carlists taking possession of it except by keeping up such a strict siege that the garrison would have to surrender in consequence of starvation. Food is already getting scarce there, but no fears are yet entertained that the town will have to surrender.

In the figures I have given I have taken into account the recent conscriptions, and make the total of the Army of the North as follows: "*Tropas Veterranas*," 57 battalions; "*Reservas*," 15 battalions; and "*Provinciales*," 17 battalions, equal to 89 battalions, and representing, at the most, 70,000 men. Of course the Madrid papers, especially the Government organs, are interested in making the total of the Army of the North appear much larger. It will be remembered that, when Concha attacked Estella, by way of Aberzuza, he was said to have had 40,000 men at his command, when, in reality, he had but 23,000 men. Of course in these figures no account whatever is taken of the troops in Catalonia. The next thing to notice is the number of forces the Carlists can bring to bear against the Army of the North. At this moment there are about twelve thousand men with Gen. Egana in the neighborhood of Tolosa; about three thousand troops are round Bilbao and Santander; twelve thousand are with Gen. Mindiri, guarding the defile of Carascal, and about eleven thousand are in Estella, making a total of thirty-eight thousand men. The Carlists are well off for artillery now, and altogether can muster about ninety-six guns, counting siege and field artillery.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. T. A. Nelson lectured last evening at the Eleventh Ward Boys' Lodging-house upon "Manliness."

The second bal paré and masque of L'Amitié Society will be held at Irving Hall next Saturday evening.

The annual ladies' reception of the New-England Society will be held at Delmonico's to-morrow evening.

The social reunion of the Eighth Regiment will be held at the Regimental Armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 30.

The calendar of the Supreme Court for the current year contains 2,162 causes. The oldest date of issue is July 14, 1857.

The eighth annual ball of the New-York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, will take place at Irving Hall, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The fifteenth reception of the New-York Masquerade Club will be held at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening.

The New-York Telegraphers' Association will hold its first annual ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, on Thursday, Feb. 4.

The annual dinner of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association will take place at Delmonico's on Friday, Feb. 4, at 6 P. M.

Bayard Taylor will lecture this evening at Library Hall, Elizabeth, before the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"Ancient Egypt."

Mr. Ira Brown has been appointed General Superintendent of the Consolidated Metropolitan District of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Troop B of the Third Regiment, cavalry, commanded by Capt. Reichard, gave its thirty-third annual ball at the National Assembly Rooms, last night.

The Chamber of Commerce received a dispatch from Pittsburg yesterday announcing the formal opening of the Chamber in that city, "with grand success."

The eleventh annual bal masque of the Gentlemen's Sons' Association of the Eleventh Ward will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Miss E. V. Proudfoot's dramatic and musical reception, at the residence of Mrs. Murray, No. 128 East Twenty-third street, takes place on Thursday evening, the 28th inst.

Testimony was taken before Willard Bartlett, Esq., Auditor, yesterday, in reference to the objections to the payment of certain bills filed by the Executrix of the estate of the late James Fisk, Jr.

Yesterday morning, Kate Sherburne, a servant at No. 361 Lexington avenue, was severely burned from her clothes having taken fire accidentally, and died at Bellevue Hospital a few hours afterward.

The eleventh organ concert at the Church of the Holy Trinity will take place this evening. C. E. Horsley, of St. John's Chapel, will preside at the organ, and vocal selections will be rendered by Mrs. C. E. Horsley.

Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Winn, who died from the effects of burns received during a fire at No. 108 West Thirty-first street on the 17th inst. A verdict was returned accordingly.

At the annual meeting of La Famille, french benevolent society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, P. De Lusseu; Vice President, L. J. Dommergue; Treasurer, P. Julien; Secretary, E. Parisot.

The Second Assembly District German Republican Association, Ph. Betz presiding, held a meeting at No. 8 Duane street, last night, when the Louisiana question and other topics were discussed. The policy of the Administration was defended.

The Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, will be open to the public on Tuesday, Feb. 2, and Wednesday, Feb. 3. A representation of Mrs. Jarley's wax works will form part of the entertainment.

The Trade Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange met yesterday morning and adopted the new lighterage rules, heretofore printed in THE TIMES, with a few unimportant alterations. The rules were then referred back to the board for approval.

Lesser Brilliant, who was indicted for arson in connection with a fire in a basement in Bayard street, was released yesterday on furnishing $3,000 bail in the District Attorney's office. Simon Epstein, No. 21 Catharine street, became surety for the accused.

Jeremiah Tuohey, aged fifty-nine, of No. 263 West Thirty-fifth street, was seriously injured about the head and face yesterday by the premature explosion of a blast at Eighty-sixth street and Boulevard. He was taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

The twenty-ninth regular public meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League will be held at their rooms, at the Cooper Institute, this evening at 8 o'clock. Prof. Frederic R. Marvin, M. D., will address the meeting, taking "Mme. Roland" for his subject. Admission free.

The Black Knights of Malta of the George Washington Encampment, No. 101, will be presented with a set of officers' jewels by the lady friends of its members on the evening of Feb. 22, 1875, at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. A ball will be given after the presentation by the members.

John Kelly, a young man of respectable appearance, was held for examination on a charge of attempting the theft of $30 worth of wearing apparel from a ball-room at No. 253 Avenue A. It was alleged that he stole the ticket representing the goods from the vest pocket of John A. Killisch while dancing in the set with him.

William Higgins, of No. 773 Eighth avenue, was charged with shooting his brother-in-law, Michael Keegan, who is now confined in the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street. Higgins denied that the shooting was intentional, the ball being intended for a rat. He was held to await the result of Keegan's injuries.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest in the case of Terence W. Farley, who died from the effects of injuries received by the breaking of a rope sustaining the scaffolding of a building in First avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, on the 14th inst. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, attributing the snapping of the rope to the severe frost on that day.

In the case in which the will of James Hardwicke, alleged to have been, formerly, James Snare, is contested by Susannah Snare, who claims to be his widow, to the exclusion of Elizabeth Hardwicke, recognized by the testator as his widow, the testimony of the subscribing witnesses to the will was taken yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings, and the further hearing adjourned to the 9th proximo.

Edward Schlichting, residing at No. 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, was killed on Monday evening at One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Fourth avenue by the Shore Line express train. The conductor in charge was J. Witmer, and the engineer's name is C. B. Rowell. Schlichting was formerly an Alderman of this City, but of late years had, from reverses, lost most of his property.

The usual monthly reception of the Young Ladies' Christian Association was held at the rooms No. 64 Irving place, corner of Eighteenth street, on Monday evening. An interesting literary and musical programme was interpreted by Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Gulager, and Mr. Alfred H. Pease. For some time back the rooms have been entirely too small to accommodate the crowds of young women attending these receptions.

Three tin boxes, filled with large water-snakes, were stopped at the Post Office yesterday. They were addressed to G. Hilleman's Aquarium, Dresden, Germany. As they weighed over eight and three-quarter ounces each they could not go in the German mail. The snakes in one of the boxes were dead, but those in the other two were apparently alive and hearty, and in condition to undergo the remainder of the long foodless journey to which they were destined.

Nathaniel T. Hubbard, the veteran of the Produce Exchange, and the only man, except Hon. William M. Evarts, who has the freedom of the floor for life, will be ninety years of age next May. At one time he did the heaviest business in the Exchange, and was a member of the old firm of N. T. Hubbard, Chenery & Co., No. 27 Front street. He is not now in active business, but his well-known face is seen daily on 'Change, and his marble bust stands near the rostrum.

The annual meeting of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange was held yesterday. The death of Cornelius Doyle, a fellow-member, was announced, and a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. The report of the Treasurer showed the resources to be $17,840 63. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William O. Monroe; Vice President, A. P. Arnold; Treasurer, George E. Myers; Trustees, James Webb, T. W. Adams, P. T. O'Brien, A. S. Dickinson, Alex. McGuire, J. S. Peck, and E. S. Vaughan.

BROOKLYN.

Ten letter-carriers will be discharged from the Brooklyn Post Office on Monday.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,121,619 16, deposited in twelve city banks.

James Hackett was committed for examination yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from Mr. James Mockler, of No. 1,712 Fulton street. Hackett, who has been out of employment for some time, was being supplied with food and shelter by Moekler at the time of the robbery.

Controller Powell yesterday paid $8,000 to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for coal for the use of public buildings.

The annual ball of the Green-Wood Lodge, F. and A. M., one of the most prosperous of Brooklyn's Masonic institutions, takes place this evening at the City Assembly-rooms.

At the regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society last evening, Hon. George T. Davis, of Portland, Me., presented a paper entitled "The Uncertainty of the Law."

Mr. John T. Venus, a prominent young Republican politician of the Fourteenth Ward, died yesterday morning of small-pox, at his residence, No. 336 Fourth street, Williamsburg.

Mr. James A. Ostrom, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Assessor McDiarmid, was yesterday sworn in by the City Clerk, and introduced to his associates by the Mayor.

Justice Walsh yesterday committed for examination a colored man named William H. Hicks, on a charge of breaking into the house of Rev. S. H. Clark, No. 221 Schermerhorn street, on the 19th inst., and stealing therefrom $75 worth of clothing.

Thomas Spencer, Superintendent of the Appleton Mission, corner of Hughes street and Kent avenue, was fined fifty dollars yesterday by Justice Riley on a charge of using unnecessary harshness in ejecting an old woman named Catherine Regan from the mission on Sunday morning last.

The sum of $1,400,000 appropriated for the construction of the Hempstead reservoir has been exhausted, and, according to an estimate of Chief Engineer Adams, an additional sum of from $15,000 to $20,000 is required for a wall necessary to be erected in order to store the water.

Patrick McKenna, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 3, died suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 117 Congress street. His death is said to have resulted from exposure at the Furman street fire on Sunday morning. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest.

Mary Spitzhoff, upon whom an outrage was attempted on Dec. 6 by Joseph Lent and Edward Rinke, died yesterday from the effects of the injuries then inflicted. Rinke was tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for three years. Lent has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and is now awaiting trial.

A very pleasant reception was given yesterday by the teachers and pupils of the Primary Department of Public School No. 9 to the parents of the latter, and the friends of the school. An excellent programme, consisting of singing and recitations, was performed in a very creditable manner by the children.

Alderman Ropes, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board, stated yesterday that he thought the Board of Education could much better afford than the city the $12,000 required for preliminary expenses in enforcing the Compulsory Education act. To carry out the law fully will, it is said, require $250,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Trustees of the African Methodist Zion Church of Port Chester will hold their annual donation to-morrow evening, 27th inst.

The anniversary of the Sunday-school connected with the First Methodist Church of Yonkers will be held on Thursday and Friday of the present week.

At a joint meeting of the Trustees of the village of Port Chester, and the Selectmen of the town of Greenwich, a contract was entered into for the construction of a new bridge over the Byram River, which forms the boundary line between the States of New-York and Connecticut.

Leonard W. Jerome is the largest tax-payer in the City of Yonkers, his tax the present year being over $10,000. E. N. Shonnard comes next in order.

Mr. D. D. Earle, President of the Board of Education of Pleasantville, has tendered his resignation, and no appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy.

Cornelius Leary, filling the position of "devil" in the office of the Tarrytown *Argus*, purloined from the mail a letter containing a check for sixty-one dollars, to which he forged the name of his employer, got the money from the bank, and absconded.

An election for Directors of the Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers resulted in the choice of Joseph Pane, Charles E. Waring, Peter U. Fowler, Henry R. Hicks, Lyman Cobb, Jr., Charles R. Dusenberry, William H. Copcutt, James Ackerman, Jonathan Vail, William S. Carr, Levi W. Flagg, William G. Ackerman, and John Wheeler.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trial of Col. Potter for arson is still in progress in the Union County Court.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Ohio State Sabbath-school Association will be held on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of June next at Newark, N. J.

The Oneida Boat Club of Jersey City has been presented with the magnificent set of colors won by them in their race with the Bayonne Rowing Association in October last.

James Vage, a driver in the employ of Ballantine & Co., brewers, who was crushed on Friday last by a barrel of ale falling upon him, died of his injuries yesterday. Deceased was forty years old, and leaves a wife and one child.

It is reported that Rev. John S. Glendenning is engaged in writing a series of moral essays, which he proposes to have published in book form. He is doing this to occupy his idle time until the Synod meets again and decides upon his case. He feels confident that the Synod will reverse the decision of the Presbytery.

Joseph Howard, of No. 494 Main street, Paterson, was found lying in an open shed, corner of Clay and Spring streets, yesterday. He died a few hours after being taken home. Coroner Amiraux will hold an inquest. It is the opinion of the attending physician that Howard died of congestion of the heart.

Christopher Loughbridge reached the Woodbridge, N. J., crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad last evening as the 5 o'clock train was passing, and attempted to drive his team of horses across ahead of the locomotive. The horses became frightened and reared up. Mr. Loughbridge was thrown out and, the train striking him, mangled him in a shocking manner. He is not expected to live.

Michael Farley, a laborer, employed in taking down a scaffolding in front of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad smelting furnace at Secaucus, was instantly killed yesterday by the falling of a board upon his head; his skull was completely crushed. Coroner Reinhard took charge of the body, and conveyed it to the residence of deceased on Summit avenue, Jersey City. Farley leaves a wife and three children.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship England, for Liverpool—Dr. William Hailes, Dr. Franklin Munson, David Murray, J. B. Williamson, Mr. Affinger.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah—Dr. Shelton, J. Conroy, C. E. Schnabel and wife, Miss E. Kelly, J. A. Cartwright, W. F. Horton, G. S. Cheney, J. R. Maurice, Mrs. Osborn, Miss C. B. Dennis, H. T. Lee.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:14 | Sun sets.....5:12 | Moon rises.11:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:31 | Gov. Island.12:20 | Hell Gate....1:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; City of Merida, Reynolds, Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, and Vera Cruz, &c., F. Alexandre & Son; Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.

Ships Strathblane, (Br.,) Poe, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers; Marmion, (Br.,) Burgess, London, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Louise, (Ger.,) Gehrung, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; Tidal Wave, (Br.,) Calcom, London, P. I. Nevius & Sons.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Experienced heavy weather in the Gulf Stream, with high seas and N. W. gales from Hatteras.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London Jan. 2 and Havre 5th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Newbern Jan. 24, with naval stores, &c., to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolph, Fernandina Jan. 22 and Port Royal 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Sidey, Genoa Dec. 10, Leghorn 13th, Marseilles 19th, Valencia 27th, Malaga 29th, Gibraltar 30th, and Halifax Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced a series of heavy westerly gales, from Jan. 2 to 19; Jan. 17, lat. 42 30, lon. 48 20, passed a Cunard and a German steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mds. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Bark Lady Westmoreland, (of Quebec,) Dunn, Liverpool Nov. 14, via Key West 11 ds., in ballast to master. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Sandviken, (Swed.,) Samuelsen, Antwerp 44 ds., with mdse. to Tetens & Bockmann. Jan. 23, lat. 38 50, lon. 51 35, spoke bark Aristides, (Norw.,) from Liverpool, for St. John, N. B.; 24th, lat. 39 55, lon. 72 23, passed an American bark, bound E., showing a white flag, with three red letters, S S S, in it.

Bark Patria, (Swed.) Hogstrom, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Abiel Abbot, (new, 541 tons,) Chase, of and 12 ds. from Boston, in ballast to A. Abbot.

Schr. Samuel McManemy, (of Philadelphia,) Walls, Matanzas 14 ds., via Hampton Roads, with sugar to Evans, Ball & Co.; vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Schr. A. D. Henderson, (of Boston,) Henderson, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to Leaycraft & Co.; vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Sandy Hook, Phero, Norfolk 22 ds., with corn to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Lena Cobb, Cobb, Fernandina 13 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. William H. Jones, Line, Fernandina Jan. 16, with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. S. C. Tryon, Nickerson, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Ida B. Gibson, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. Dennie Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships England and Nevada, for Liverpool; City of Merida, for Havana; Wyanoke, for Richmond; ships Derby, for Bremen; Ontario, for London; bark Norge, for Liverpool; brig Cleta, for Belize; schr. Vineyard, for Ponce, P. R.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 25.—Arr. bark Fred Eugene, Portland.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 23.—Arr. brigs Centaur, Stanley, Kingston, Jam.; Maggie, (Br.,) Innis, St. Thomas; River Queen, (Br.,) Chambers, Porto Cabello; schr. Carrie S. Hart, Savanilla.

24th.—Arr. schr. Speedaway, Aspinwall; bark Cleone, New-York; schr. Monsita, (Br.,) Pensacola.

23d.—Cld. brigs Hattie, New-York; Sarah Wallace, (Br.,) Philadelphia; Woodstock, (Br.,) Boston.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Arr. barks Zulina, (Br.,) Baltimore; Canada, (Br.,) New-York; brig Selina, Philadelphia; schrs. Sadie Willcutt, New-York; Otto A. Stimpson, St. John, N. B.; Lizzie Young, Philadelphia.

Sld. brig Florence, (Br.,) Cienfuegos, schr. Edward E. Hackett, N. of Hatteras.

26th.—Arr. steam-ships Chas. W. Lord, New-Orleans, for Philadelphia; Clyde, Galveston, for New-York; Koeln, (Ger.) New-Orleans; bark American Lloyds, New-York; schrs. Nellie J. Dinsmore, St. John, N. B.; Emma F. Hart, do.

MATANZAS, Jan. 24.—Arr. schrs. Maud C., (Br.,) Havana; A. R. Weeks, Portland; Alzuma, Pensacola, (perhaps Alruna or Alzena, from Pascagoula.)

25th.—Arr. schr. Emily Burtis, New-York; bark Ellen Stevens, Baltimore; brig Ellen H., (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; steamer Valley City, Key West; bark Rachel, Portland; brig Herman, New-York; bark Brothers, St. Thomas; schr. Index, Satilla River, Ga.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 25.—Arr. steamer Hecla, (Br.,) Boston.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sld. for the United States, Kalos, Norsk Veritas, Northern Chief, Elizabeth, Ara, Sarpen, Tuiko, (probably the Tuisko,) Gallino and Bonsignore, and Angelolina Bonardi.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., John Geddie, and Von der Heydt.

Arr. out on the 26th inst., Aurora, Forfarshire, Alex. Marshall, Feliz, "Ardst," George Peabody, Athlete, and Fleetwing.

Also arr. out, John D. Tupper, Nueva Subur, Altagracia, Nueva Borinquen, Luigino La Monica, and Teneriffe.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26.—The steam-ship Switzerland, Capt. Jackson, from New-York Jan. 13, arr. here to-day.

SILVERWARE.
TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Are adding daily to their stock new styles and articles of Sterling Silverware, suitable for Wedding Presents, put up in tasteful cases, some of new and rich stuffs, made expressly for this purpose.

Forks, Spoons, and articles of table use, of new and rich patterns, at fixed prices per ounce.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

First Mortgage Premium Bonds for sale at

$20 EACH.

Third Premium Allotment held at Steinway Hall, on

MONDAY, March 1, 1875.

Capital Premium......$100,000

Every bond will be redeemed with a premium.

Address, for bonds and full information,

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.,
Financial Agents,
23 Park row, New-York.
(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)

Remit by Draft on New-York City Banks, by Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.
POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.
POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.
POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.
POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.

$9

Will buy one-twentieth interest of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Company, participating March 1, 1875.

A Capital Premium of $100,000 drawn out of 1,000 numbers only.

No Blanks. Every bond is entitled to a premium.

Address, for bonds and full information,

HEIDELBERGER & CO., 216 Broadway
TH. ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau st.

THE BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
IN ACCOUNT WITH ITS POLICY-HOLDERS.

DR. BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31, 1874. CR.

LIABILITIES.	
To Reserve, being the present cash value of all the policy liabilities of the Company, computed according to the New-York State Standard of solvency at 4½ per cent. interest	$2,014,168 00
To Losses reported, but not yet due	33,000 00
To all other liabilities	7,593 00
To Surplus as to Policy-Holders	*216,082 80
Total	$2,270,843 80

*From this amount a dividend will be paid to the holders of participating policies. This surplus for 1875 exceeds the surplus of last year in the sum of $65,000.

ASSETS.	
By loans on Bond and Mortgage, (secured mostly by City property, valued at more than double the amount of loans)	$1,165,953 36
By Call Loans (secured by United States and other Stocks)	28,000 00
By United States Bonds (market value)	147,812 50
By State Stocks (market value)	33,340 00
By Brooklyn City and Kings County Bonds (market value)	225,110 00
By Cash Quarter and semi-annual Premiums deferred, $61,781 13 (less marginal expense of collecting, $3,089 06)	58,692 07
By Cash in Trust Company and Bank	64,968 83
By Cash on hand	14,141 48
By Loans on Policies in force	449,431 77
By Premiums unpaid and in course of transmission, $15,547 29 (less marginal expense of collecting, $777 36)	14,769 93
By interest accrued but not due	53,719 86
By Ledger Balances (on open accounts and secured by bonds)	14,904 00
GROSS ASSETS	†$2,270,843 80

† This is an increase of Gross Assets over last year in the sum of $200,000.

Policy-holders will learn with satisfaction that the Company will not only make a larger dividend than last year on most of its Policies, but besides—by vote of the Directors—the Reserve has been materially increased over the legal requirement.

The BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York was the Company which first guaranteed—by indorsement on its Participating Policies—a definite amount of surrender value; thus making each and every Participating Policy an Investment Policy, and as negotiable a security as an United States Bond.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK.

VICE-PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. WALLACE.
SECRETARY, WILLIAM M. COLE.
CONSULTING ACTUARY, D. PARKS FACKLER.
CASHIER, WILLIAM DUTCHER.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR, DANIEL AYRES, M. D., LL. D.
COUNSEL, AUGUSTUS FORD.

Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, corner of Pearl st., New-York.

STATEMENT OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1874.

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1874,	47	$22,000 00	In force, Jan. 1st, 1875,	49	$26,653 00
Issued and Restored,	3	4,701 00	Terminated,	1	48 00
	50	$26,701 00		50	$26,701 00

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

In force, Jan. 1st, 1874,	86,416	$289,505,836	In force, Jan. 1st, 1875,	90,914	$301,928,726
New Risks,	12,756	38,126,906	Terminated,	8,258	25,704,016
	99,172	$327,632,742		99,172	$327,632,742

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance from last account	$62,363,157 38	By paid Death and Endowment Claims,	$3,468,645 78
" Premiums received	15,651,078 35	" " Annuities	25,250 27
" Interest and Rents	4,206,074 95	" " Dividends	2,991,197 11
		" " Surrendered Policies and Additions	4,984,615 36
		" " Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	800,499 96
		" " Expenses and Taxes	792,690 88
		Balance to New Account	69,157,411 31
	$82,220,310 68		$82,220,310 68

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at four per cent	$67,911,199 47	By Bonds and Mortgages	$56,916,056 39
" Claims by Death, not yet due	442,306 79	" United States and New-York State Stocks	8,023,875 38
" Post-mortem Dividends, due on demand	28,830 47	" Real Estate	2,787,273 99
" Premiums paid in advance	24,191 22	" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	2,425,882 34
" Undivided Surplus	4,040,442 11	" Interest accrued	1,065,982 15
		" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	1,095,672 19
		" Premiums in transit, principally for December	120,225 28
		" Balances due by Agents	12,502 34
	$72,446,970 06		$72,446,970 06

From the Undivided Surplus a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1875.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement, and find the same correct.
January 20th, 1875. ISAAC F. LLOYD, *Auditor*.

NOTE.—By act of the Trustees the membership of this Company is limited to one hundred thousand insured lives.

TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,
John V. L. Pruyn,
R. H. McCurdy,
William Betts,
John Wadsworth,
Samuel E. Sproulls,
Samuel M. Cornell,
Lucius Robinson,
W. Smith Brown,
Richard Patrick,
William H. Popham,
Samuel D. Babcock,
Henry A. Smythe,
William E. Dodge,
George S. Coe,
William M. Vermilye,
John E. Develin,
Martin Bates,
Wm. A. Haines,
Seymour L. Husted,
Oliver H. Palmer,
Henry E. Davies,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Francis Skiddy,
J. Elliot Condict,
James C. Holden,
Hermon C. von Post,
Geo. C. Richardson,
Alexander H. Rice,
W. F. Babcock,
F. Ratchford Starr,
Frederick H. Cossitt,
Lewis May,
Oliver Harriman,
Thomas Dickson,
Henry W. Smith.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, *Vice-President*.
WM. H. C. BARTLETT, *Actuary*.
O. H. PALMER, *Solicitor*.
JOHN M. STUART, *Secretary*.
ISAAC L. KIP, M.D., G. S. WINSTON, M.D., *Medical Examiners*.

GILMORE

AND HIS RENOWNED

22d Regiment Band

OF NEW-YORK.

GRAND JUBILEE CONCERTS.

HAVING BEEN SELECTED TO CONDUCT THE GREAT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., AT LOUISVILLE, ON THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY, THEY WILL START FOR THAT POINT IMMEDIATELY, AND PROPOSE TO GIVE A SERIES OF CONCERTS, ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, IN ALL THE GREAT CITIES FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF KENTUCKY, COMMENCING WITH

Boston, (where two Concerts will be given,)	January	30 and 31
At New-York	February	7
At Washington	February	8
At Baltimore	February	9 and 10
At Philadelphia	February	11
At Pittsburg	February	12
At Cleveland	February	13
At Chicago	February	14
At St. Louis	February	15 and 16

WITH OTHER WESTERN CITIES AT SUBSEQUENT DATES, AND CLOSING AT LOUISVILLE, WITH THE GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., ON FEB. 27.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS

$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. 85 Nassau St., N. Y.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT, IN CITY OR country; she is an excellent cook, and makes good bread and cake; can furnish best of City references. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

24th ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1874.

For premiums, extra premiums, &c.	$1,542,182 00
For interest	[illegible]
For interest, &c.	[illegible]
Total	$2,405,690 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death on policies and payment of annuities	$594,234 80
Paid for dividends, return premiums, purchased policies, and interest on dividend	462,190 08
Total amount returned to policy-holders	$1,056,424 88
Paid for expenses, medical examiners' fees, and commissions	295,508 58
Total	$1,351,933 56

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, Trust Co., and on hand	$80,330 37
Bonds and mortgages, interest accrued on same	5,458,467 37
Loans on policies in force	[illegible]
United States and New-York State Stocks	708,356 00
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums in course of collection and transmission	153,004 34
Temporary loans and bonds (the securities [illegible] 278)	644,680 47
Interest due and all other property	26,785 03
Total	[illegible]
Gross Assets	[illegible]
Reserve required on policies in force, Carlisle Four per cent.	$7,415,083 19
Claims by death not yet due	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid and other liabilities	198,005 12
Total	$7,833,073 31
Undivided Surplus	$1,837,677 17

[illegible]

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, } Assistant Secretaries.
H. B. STOKES, }

FURNITURE.

We invite special attention to BARGAINS in GOODS embracing almost every variety of furniture.

SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

The work of rebuilding our warerooms is being vigorously pushed to completion, and [illegible] old premises with an entirely new [illegible] ture of new designs.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

69 Crosby st., corner Spring, opposite our old store.